

1) International Patent Classification :

Published
Without international search report and to be republished
upon receipt of that report.

(54) Title: FURTHER PRO POLYPEPTIDES AND SEQUENCES THEREOF

(57) Abstract

Membrane-associated and receptor molecules have various industrial applications, including as pharmaceutical and diagnostic agents. Receptor immunoconjugates, for instance, can be employed as therapeutic agents to block receptor-ligand interactions. The use of membrane-associated proteins can also be employed for screening of potential peptide or small molecule inhibitors of the relevant receptor(s). Many efforts are focused on the screening of mammalian recombinant DNA libraries to identify receptors or membrane-bound proteins. The present invention is directed to novel polypeptides and to nucleic acid molecules encoding such receptors or polypeptides. Also provided herein are vectors and host cells comprising these nucleic acid sequences, chimeric polypeptide molecules comprising the polypeptides of the present invention fused to heterologous polypeptides, and methods for producing such polypeptides. The present invention also includes methods for identifying the polypeptides of the present invention, antibodies which bind to the polypeptides of the present invention, and methods for producing such antibodies.

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FURTHER PRO POLYPEPTIDES AND SEQUENCES THEREOF

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates generally to the identification and isolation of novel DNA and to the recombinant production of novel polypeptides.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Extracellular proteins play important roles in, among other things, the formation, differentiation and maintenance of multicellular organisms. The fate of many individual cells, e.g., proliferation, migration, differentiation, or interaction with other cells, is typically governed by information received from other cells and/or the immediate environment. This information is often transmitted by secreted polypeptides (for instance, mitogenic factors, survival factors, cytotoxic factors, differentiation factors, neurotrophins, and hormones) which are, in turn, received and interpreted by diverse cell receptors or membrane-bound proteins. These secreted polypeptides or signaling molecules normally pass through the cellular secretory pathway to reach their site of action in the extracellular environment.

Secreted proteins have various industrial applications, including as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors and bioreactors. Most protein drugs available at present, such as thrombolytic agents, interferons, interleukins, erythropoietins, colony stimulating factors, and various other cytokines, are secretory proteins. Their receptors, which are membrane proteins, also have potential as therapeutic or diagnostic agents. Efforts are being undertaken by both industry and academia to identify new, native secreted proteins. Many efforts are focused on the screening of mammalian recombinant DNA libraries to identify the coding sequences for novel secreted proteins. Examples of screening methods and techniques are described in the literature [see, for example, Klein et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* 93:7108-7113 (1996); U.S. Patent No. 5,536,637].

Membrane-bound proteins and receptors can play important roles in, among other things, the formation, differentiation and maintenance of multicellular organisms. The fate of many individual cells, e.g., proliferation, migration, differentiation, or interaction with other cells, is typically governed by information received from other cells and/or the immediate environment. This information is often transmitted by secreted polypeptides (for instance, mitogenic factors, survival factors, cytotoxic factors, differentiation factors, neurotrophins, and hormones) which are, in turn, received and interpreted by diverse cell receptors or membrane-bound proteins. Such membrane-bound proteins and cell receptors include, but are not limited to, cytokine receptors, receptor kinases, receptor phosphatases, receptors involved in cell-cell interactions, and cell adhesion molecules like selectins and integrins. For instance, transduction of signals that regulate cell growth and differentiation is regulated in part by phosphorylation of various cellular proteins. Protein tyrosine kinases, enzymes that catalyze this process, can also act as growth factor receptors. Examples include fibroblast growth factor receptor and nerve growth factor receptor.

Membrane-bound proteins and receptor molecules have various industrial applications, including as pharmaceutical and diagnostic agents. Receptor immunoadhesins, for instance, can be employed as therapeutic agents to block receptor-ligand interactions. The membrane-bound proteins can also be employed for screening of potential peptide or small molecule inhibitors of the relevant receptor/ligand interaction.

Efforts are being undertaken by both industry and academia to identify new, native receptor or membrane-bound proteins. Many efforts are focused on the screening of mammalian recombinant DNA libraries to identify the coding sequences for novel receptor or membrane-bound proteins.

1. PRO1560

The tetraspan family of proteins has grown to include approximately 20 known genes from various species, including drosophila. The tetraspans are also known as the transmembrane 4 (TM4) superfamily and are proposed to have an organizing function in the cell membrane. Their ability to interact with other molecules and function in such diverse activities as cell adhesion, activation and differentiation, point to a role of aggregating large molecular complexes. Skubitz, et al., *J. Immunol.* 157:3617-3626 (1996). The tetraspan group has also emerged as a set of proteins with prominent functions in Schwann cell biology. Mirsky and Jessen, *Cell. Dev. Neurobiol.* 6(1):89-96 (1996). Tetraspan (also sometimes called tetraspanin) are further described in Maetzel, et al., *EASEB*, 11:428-442 (1997). Thus, members of the tetraspan family are of interest.

2. PRO444

Efforts are being undertaken by both industry and academia to identify new, native secreted proteins. Many efforts are focused on the screening of mammalian recombinant DNA libraries to identify the coding sequences for novel secreted proteins. We herein describe the identification and characterization of a novel secreted protein designated herein as PRO444.

3. PRO1018

Efforts are being undertaken by both industry and academia to identify new, native transmembrane and receptor proteins. Many efforts are focused on the screening of mammalian recombinant DNA libraries to identify the coding sequences for novel transmembrane proteins. We herein describe the identification and characterization of a novel transmembrane polypeptide designated herein as PRO1018.

4. PRO1722

The primary and rate-limiting step in retinoic acid biosynthesis requires the conversion of retinol to retinal. Retinol dehydrogenase proteins are enzymes which function to recognize holo-cellular retinol-binding protein as a substrate, directly catalyzing the first step of retinoic acid biosynthesis from its substrate. Various retinol dehydrogenase genes have been cloned and characterized, wherein the products of these genes are suggested as potentially being useful for the treatment of retinitis pigmentosa, psoriasis, acne and various cancers (Chai et al., *J. Biol. Chem.* 270:28408-28412 (1995) and Chai et al., *Gene* 169:219-222 (1996)). Given the obvious importance of the retinol dehydrogenase enzyme, there is significant interest in the identification and

characterization of novel polypeptides having homology to a retinol dehydrogenase. We herein describe the identification and characterization of novel polypeptides having homology to a retinol dehydrogenase protein, designated herein as PRO1773 polypeptides.

5. PRO1672

Glycosylation is an important mechanism for modulating the physicochemical and biological properties of proteins in a stage- and tissue-specific manner. One of the important enzymes involved in glycosylation in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* is alpha 1,2-mannosidase, an enzyme that catalyzes the conversion of Man6GlcNAc2 to Man8GlcNAc2 during the formation of N-linked oligosaccharides. The *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* alpha 1,2-mannosidase enzyme of is a member of the Class I alpha 1,2-mannosidases that are conserved from yeast to mammals. Given the important roles played by the alpha 1,2-mannosidases and the mannosidases in general in glycosylation and the physicochemical activity regulated by glycosylation, there is significant interest in identifying novel polypeptides having homology to one or more mannosidases. We herein describe the identification and characterization of novel polypeptides having homology to a mannosidase protein, designated herein as PRO1477 polypeptides.

6. PRO1478

Recently, a new subfamily of galactosyltransferase genes that encode type II transmembrane proteins was identified from a mouse genomic library (Hennart et al., (1998) *J. Biol. Chem.* 273(1):58-65). Galactosyltransferases, in general, are all of interest. Beta 1,4-galactosyltransferase is been found in two subcellular compartments where it is believed to perform two distinct function. Evans, et al., *Jorgensen*, 17(3):261-268 (1995). Beta 1,4-galactosyltransferase is described as a possible transducing receptor in Dubois and Shur, *Adv. Exp. Med. Biol.*, 376:105-114 (1995), and further reported on in Shur, *Glycobiology*, 1(6):463-573 (1991). Expression and function of cell surface galactosyltransferase is reported on in Shur, *Biochim. Biophys. Acta*, 988(3):389-409 (1989). Moreover, the receptor function of galactosyltransferase during mammalian fertilization is described in Shur, *Adv. Exp. Biol.*, 207:79-93 (1986), and the receptor function during cellular interactions is described in Shur, *Mol. Cell Biochem.*, 61(2):143-158 (1984). Thus, it is understood that galactosyltransferase and their related proteins are of interest.

7. PRO831

Efforts are being undertaken by both industry and academia to identify new, native secreted proteins. Many efforts are focused on the screening of mammalian recombinant DNA libraries to identify the coding sequences for novel secreted proteins. We herein describe the identification and characterization of a novel secreted protein designated herein as PRO831.

8. PRO1113

Protein-protein interactions include receptor and antigen complexes and signaling mechanisms. As more is known about the structural and functional mechanisms underlying protein-protein interactions, protein-protein

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interactions can be more easily manipulated to regulate the particular result of the protein-protein interaction. Thus, the underlying mechanisms of protein-protein interactions are of interest to the scientific and medical community.

All proteins containing leucine-rich repeats are thought to be involved in protein-protein interactions. Leucine-rich repeats are short sequence motifs present in a number of proteins with diverse functions and cellular locations. The crystal structure of ribonuclease inhibitor protein has revealed that leucine-rich repeats correspond to beta-alpha structural units. These units are arranged so that they form a parallel beta-sheet with one surface exposed to solvent, so that the protein acquires an unusual, nonglobular shape. These two features have been indicated as responsible for the protein-binding functions of proteins containing leucine-rich repeats. See, Kolbe and Ditzschelder, *Trends Biochem. Sci.*, 19(10):415-421 (Oct. 1994).

A study has been reported on leucine-rich proteoglycans which serve as tissue organizers, orienting and ordering collagen fibrils during ontogeny and are involved in pathological processes such as wound healing, tissue repair, and tumor stroma formation. Iuzzo, R. V., *Crit. Rev. Biochem. Mol. Biol.*, 32(2):141-174 (1997). Others studies implicating leucine rich proteins in wound healing and tissue repair are De La Salle, C., et al., *Voxs. Rev. Et. Hematol.* (Germany), 37(4):215-222 (1995), reporting mutations in the leucine rich motif in a complex associated with the bleeding disorder Bernard-Soulier syndrome, Christenson, K. J., *Thromb. Haemostase*, (Germany), 74(1):111-116 (July 1995), reporting that platelets have leucine rich repeats and Roosthah, E. I., et al., WO9110727-A by La Jolla Cancer Research Foundation reporting that desorin binding to transforming growth factor (b) has involvement in a treatment for cancer, wound healing and scarring. Related to function to this group of proteins is the insulin like growth factor (IGF), in that it is useful in wound-healing and associated therapies concerned with re-growth of tissue, such as connective tissue, skin and bone; in promoting body growth in humans and animals; and in stimulating other growth-related processes. The acid labile subunit of IGF (ALS) is also of interest in that it increases the half-life of IGF and is part of the IGF complex in vitro.

Another protein which has been reported to have leucine-rich repeats is the SLIT protein which has been reported to be useful in treating neuro-degenerative diseases such as Alzheimer's disease, nerve damage such as in Parkinson's disease, and for diagnosis of cancer, see, Aravanisakronas, S, and Roibberg, J. M., WO9210518-A1 by Yale University. Of particular interest is LIG-1, a membrane glycoprotein that is expressed specifically in glial cells in the mouse brain, and has leucine rich repeats and immunoglobulin-like domains. Suzuki, et al., *J. Biol. Chem.* (U.S.), 271(37):22522 (1996). Other studies reporting on the biological functions of proteins having leucine rich repeats include: Taylor, N., et al., *Mol. Cell Biochemol.*, (Ireland), 125(1-2):65-70 (Dec. 1996) (gonadotropin receptor involvement); Miura, Y., et al., *Nippon Rinsho* (Japan), 54(7):1784-1789 (July 1996) (apoptosis involvement); Harris, P. C., et al., *J. Am. Soc. Nephrol.*, 6(4):1125-1133 (Oct. 1995) (kidney disease involvement).

9. PRO1194

The nuclear genes PET117 and PET119 are required for the assembly of active cytochrome c oxidase in *S. Cerevisiae*, and therefore, are of interest. Also of interest are nucleic acids which have sequence identity with these genes. PET genes are further described in McEwen, et al., *Curr. Genet.*, 23(1):9-14 (1993).

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10. PRO110

The bone marrow plays many important roles in the mammal. One of those roles is to provide a source of various progenitor cells that differentiate into important cells and other components of the blood and immune systems. As such, the function of the myeloid system is of extreme interest.

We herein describe the identification and characterization of novel polypeptides having homology to myeloid upregulated protein, designated herein as PRO110 polypeptides.

11. PRO1378

Efforts are being undertaken by both industry and academia to identify new, native secreted proteins. Many efforts are focused on the screening of mammalian recombinant DNA libraries to identify the coding sequences for novel secreted proteins. We herein describe the identification and characterization of a novel secreted protein designated herein as PRO1378.

12. PRO1481

Efforts are being undertaken by both industry and academia to identify new, native proteins. Many efforts are focused on the screening of mammalian recombinant DNA libraries to identify the coding sequences for novel proteins. We herein describe the identification and characterization of a novel protein designated herein as PRO1481.

13. PRO1482

There has been much interest in the identification of receptor proteins on stem cells and progenitor cells which may be involved in triggering proliferation or differentiation. A type II transmembrane protein was identified in proliferating progenitor cells in the outer perichondral rim of the postnatal mandibular condyle proliferation. The investigators concluded that E25 could be a useful marker for chondro-osteogenic differentiation (Dederinger, *et al.*, *J. Biol. Chem.*, 271(32):19475-19482 (1996)).

14. PRO1415

Efforts are being undertaken by both industry and academia to identify new, native transmembrane and receptor proteins. Many efforts are focused on the screening of mammalian recombinant DNA libraries to identify the coding sequences for novel transmembrane proteins. We herein describe the identification and characterization of a novel transmembrane polypeptide designated herein as PRO1415.

15. PRO1411

Efforts are being undertaken by both industry and academia to identify new, native secreted proteins. Many efforts are focused on the screening of mammalian recombinant DNA libraries to identify the coding sequences for novel secreted proteins. We herein describe the identification and characterization of a novel secreted protein designated herein as PRO1411.

16. PRO1295

Efforts are being undertaken by both industry and academia to identify new, native secreted proteins. Many efforts are focused on the screening of mammalian recombinant DNA libraries to identify the coding sequences for novel secreted proteins. We herein describe the identification and characterization of a novel secreted protein designated herein as PRO1295.

17. PRO1382

Enzymes such as hyaluronidase, sialyltransferase, uronidase-type plasminogen activator, plasmin, matrix metalloproteinases, and others, play central roles in the catabolism of extracellular matrix molecules. As such, these enzymes and inhibitors thereof, may play roles in metastatic cancer and the treatment thereof. Van Aswegen and du Plessis, *Mol. Microbiol.*, 48(5):443-447 (1997). For the foregoing reason, as well as their diversity in substrate specificity example, sialyltransferases are of particular interest. For example, a peptide of interest is the GalNAc alpha 2, 6-sialyltransferase as described in Kurosawa, *et al.*, *J. Biol. Chem.*, 269(2):1402-1409 (1994). This peptide was constructed to be secreted, and retained its catalytic activity. The expressed enzyme exhibited activity toward asialomucin and asialofetuin, but not other glycoproteins tested. As sialylation is an important function, sialyltransferases such as this one, and peptides related by sequence identity, are of interest. Sialyltransferases are further described in the literature, see for example, Sjöberg, *et al.*, *J. Biol. Chem.*, 271(13):7450-7459 (1996). Tsuji, J., *Biochem.*, 120(1):1-13 (1996) and Hardin-Lepers, *et al.*, *Glycobiology*, 5(6):741-758 (1995).

18. PRO1390

Kang *et al.* reported the identification a novel cell surface glycoprotein of the Ig superfamily U, *Cell Biol.* (1997) 138(1):203-213). Cell adhesion molecules of the Ig superfamily are implicated in a wide variety of biological processes, including cell migration, growth control, and tumorigenesis. The Kang *et al.* studies suggest that loss of CDO function may play a role in oncogenesis. Accordingly, the identification of additional CDO-like molecules, and more generally, cell adhesion molecules of the Ig superfamily, is of interest.

19. PRO1222

Peptidases are enzymatic proteins that function to cleave peptide substrates either in a specific or non-specific manner. Peptidases are generally involved in a large number of very important biological processes in mammalian and non-mammalian organisms. Numerous different peptidase enzymes from a variety of different mammalian and non-mammalian organisms have been both identified and characterized. The mammalian peptidase enzymes play important roles in many different biological processes including, for example, protein digestion, activation, inactivation, or modulation of peptide hormone activity, and alteration of the physical properties of proteins and enzymes.

In light of the important physiological roles played by peptidase enzymes, efforts are currently being undertaken by both industry and academia to identify new, native peptidase homologs. Many of these efforts are focused on the screening of mammalian recombinant DNA libraries to identify the coding sequences for

novel transmembrane proteins. Examples of screening methods and techniques are described in the literature [see, for example, Klein et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.*, 23:7108-7113 (1996); U.S. Patent No. 5,536,637]. We herein describe the identification of novel polypeptides having homology to various peptidase enzymes, designated herein as PRO1772 polypeptides.

5 PRO1248

Puative protein-2 (PUT-2) is a homolog of the human disease genes LICAM, GORP and P55 (Riboldi Tummler et al., *Genomic Analysis*, submitted). As such, there is interest in identifying novel polypeptides and encoding DNA having homology to the PUT-2 protein. We herein describe the identification and characterization of novel polypeptides having homology to PUT-2 protein, designated herein as PRO1248 polypeptides.

10 PRO1316

Dickkopf (Dkk) is a family of secreted proteins having a high degree of homology in the cysteine-rich domains (i.e., 80-90%). Dkk-1, the first discovered member, of this family has potent head-inducing activity on the *Spemann organizer*. Glinka et al., *Nature* 391 (6663): 357-362 (1988). The *Spemann organizer* of the amphibian embryo can be subdivided into two discrete activities, namely trunk organizer and head organizer. Dkk-1 has been found to be both sufficient and necessary to cause head induction in *Xenopus* embryos and is further a potent antagonist of Wnt signaling, suggesting that the Dkk genes encode an entire family of Wnt inhibitors.

Members of the Wnt gene family function in both normal development and differentiation as well as in tumorigenesis. Wnts are encoded by a large gene family whose members have been found in round worms, insects, cartilaginous fish, and vertebrates. Holland et al., *Dev. Suppl.*, 125:133 (1994). Wnt genes encode a family of secreted glycoproteins that modulate cell fate and behavior in embryos through activation of receptor-mediated signaling pathways.

Studies of mutations in Wnt genes have indicated a role for Wnts in growth control and tissue patterning. In *Drosophila*, *wingless* (*wg*) encodes a Wnt-related gene (Rijsewijk et al., *Cell*, 50: 649-657 (1987)) and *wg* mutations alter the pattern of embryonic ectoderm, neurogenesis, and imaginal disc outgrowth. Morita and Lawrence, *Dev. Biol.*, 56: 227-240 (1977); Baker, *Dev. Biol.*, 125: 96-108 (1988); Klingenstein and Nusse, *Dev. Biol.*, 166: 396-414 (1994). In *Caenorhabditis elegans*, *lin-44* encodes a Wnt homolog which is required for asymmetric cell divisions. Herman and Horvitz, *Development*, 120: 1035-1047 (1994). Knock-out mutations in mice have shown Wnt5 to be essential for brain development (McMahon and Bradley, *Cell*, 62: 1073-1083 (1990)); Thomas and Capocchi, *Nature*, 346: 847-850 (1990)), and the outgrowth of embryonic primordia for kidney (Stark et al., *Nature*, 372: 679-683 (1994)), tail bud (Takada et al., *Genes Dev.*, 8: 174-189 (1994)), and limb bud. Parr and McMahon, *Nature*, 374: 350-353 (1995). Overexpression of Wnt5 in the mammary gland can result in mammary hyperplasia and tumors. (McMahon, supra (1992)). Nusse and Varmus, H.B., *Cell*, 69: 1073-1087 (1992)), and precocious alveolar development. Brashers et al., *Dev. Biol.*, 170: 555-563 (1995). Moreover, constitutive expression of Wnt-4 in virgin hosts of transplanted mammary epithelium resulted in highly branched tissue, similar to a pregnancy-like growth pattern. Brashers et al., *Dev.*

Biol., 170: 555-563 (1995).

The Wnt/Wg signal transduction pathway plays an important role in the biological development of the organism and has been implicated in several human cancers. This pathway also includes the tumor suppressor gene, APC. Mutations in the APC gene are associated with the development of sporadic and inherited forms of human colorectal cancer. For example, elevated levels of Wnt-2 have been observed in colorectal cancers. Vider, B.-Z., et al., *Oncogene* 12: 153-158 (1996).

22. PRO1197

Efforts are being undertaken by both industry and academia to identify new, native secreted proteins. Many efforts are focused on the screening of mammalian recombinant DNA libraries to identify the coding sequences for novel secreted proteins. We herein describe the identification and characterization of a novel secreted protein designated herein as PRO1197.

23. PRO1293

Immunoglobulins are antibody molecules, the proteins that function both as receptors for antigen on the B-cell membrane and as the secreted products of the plasma cell. Like all antibody molecules, immunoglobulins perform two major functions: they bind specifically to an antigen and they participate in a limited number of biological effector functions. Therefore, new members of the Ig superfamily and fragments thereof are always of interest. Molecules which act as receptors by various viruses and those which act to regulate immune function are of particular interest. Also of particular interest are those molecules which have homology to known Ig family members which act as virus receptors or regulate immune function. Thus, molecules having homology to Ig superfamily members and fragments thereof (i.e., heavy and light chain fragments) are of particular interest.

We herein describe the identification and characterization of novel polypeptides having homology to an immunoglobulin heavy chain variable region protein, designated herein as PRO1293 polypeptides.

24. PRO1380

Efforts are being undertaken by both industry and academia to identify new, native transmembrane and receptor proteins. Many efforts are focused on the screening of mammalian recombinant DNA libraries to identify the coding sequences for novel transmembrane proteins. We herein describe the identification and characterization of a novel transmembrane polypeptide designated herein as PRO1380.

25. PRO1665

The identification of novel secreted proteins involved in physiological and metabolic pathways is of interest because of their potential use as pharmaceutical agents. Of particular interest is the identification of novel polypeptides that are potentially involved in immune response and inflammation mechanisms. A novel polypeptide has recently been identified that is expressed in mouse B cells to response to IL-4. The gene encoding this polypeptide is referred to as interleukin-4-induced gene 1, or "Fig1" (Chu et al., *Proc. Natl.*

Acad. Sci (1997) **240**:2507-2512).

26. PRO1250

Long chain fatty acid CoA ligase is an enzymatic protein that functions to ligate together long chain fatty acids, a function that plays important roles in a variety of different physiological processes. Given the importance of this enzymatic protein, efforts are currently being undertaken to identify novel long chain fatty acid CoA ligase homologs. We herein describe the identification and characterization of novel polypeptides having homology to long chain fatty acid CoA ligase, designated herein as PRO1250 polypeptides.

27. PRO1475

N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase proteins comprise a family of enzymes that provide for a variety of important biological functions in the mammalian organism. As an example, UDP-N-acetylglucosamine: alpha-3-D-mannoside bran-1,2-N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase I is an enzymatic protein that catalyzes an essential first step in the conversion of high-mannose N-glycans to hybrid and complex N-glycans (Sartar et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 88:224-228 (1991)). Given the obvious importance of the N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase enzymes, there is significant interest in the identification and characterization of novel polypeptides having homology to an N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase protein. We herein describe the identification and characterization of novel polypeptides having homology to an N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase protein, designated herein as PRO1475 polypeptides.

28. PRO1377

Efforts are being undertaken by both industry and academia to identify new, native transmembrane and receptor proteins. Many efforts are focused on the screening of mammalian recombinant DNA libraries to identify the coding sequences for novel transmembrane proteins. We herein describe the identification and characterization of a novel transmembrane polypeptide designated herein as PRO1377.

29. PRO1316

Efforts are being undertaken by both industry and academia to identify new, native secreted proteins. Many efforts are focused on the screening of mammalian recombinant DNA libraries to identify the coding sequences for novel secreted proteins. We herein describe the identification and characterization of a novel secreted protein designated herein as PRO1316.

30. PRO1249

Efforts are being undertaken by both industry and academia to identify new, native transmembrane and receptor proteins. Many efforts are focused on the screening of mammalian recombinant DNA libraries to identify the coding sequences for novel transmembrane proteins. We herein describe the identification and characterization of a novel transmembrane polypeptide designated herein as PRO1249.

31. PRO1315

Many important cytokine proteins have been identified and characterized and shown to signal through specific cell surface receptor complexes. For example, the class II cytokine receptor family (CRLF2) includes the interferon receptors, the interleukin-10 receptor and the tissue factor CRLF4 (Spencer et al., L. Exp. Med., 187:571-578 (1998) and Kocenko et al., EMBO J., 16:5894-5903 (1997)). Thus, the multitude of biological activities exhibited by the various cytokine proteins is absolutely dependent upon the presence of cytokine receptor proteins on the surface of target cells. There is, therefore, a significant interest in identifying and characterizing novel polypeptides having homology to one or more of the cytokine receptor family. We herein describe the identification and characterization of a novel polypeptide having homology to cytokine receptor family-4 proteins, designated herein as PRO1315 polypeptides.

32. PRO1592

Granzyme M is a natural killer cell serine protease. The human gene is 7.5 kilobases, has an exon-intron structure identical to other serine proteases, and is closely linked to the serine protease gene cluster on chromosome 19p13.3. (Pilat et al., Genomics, 24:445-450 (1994)). Granzyme M has been found in two human natural killer leukemia cell lines, unstimulated human peripheral blood monocytes and untreated purified CD3-CD36+ large granular lymphocytes. (Smyth et al., J. Immunol., 151:6195-6205 (1993)).

33. PRO1430

Reductases form a large class of enzymatic proteins found in a variety of mammalian tissues and play many important roles for the proper functioning of these tissues. They are antioxidant enzymes that catalyze the conversion of reactive oxygen species to water. Abnormal levels or functioning of reductases have been implicated in several diseases and disorders including strokes, heart attack, oxidative stress, hypertension and the development of both benign and malignant tumors. For example, malignant prostate epithelium may have lowered expression of such antioxidant enzymes (Baker et al., Prostate 33(4):229-233 (1997)). International patent application no. WO9622340-A1 describes a prostate specific reductase that is useful for diagnosing and treating prostate cancer and screening new antagonists. Inhibitors of alpha-reductase have been used in the treatment of benign prostatic hyperplasia (Anderson, Drugs Aging, (1996) 6(2):388-396). For these reasons, the identification of new members of the reductase family has been of interest for the treatment and diagnosis of cancers and other diseases and disorders.

34. PRO1374

Prolyl 4-hydroxylase (P4H) catalyzes the formation of 4-hydroxyproline in collagen. Amunen, et al., J. Biol. Chem., 272(28):17342-17348 (1997); Helakoski, et al., PNAS USA, 92(10):4427-4431 (1995); and Hopkinson, et al., Gene, 149(2):391-392 (1994). This enzyme and molecules related thereto are of interest.

35. PRO1311

The tetraxpan family of proteins, also referred to as the "transmembrane 4 (TM4) superfamily", are

proposed to have an organizing function in the cell membrane. It is believed that they interact with large molecular complexes and function in such diverse activities as cell adhesion, activation and differentiation (see Mazeret *et al.* *EMBER* (1997) 11:428-442). Accordingly, the identification of new members of the tetraspan family of proteins is of interest. Efforts are being undertaken by both industry and academia to identify new, native transmembrane proteins. Many efforts are focused on the screening of mammalian recombinant DNA libraries to identify the coding sequences for novel receptor proteins.

36. PRO1357

Eberlein is a cell surface protein associated with von Ebner glands in mammals. Efforts are being undertaken by both industry and academia to identify new, native proteins and specifically those which possess sequence homology to cell surface proteins such as eberlein or other salivary gland-associated proteins. Many of these efforts are focused on the screening of mammalian recombinant DNA libraries to identify the coding sequences for novel receptor proteins. We herein describe the identification of novel polypeptides having significant homology to the von Ebner minor salivary gland-associated protein, designated herein as PRO1357 polypeptides.

37. PRO1244

One type of transmembrane protein that has received attention is implantation-associated uterine protein. Deficiencies or abnormalities of this protein may be a cause of miscarriage. Therefore, the identification and characterization of implantation-associated proteins is of interest.

38. PRO1246

Bone-related sulphatase is an enzymatic protein that has been shown to degrade sulphate groups of proteoglycan sugar chains in bone tissue (Australian Patent Publication No. AU 93/44921-A, March 3, 1994). Because of its specific sulphatase activity, it has been suggested that bone-related sulphatases may find use in the treatment of bone metabolic diseases. As such, there is significant interest in identifying and characterizing novel polypeptides having sequence similarity to bone-related sulphatase. We herein describe the identification and characterization of novel polypeptides having homology to bone-related sulphatase, designated herein as PRO1246 polypeptides.

39. PRO1356

Clostridium perfringens enterotoxin (CPE) is considered to be the virulence factor responsible for causing the symptoms of C. perfringens type A food poisoning and may also be involved in other human and veterinary illnesses (McClane, *Toxicon*, 34:1335-1343 (1996)). CPE carries out its adverse cellular functions by binding to an approximately 50 kD cell surface receptor protein designated the *Clostridium perfringens* enterotoxin receptor (CPE-R) to form an approximately 90,000 kD complex on the surface of the cell. cDNAs encoding the CPE-R protein have been identified and characterized in both human and mouse (Kashira *et al.*, *J. Cell Biol.* 136:1239-1247 (1997) and Kashira *et al.*, *J. Biol. Chem.* 272:26653-26658 (1997)). Since the CPE toxin

has been reported to cause a variety of illnesses in mammalian hosts and those illnesses are initiated by binding of the CPE toxin to the CPE-R, there is significant interest in identifying novel CPE-R homologs. We herein describe the identification and characterization of novel polypeptides having homology to the CPE-R, designated herein as PRO1356 polypeptides.

40. PRO1275

Efforts are being undertaken by both industry and academia to identify new, native secreted proteins. Many efforts are focused on the screening of mammalian recombinant DNA libraries to identify the coding sequences for novel secreted proteins. We herein describe the identification and characterization of a novel secreted protein designated herein as PRO1275.

41. PRO1274

Efforts are being undertaken by both industry and academia to identify new, native secreted proteins. Many efforts are focused on the screening of mammalian recombinant DNA libraries to identify the coding sequences for novel secreted proteins. We herein describe the identification and characterization of a novel secreted protein designated herein as PRO1274.

42. PRO1412

Efforts are being undertaken by both industry and academia to identify new, native transmembrane and receptor proteins. Many efforts are focused on the screening of mammalian recombinant DNA libraries to identify the coding sequences for novel transmembrane proteins. We herein describe the identification and characterization of a novel transmembrane polypeptide designated herein as PRO1412.

43. PRO1527

The identification of secretory proteins that play roles in neural development are of interest. Such proteins may find use in the understanding of and possible treatment of neurological diseases and disorders. Chordin protein, which has been isolated from *Xenopus*, is a potent dorsalizing factor that regulates cell-cell interactions in the organizing centers of *Xenopus* head, trunk and tail development (Sasai *et al.*, (1994) *Cell* 79:621-779-790; see also Mullins, (1998) *Trends Genet.* 14(4):127-129; and Kessel *et al.* (1998) *Trends Genet.* 14(4):169-171). It may be used as a component of culture medium for culturing nerve and muscle cells, and may have use in the treatment of neurodegenerative diseases and neural injury (U.S. Pat. No. 5,679,783).

44. PRO1286

Efforts are being undertaken by both industry and academia to identify new, native secreted proteins. Many efforts are focused on the screening of mammalian recombinant DNA libraries to identify the coding sequences for novel secreted proteins. We herein describe the identification and characterization of a novel secreted protein designated herein as PRO1286.

45. **PRO1294**

The extracellular matrix of olfactory neuroepithelium is a highly organized structure in intimate contact with chemosensory cilia that house the olfactory transduction machinery. The major protein component of this extracellular matrix is olfactomedin, a glycoprotein that is expressed in olfactory neuroepithelium and which forms intermolecular disulfide bonds so as to produce a polymer (Yokoe et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 90:4655-4659 (1993), Bal et al., *Biochemistry* 32:1047-1053 (1993) and Snyder et al., *Biochemistry* 30:9143-9153 (1991)). It has been suggested that olfactomedin may influence the maintenance, growth or differentiation of chemosensory cilia on the apical dendrites of olfactory neurons. Given this important role, there is significant interest in identifying and characterizing novel polypeptides having homology to olfactomedin. We herein describe the identification and characterization of a novel polypeptide having homology to olfactomedin protein.

We herein describe the identification and characterization of novel polypeptides having homology to olfactomedin protein, designated herein as PRO1294 polypeptides.

46. **PRO1347**

Butyrophilin is a milk glycoprotein that constitutes more than 40% of the total protein associated with the fat globule membrane in mammalian milk. Expression of butyrophilin mRNA has been shown to correlate with the onset of milk fat production toward the end of pregnancy and is maintained throughout lactation. Butyrophilin has been identified in bovine, murine and human (see Taylor et al., *Biochim. Biophys. Acta* 1306:1-4 (1996), Ishii et al., *Biochim. Biophys. Acta* 1245:285-292 (1995), Mather et al., *J. Dairy Sci.* 76:3832-3850 (1993), Oga, et al., *Meatm. Genome* 7(12):900-905 (1996), San, et al., *J. Biochem.* 117(1):147-157 (1995) and Baughart et al., *J. Biol. Chem.* 273:4171-4179 (1998)) and is a type I transmembrane protein that is incorporated into the fat globule membrane. It has been suggested that butyrophilin may play a role as the principle scaffold for the assembly of a complex with xanthine dehydrogenase/oxidase and other proteins that function in the budding and release of milk-fat globules from the apical surface during lactation (Baughart et al., *Submitted*). Given that butyrophilin plays a role in mammalian milk production, there is substantial interest in identifying novel butyrophilin homologs.

47. **PRO1305**

Efforts are being undertaken by both industry and academia to identify new, native secreted proteins. Many efforts are focused on the screening of mammalian recombinant DNA libraries to identify the coding sequences for novel secreted proteins. We herein describe the identification and characterization of a novel secreted protein designated herein as PRO1305.

48. **PRO1272**

The lipocalin protein family is a large group of small extracellular proteins. The family demonstrates great diversity at the sequence level; however, most lipocalins share characteristic conserved sequence motifs. Lipocalins are known to be involved in retinal transport, intracellular cytoplasmic coloration, olfaction and pheromone transport, and prostaglandin synthesis. The lipocalins have also been implicated in the regulation of cell

homeostasis and the modulation of the immune response, and as carrier proteins, to act in the general clearance of endogenous and exogenous compounds. Flower, *Biochem. J.* 318(Pt 1):1-14 (1996); Flower, *FEBS Lett.* 354(1):7-11 (1994). Thus, novel members of the lipocalin protein family are of interest.

49. **PRO1302**

CD33 is a cell-surface protein that is a member of the sialoadhesin family of proteins that are capable of mediating sialic-acid dependent binding with distinct specificities for both the type of sialic acid and its linkage to subterminal sugars. CD33 is specifically expressed in early myeloid and some monocyte cell lineages and has been shown to be strongly associated with various myeloid tumors including, for example, acute non-lymphocytic leukemia (ANLL). As such, CD33 has been suggested as a potential target for the treatment of cancers associated with high level expression of the protein. One CD33 homolog (designated CD33L) is described in Tabei et al., *Cancer Res.* 57:295-300 (1997). Another study describes the use of CD33 monoclonal antibodies in bone marrow transplantation for acute myeloid leukemia. Robertson, et al., *Eng. Clin. Biol. Res.* 389:47-63 (1994).

Moreover, studies have reported that members of the sialoadhesin family contribute to a range of macrophage functions, both under normal conditions as well as during inflammatory reactions. Crocker, et al., *Glycoconj. J.* 14(5):601-609 (1997). Moreover, these proteins are associated with diverse biological processes, i.e., hematopoiesis, neuronal development and immunity. Kahan, et al., *Glycoconj. J.* 13(6):913-926 (1996). Thus, novel polypeptides related to CD33 by sequence identity are of interest.

50. **PRO1283**

Olfactory reception occurs via the interaction of odorants with the chemosensory cilia of the olfactory receptor cells located in the nasal epithelium. Based upon the diversity of nasal epithelial-associated odorant binding proteins, the mammalian olfactory system is capable of recognizing and discriminating a large number of different odorant molecules. In this regard, numerous different odorant binding proteins and their encoding DNA have recently been identified and characterized (Dover et al., *Biochemistry* 30:10376-10382 (1991), Prevost et al., *Science* 241:336-339 (1988), Buck et al., *Cell* 65:175-187 (1991) and Breer et al., *J. Recept. Res.* 13:527-540 (1993)). Because study of the mechanisms of odorant detection by the mammalian olfactory system are of interest, there is significant interest in identifying novel odorant binding protein. We herein describe the identification and characterization of novel polypeptides having homology to odorant binding proteins, designated herein as PRO1283 polypeptides.

51. **PRO1270**

Proteases are enzymatic proteins which are involved in a large number of very important biological processes in mammalian and non-mammalian organisms. Numerous different protease enzymes from a variety of different mammalian and non-mammalian organisms have been both identified and characterized, including the serine proteases which exhibit specific activity toward various serine-containing proteins. The mammalian protease enzymes play important roles in biological processes such as, for example, protein digestion, activation,

inactivation, or modulation of peptide hormone activity, and alteration of the physical properties of proteins and enzymes.

Neurotrophin is a novel serine protease whose mRNA is expressed in the central nervous system. Mouse neurotrophin has been cloned, and studies have shown that it is involved in the hippocampal plasticity. Neurotrophin has also been indicated as associated with extracellular matrix modifications and cell migrations. See, generally, Chen, et al., *J. Neurosci.*, 7(2):5088-5097 (1995) and Chen, et al., *J. Histochem. Cytochem.*, 46:313-320 (1998).

We herein describe the identification and characterization of novel polypeptides having homology to neurotrophin protein, designated herein as PRO1279 polypeptides.

52. PRO1304

The immunophilins are a family of proteins that function as receptors for immunosuppressant drugs, such as cyclosporin A, FK506, and rapamycin. The immunophilins occur in two separate classes, (1) the FK506-binding proteins (FKBP), which bind to FK506 and rapamycin, and (2) the cyclophilins, which bind to cyclosporin A. With regard to the FK506 binding proteins, it has been reported that the FK506/FKBP complex functions to inhibit the activity of the serine/threonine protein phosphatase 2B (calcineurin), thereby providing immunosuppressant activity (Gold, *Mol. Neurobiol.*, 15:385-306 (1997)). It has also been reported that the FKBP immunophilins are found in the mammalian nervous system and may be involved in axonal regeneration in the central nervous system through a mechanism that is independent of the process by which immunosuppression is achieved (Gold, *supra*). Thus, there is substantial interest in identifying novel polypeptides having homology to the FKBP immunophilins.

We herein describe the identification and characterization of novel polypeptides having homology to FK506 binding protein, designated herein as PRO1304 polypeptides.

53. PRO1317

There is considerable interest in the identification of molecules whose expression is increased upon stimulation of leukocyte populations because insights into the structure and function of these molecules may lead to further understanding of the intracellular and intercellular events that accompany activation. One such molecule, CD97, a cell surface antigen that is rapidly upregulated upon activation on lymphocytes, has recently been the subject of several publications (see Eiblner *et al.* in *Tissue Antigens* (1997) 50(S3):429-438; Aust *et al.*, *Cancer Res.*, (1997) 57(2):1798-1806). Leukocytes strongly positive for CD97 are concentrated at sites of inflammation relative to CD97 expression in normal lymphoid tissue. A soluble subunit of CD97, CD97alpha, has been found in the body fluids from inflamed tissues (Gray *et al.*, *J. Immunol.*, (1996) 157(2):5438-5447).

54. PRO1333

Proteases are enzymatic proteins which are involved in a large number of very important biological processes in mammalian and non-mammalian organisms. Numerous different protease enzymes from a variety of different mammalian and non-mammalian organisms have been both identified and characterized, including the serine proteases which exhibit specific activity toward various serine-containing proteins. The mammalian

protease enzymes play important roles in biological processes such as, for example, protein digestion, activation, inactivation, or modulation of peptide hormone activity, and alteration of the physical properties of proteins and enzymes.

Neurotrophin is a novel serine protease whose mRNA is expressed in the central nervous system. Mouse neurotrophin has been cloned, and studies have shown that it is involved in the hippocampal plasticity. Neurotrophin has also been indicated as associated with extracellular matrix modifications and cell migrations. See, generally, Chen, et al., *J. Neurosci.*, 7(2):5088-5097 (1995) and Chen, et al., *J. Histochem. Cytochem.*, 46:313-320 (1998). Other studies have reported that kindling induces neurotrophin mRNA in the mouse brain. Okabe, et al., *Brain Res.*, 728(1):116-120 (1996). Additionally, a study has reported that generation of reactive oxygen species has an important role in neurotrophin transcript in the limbic areas which might be related to the disturbance in avoidance learning. Arita, et al., *Brain Res.*, 769(1):86-96 (1997). Thus, neurotrophin, and related proteins and agents, including agonists and antagonists are of interest.

55. PRO1306

There is much interest in the identification of proteins that play roles in mammalian disease and disorders which could lead to new methods of treatment. A macrophage polypeptide, dantoin/allograft inflammatory factor 1 (dantoin/AFI1), has been identified in the pancreas of prediabetic rats, and has been determined to have a direct effect on insulin secretion. When injected intravenously in mice in low doses, dantoin/AFI1 does inhibit glucose-stimulated insulin secretion with a concomitant impairment of glucose elimination. At higher doses, dantoin/AFI1 potentiated glucose-stimulated insulin secretion and enhanced glucose elimination. Thus, it was suggested that dantoin/AFI1 may have a role in connection with the pathogenesis of insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (Chen *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.*, (1997) 94(25):13879-13884). AIF-1 has also been implicated in both rat and human allogeneic heart transplant rejection (Ullas *et al.*, *Transplantation*, (1996) 61(2):1387-1392), and may play a role in macrophage activation and function (Ullas *et al.*, *J. Clin. Invest.*, (1995) 95(6):2954-2962).

25

56. PRO1336

Protein-protein interactions include receptor and antigen complexes and signaling mechanisms. As more is known about the structural and functional mechanisms underlying protein-protein interactions, protein-protein interactions can be more easily manipulated to regulate the particular result of the protein-protein interaction. Thus, the underlying mechanisms of protein-protein interactions are of interest to the scientific and medical community.

Leucine-rich proteins are known to be involved in protein-protein interactions. A study has been reported on leucine-rich proteoglycans which serve as tissue organizers, orienting and ordering collagen fibrils during ontogeny and are involved in pathological processes such as wound healing, tissue repair, and tumor stroma formation. Iozzo, R. V., *Crit. Rev. Biochem. Mol. Biol.*, 32(2):141-174 (1997). Others studies implicate leucine rich proteins in wound healing and tissue repair are De La Salle, C., et al., *Voxa. Rev. Flz. Hematol.*, (Germany), 37(4):215-222 (1995), reporting mutations in the leucine rich motif in a complex associated

with the bleeding disorder Bernard-Soulier syndrome and Christensen, K. J., *Thromb. Haemost.* (Germany), 74(1):111-116 (July 1995), reporting that platelets have leucine rich repeats.

- Another protein of particular interest which has been reported to have leucine-rich repeats is the slit protein which has been reported to be useful in treating neuro-degenerative diseases such as Alzheimer's disease, nerve damage such as in Parkinson's disease, and for diagnosis of cancer, see, Atravastatolomas, S. and Rothberg, J. M., WO9210518-A1 by Yale University. The slit protein has been characterized and reported to be secreted by glial cells and involved in the formation of axonal pathways in Drosophila as well as the mediation of extracellular protein interactions. Wharton and Crews, *Mech. Dev.*, 40(3):141-154 (1993); Rothberg and Atravastatolomas, *J. Mol. Biol.*, 227(2):367-370 (1992); Rothberg, et al., *Genes Dev.*, 4(12A):2169-2187 (1990); and Rothberg, et al., *Cell*, 55(6):1047-1059 (1988).

10 PRO1278

- Lysosomes are secreted enzymes that preferentially hydrolyze the [beta]-1,4 glycosidic linkages between N-acetylmuramic acid and N-acetylglucosamine which occur in the mucopolysaccharide cell wall structure of certain microorganisms. Lysozyme is of widespread distribution in animals and plants. It has been found in mammalian secretions and tissues including saliva, tears, milk, cervical mucus, lacrimal tears, kidney, etc. The identification of new members of the lysozyme family of proteins is of interest because of the variety of roles lysozymes play in metabolic function and dysfunction. Abnormal levels of lysozymes have been implicated in various disease states. Lysozymes have been reported to have anti-microbial, analgesic, and antineoplastic properties. Additional characteristics and possible uses of lysozymes are described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,618,712.

20 PRO1298

- Glycosylation can determine the fate of a protein, for example, whether it is secreted or not. Also, glycoproteins play many structural and functional roles, particularly as part of the cell membrane. Therefore, glycosylation is of interest. Studies have reported on the growth-related coordinate regulation of the early N-glycosylation genes in yeast. Kukuruzinska and Lomon, *Glycobiology*, 4(4):437-443 (1994). Moreover, the relationship between protein glycosylation and fatty acylation of glycoproteins was studied in the wild-type and asparagine-linked glycosylation-deficient mutants in yeast. Aghababian, *FEBS Lett.*, 255(1):139-142 (1989). The biosynthesis of asparagine-linked oligosaccharides in yeast was also studied using a mutant. Jackson, et al., *Glycobiology*, 3(4):357-364 (1993). Yeast mutants deficient in protein glycosylation have also been reported in Huttericker and Roblin, *PNAS*, 80(24):7466-7470 (1983).

59 PRO1301

- Cytochrome P450 proteins form a large class of monooxygenase enzymes involved in hydroxylation. Hydroxylation reactions are important in the synthesis of cholesterol and steroid hormones. Enzymes of the cytochrome P450 family play an important role in the metabolism endogenous compounds such as paracetamol acid. These enzymes are also important in the metabolism of foreign substances such as the elimination of drugs from the body [see, for example, *Aliment. Pharmacol. Ther.*, 9:1-9 (1995)]. In addition, metabolites

generated through the cytochrome P450 pathway may play a role in carcinogenesis, blood pressure regulation and renal function [see, for example, Rattman et al., *Am. J. Hypertens.*, 10:356-366 (1997)].

60 PRO1268

- Efforts are being undertaken by both industry and academia to identify new, native transmembrane and receptor proteins. Many efforts are focused on the screening of mammalian recombinant DNA libraries to identify the coding sequences for novel transmembrane proteins. We herein describe the identification and characterization of a novel transmembrane polypeptide designated herein as PRO1268.

61 PRO1269

- Granulocytes, the most common type of white blood cell, have the ability to mediate immunologic cytotoxicity against tumor cells and microorganisms. Accordingly, there has been interest in identifying various factors that are produced by these cells because of their potential use as pharmaceutical agents. Patent publication no. WO9729765-A1, to Selsel, describes the identification of granulocyte peptide A which was isolated from bovine and murine granulocytes. Several uses for this peptide were identified including, a therapeutic use, use as an agricultural agent, use as a preservative for food, and use as a water treatment agent.

62 PRO1327

- Neurotrophin is a protein that was discovered as a neuronal glycoprotein that was copurified with neuritin I alpha during affinity chromatography on immobilized alpha-latrotoxin (Mistler et al., *J. Neurosci.*, 18:3630-3638 (1998)). Recent data has shown that the mammalian brain contains four genes for neurotrophins the products of which share a common structure composed of five domains: (1) an N-terminal signal peptide, (2) a variable N-terminal domain, (3) a highly conserved central domain that is N-glycosylated, (4) a short linker region and (5) a conserved C-terminal domain that is cysteine-rich (Mistler et al., supra). These data further demonstrate that the neurotrophins are proteolytically processed after synthesis and bind to alpha-neuritin. The structure and characteristics of neurotrophins indicate that they may function as neurotrophins that may signal via alpha-neuritin. Therefore, there is significant interest in identifying and characterizing novel polypeptides having homology to the neurotrophins.

- We herein describe the identification and characterization of novel polypeptides having homology to neurotrophin protein, designated herein as PRO1327 polypeptides.

63 PRO1382

- Cerebellin is a secreted, postsynaptic neuroprotein found throughout the brain. The highest concentrations of this protein have been found in the cerebellum. It has also been detected in the pituitary, spinal cord, and adrenal glands (Samb, et al., *J. Endocrinol.*, (1997) 154(2):27-34). The feasibility of using cerebellin as a quantifiable marker for the investigation of the maturation of Purkinje cells of the cerebellum and to chart neurodevelopment has been reported (see Stenman et al. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci* (1985) 82(20):7145-7148). Significantly decreased levels of cerebellin have been found in human brains obtained in post-mortem studies

from patients with spinocerebellar degeneration, olivopontocerebellar atrophy (OPCAO) and Shy-Drager syndrome, suggesting that cerebellin plays important pathophysiological roles in these cerebellar diseases (Mizuno *et al.*, *Brain Res.* (1993) 686(L):115-118; Mizuno *et al.*, *No-To-Shinkei* (1993) 42(L1):1069-1074). In view of the importance of cerebellin in neurodevelopment and in neurological diseases and disorders, the identification and characterization of members of this protein family is of interest (see also Yiangou *et al.*, *J. Neurochem.* (1989) 53(L):886-889 and Maggiani *et al.*, *Synapse* (1988) 32(L):125-128).

64. PRO1328

Efforts are being undertaken by both industry and academia to identify new, native transmembrane and receptor proteins. Many efforts are focused on the screening of mammalian recombinant DNA libraries to identify the coding sequences for novel transmembrane proteins. We herein describe the identification and characterization of a novel transmembrane polypeptide designated herein as PRO1328.

65. PRO1325

Efforts are being undertaken by both industry and academia to identify new, native transmembrane and receptor proteins. Many efforts are focused on the screening of mammalian recombinant DNA libraries to identify the coding sequences for novel transmembrane proteins. We herein describe the identification and characterization of a novel transmembrane polypeptide designated herein as PRO1325.

66. PRO1340

Cadherins are known as the principal mediators of hemotypic cellular recognition and play a demonstrated role in the morphogenic direction of tissue development. Cadherins are a diverse family of proteins that have been identified in various tissues including nervous tissue (Suzuki *et al.*, *Cell Regul.* 2:261-270 (1991)). Ksp-cadherin is a kidney-specific member of the cadherin multigene family (Thomson *et al.*, *Biol. Chem.* 270:17594-17601 (1995)). Cadherins are thought to play an important role in human cancer (Yip, *Cancer Invest.* 16:252-261 (1998)).

67. PRO1339

Carboxypeptidases are of interest. Carboxypeptidase E appears to be involved in the biosynthesis of a wide range of peptide hormones. Finkler, *Ann. Rev. Physiol.* 50:309-321 (1988). This carboxypeptidase has been associated with obesity. Leiber, *J. Endocrinol.* 155(C):211-214 (1997). Carboxypeptidase M has been reported as being a marker of macrophage maturation. Krause, *et al.*, *Immunol. Rev.* 161:119-127 (1998). Human mast cell carboxypeptidase has been reported to be associated with allergies. Goldstein, *et al.*, *Mol. Biol. Med.* 77:133-145 (1990). Carboxypeptidase A2 has also been reported on. Fleming, *et al.*, *J. Biol. Chem.* 266(26):24606-24612 (1991). Other carboxypeptidases of particular interest which are known in the art include human pancreatic carboxypeptidase 2, carboxypeptidase a1 and carboxypeptidase B. Therefore, novel members of the carboxypeptidase family are of interest.

68. PRO1337

Of particular interest is the identification of blood-related proteins which may have potential therapeutic use or may be useful in the diagnosis of blood-related disorders. Thyroxine-binding globulin (TBG) is synthesized by the liver and secreted into the bloodstream. It is the principal thyroid hormone transport protein in human serum (Reitdorf *et al.*, *Horm. Res.* (1996) 45(A-5):128-138). High serum levels of TBG have been found to cause hyperthyroxinemia (Leahy *et al.*, *Endocrinol. Med.* (1984) 68(700):324-327). Accordingly, the identification and characterization of TBG proteins is of interest (see Fink *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* (1986) 83(20):7708-7712; Barakana *et al.*, *Acta Med. Austriaca* (1988) 13 Suppl. 1:12-15). Including the identification of abnormal TBG proteins (see Reitdorf, *Endocr. Rev.* (1989) 10(3):275-293). Many efforts are focused on the screening of mammalian recombinant DNA libraries to identify the coding sequences for novel secreted proteins. Examples of screening methods and techniques are described in the literature [see, for example, Klein *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* 92:7108-7113 (1995); U.S. Patent No. 5,556,637].

69. PRO1342

Efforts are being undertaken by both industry and academia to identify new, native transmembrane and receptor proteins. Many efforts are focused on the screening of mammalian recombinant DNA libraries to identify the coding sequences for novel transmembrane proteins. We herein describe the identification and characterization of a novel transmembrane polypeptide designated herein as PRO1342.

70. PRO1343

Efforts are being undertaken by both industry and academia to identify new, native secreted proteins. Many efforts are focused on the screening of mammalian recombinant DNA libraries to identify the coding sequences for novel secreted proteins. We herein describe the identification and characterization of a novel secreted protein designated herein as PRO1343.

71. PRO1489

Semaphorins are a large family of transmembrane and secreted proteins, many of which are expressed in the nervous system. Members of the semaphorin family include both ligands and receptors. (Eickholt *et al.*, *Mol. Cell. Neurosci.* 9: 409-419 (1997)). Studies have revealed a role for semaphorins in embryonic motor and central nervous system axon guidance and synapse formation. (Catalano *et al.*, *Mol. Cell. Neurosci.* 11: 173-182 (1998); Kishikawa *et al.*, *Neuron* 19: 995-1005 (1997); Yu *et al.*, *Neuron* 26: 207-220 (1998)). Semaphorins have been shown to induce neuronal growth cone collapse and alter their pathway *in vivo*. (Shoji *et al.*, *Development* 125: 1275-1283 (1998)). Members of the semaphorin family have been shown to be immunologically active, inducing cytokine production in human monocytes. (Comenc *et al.*, *Immunoty.* 8: 473-482 (1998)). Semaphorins may also play a role in cancer. Expression of a mouse semaphorin gene is known to correlate with metastatic ability in mouse tumor cell lines. (Christensen *et al.*, *Cancer Res.* 58: 1238-1244 (1998)).

72. **PRO1487**

Fringe is a protein which specifically blocks serrate-mediated activation of notch in the dorsal compartment of the *Drosophila* wing imaginal disc (see Fleming et al., *Development*, 124(15):2973-81 (1997); Wu et al. *Science* (1996) 273(5223):355-358). Fringe protein is also involved in vertebrate development where a thickening of the apical ectodermal ridge essential for limb bud outgrowth involves an interaction between dermal cells that express radical fringe and those that do not (see Wolpert, L., *Philos Trans R Soc Lond B Biol Sci* (1998) 353(1370):871-875; Kengathur et al. *Science* (1998) 280(5367):1274-1277; Cohen et al. *Nat. Genet.* (1997) 16(3):283-288; Johnston et al. *Development* (1997) 124(11):2245-2254; Lander et al. *Nature* (1997) 386(6623):366-373; Rodriguez-Esteban et al. *Nature* (1997) 386(6623):360-366.). Therefore, fringe protein is of interest for both its role in development as well as its ability to regulate serrate, particularly serrate's signaling abilities. Also of interest are novel polypeptides which may have a role in development and/or the regulation of serrate-like molecules. Of particular interest are novel polypeptides having homology to fringe protein.

73. **PRO1418**

Efforts are being undertaken by both industry and academia to identify new, native secreted proteins. Many efforts are focused on the screening of mammalian recombinant DNA libraries to identify the coding sequences for novel secreted proteins. We herein describe the identification and characterization of a novel secreted protein designated herein as PRO1418.

74. **PRO1472**

Burynophlin is a milk glycoprotein that constitutes more than 40% of the total protein associated with the fat globule membrane in mammalian milk. Expression of burynophlin mRNA has been shown to correlate with the onset of milk fat production toward the end pregnancy and is maintained throughout lactation. Burynophlin has been identified in bovine, murine and human (see Taylor et al., *Biochim. Biophys. Acta* 1306:1-4 (1996), Ishii et al., *Biochim. Biophys. Acta* 1245:285-292 (1995), Mather et al., *J. Dairy Sci.* 76:3832-3850 (1993), Oge et al., *Mamm. Genome*, 7(12):900-905 (1996), Sato et al., *J. Biochem.* 117(1):147-157 (1995) and Bungart et al., *J. Biol. Chem.* 273:4171-4179 (1998)) and is a type I transmembrane protein that is incorporated into the fat globulin membrane. It has been suggested that burynophlin may play a role as the principle scaffold for the assembly of a complex with xanthine dehydrogenase/oxidase and other proteins that function in the budding and release of milk-fat globules from the apical surface during lactation (Bungart et al., *SIIDB*). Given that burynophlin plays a role in mammalian milk production, there is substantial interest in identifying novel burynophlin homologs. Members of the burynophlin family are further described in Teri-Ahiani, et al., *Immunogenetics*, 47(1):55-63 (1997); Dwyer, et al., *Gene*, 190(1-2):57-62 (1997); and Mather and Jack, *J. Dairy Sci.*, 76(12):3832-3850 (1993).

75. **PRO1461**

Proteases are enzymatic proteins which are involved in many biological processes in mammalian and

non-mammalian organisms including digestion, protein activation and inactivation, modulation of peptide hormone activity, and alteration of the physical properties of proteins and enzymes. Serine proteases comprise a large class of enzymes that exhibit specific activity toward various serine-containing protein. Trypsin, which is synthesized by the pancreas and secreted in the small intestine, is a well-characterized serine protease that hydrolyzes peptide bonds of digested proteins. Trypsin-like proteases have been characterized that are cell-surface proteins (see Farley et al. *Biochim Biophys Acta* (1993) 1173(3):350-357; and Leytus et al. *Biochemistry* (1988) 27(3):1067-1074). It is believed that some of these trypsin-like proteins may be synthesized as a membrane-bound precursor which matures to a soluble and active protease (Yamada et al., *J. Biol. Chem.* (1998) 273(19):11895-11901).

Because of their importance in metabolism and other enzymatic processes, efforts are being undertaken by both industry and academia to identify new, native serine-like proteases. Many efforts are focused on the screening of mammalian recombinant DNA libraries to identify the coding sequences for novel receptor proteins.

76. **PRO1410**

Efforts are being undertaken by both industry and academia to identify new, native transmembrane and receptor proteins. Many efforts are focused on the screening of mammalian recombinant DNA libraries to identify the coding sequences for novel transmembrane proteins. We herein describe the identification and characterization of a novel transmembrane polypeptide designated herein as PRO1410.

77. **PRO1568**

The tetraspanin (or tetraspan) family of proteins has grown to include approximately twenty known genes from various species. The tetraspanins are four transmembrane domain membrane-bound molecules which include for example, CD81, CD82, CD9, CD33, CD37 and CD33. Many of these proteins have a fair for promiscuous associations with other molecules, including lineage-specific proteins, integrins, and other transpanins. In terms of function, they are involved in diverse processes such as cell activation and proliferation, adhesion and motility, differentiation and cancer. One study has proposed that these functions may all relate to their ability to act as "molecular facilitators", grouping specific cell-surface proteins and thus increasing the formation and stability of functional signaling complexes. Maechler, et al., *FASEB*, 11(6):428-42 (1997). Another study concludes that they are responsible for changes in cell morphology, cell-ECM adhesion and cell-signaling. Shalhitz, et al., *J. Immunology*, 157:3617-3626 (1996). Thus, new members of this family are of interest.

78. **PRO1570**

Proteases are enzymatic proteins which are involved in many biological processes in mammalian and non-mammalian organisms including digestion, protein activation and inactivation, modulation of peptide hormone activity, and alteration of the physical properties of proteins and enzymes. Serine proteases comprise a large class of enzymes that exhibit specific activity toward various serine-containing protein. Trypsin, which is synthesized by the pancreas and secreted in the small intestine, is a well-characterized serine protease that

hydrolytic peptide bonds of ingested proteins. Trypsin-like proteases have been characterized that are cell-surface proteins (see Farley *et al.*, *Biochim.Biophys.Acta* (1993) 1173(3):350-352; and Leytus *et al.*, *Biochemistry* (1988) 27(12):1067-1074). It is believed that some of these trypsin-like proteins may be synthesized as a membrane-bound precursor which matures to a soluble and active protease (Yamashita *et al.*, *J.Biol.Chem* (1998) 273(9):11895-11901).

Of particular interest are human colon carcinoma derived serine proteases SP39, SP60 and SP67 which may be useful to screen for specific inhibitors or modulators to use in treatment of associated disease states and disorders related to these proteins. In Japanese patent J09149790-A, SP60 is reported to be identified, having accession number P_W22986 and 233 amino acids.

10 PRO1412

Members of the semaphorin family of glycoproteins play important roles in the developing nervous system, and more particularly in axonal guidance. Semaphorins have been identified in the human immune system, where they are believed to play functional roles including B-cell signaling (Hail *et al.*, *Proc.Natl.Acad.Sci* (1996) 93(21):1780-50). A human semaphorin gene, useful in the diagnosis of nervous system an immune disorders, is disclosed in Japanese Pat. No. J10155490-A, published June 16, 1998. The identification of additional members of the semaphorin family if of interest.

80. PRO1289

Enzymatic proteins that may be implicated in metabolic diseases or disorders are of particular interest. The enzymatic addition of sugars to fat-soluble chemicals is an important process that increases their solubility in water and aids in their excretion. In mammals, glucuronic acid is the main sugar that is used to prevent the waste products of metabolism and fat-soluble chemicals from reaching toxic levels in the body. The UDP glucuronosyltransferases that carry out this reaction are part of a super family of UDP glycosyltransferases found in animals, plants and bacteria. In the liver, UDP glucuronosyltransferase conjugates bilirubin. There are a number of conditions which affect UDP-glucuronosyltransferase activity resulting in unconjugated hyperbilirubinemia. These conditions include genetic disorders such as Crigler-Najjar Syndrome (see Jurgan *et al.*, *Biochem.J.* (1996) 314:477-483) and Gilbert syndrome, as well as acquired conditions such as Lucio-Driscoll Syndrome. Accordingly, the identification of novel members of the glucuronosyltransferase family is of interest (see Tulley *et al.*, *J.Biol.Chem.* (1993) 268(20):15260-6; and WO9212987-A).

30 81. PRO1446

The cerebellum contains a hexadecapeptide, termed cerebellin, that is conserved in sequence from human to chicken. Three independent cDNA clones have been isolated from a human cerebellum cDNA library that encode the cerebellin sequence. The longest clone codes for a protein of 193 amino acids generally termed precerebellin, or a cerebellin precursor. This protein has a significant similarity to the globular region of the B chain of human complement component C1q. The region of relatedness extends approximately over 145 amino acids located in the carboxyl terminus of both proteins. Unlike C1q B chain, no collagen-like

motifs are present in the amino-terminal regions of precerebellin. It is believed that cerebellin is not liberated from precerebellin by the classical dibasic amino acid proteolytic cleavage mechanism seen in many neuropeptide precursors. The cerebellin precursor has been associated with synaptic physiology (Urade, et al., *EMMS,USA*, 88(3):1069-1073 (1991)). Cerebellin, its precursor, and related molecules, particularly those having sequence identity with cerebellin, are therefore of interest.

5 82. PRO1433

Efforts are being undertaken by both industry and academia to identify new, native transmembrane and receptor proteins. Many efforts are focused on the screening of mammalian recombinant DNA libraries to identify the coding sequences for novel transmembrane proteins. We herein describe the identification and characterization of a novel transmembrane polypeptide designated herein as PRO1433.

83. PRO1490

Enzymatic proteins play important roles in the chemical reactions involved in the digestion of food, the biosynthesis of macromolecules, the controlled release and utilization of chemical energy, and other processes necessary to sustain life. Acyltransferases are enzymes which acylate molecules. For example, acyl-glycerol-phosphate acyltransferases can act on lysophosphatidic acid as a substrate. The lysophosphatidic acid is converted to phosphatidic acid and thus plays a role in forming phosphatidylethanolamine found in membranes. See, Brown, et al., *Biol.Mol.Biol.*, 26(1):211-223 (1994). Moreover, 1-acyl-sn-glycerol-3-phosphate acyltransferase (LPAAT) is an enzymatic protein that shows a preference for medium-chain-length fatty acyl-coenzyme A substrates. See, Kusunoki et al., *Eur.J.Biochem.*, 109:999-1006 (1995). Thus, acyltransferases play an important role in the biosynthesis of molecules requiring acylation.

We herein describe the identification and characterization of novel polypeptides having homology to a 1-acyl-sn-glycerol-3-phosphate acyltransferase protein, designated herein as PRO1490 polypeptides.

25 84. PRO1482

Efforts are being undertaken by both industry and academia to identify new, native secreted proteins. Many efforts are focused on the screening of mammalian recombinant DNA libraries to identify the coding sequences for novel secreted proteins. We herein describe the identification and characterization of a novel secreted protein designated herein as PRO1482.

30 85. PRO1446

Efforts are being undertaken by both industry and academia to identify new, native secreted proteins. Many efforts are focused on the screening of mammalian recombinant DNA libraries to identify the coding sequences for novel secreted proteins. We herein describe the identification and characterization of a novel secreted protein designated herein as PRO1446.

86. PRO1538

Methyltransferase enzymes catalyze the transfer of methyl groups from a donor molecule to an acceptor molecule. Methyltransferase enzymes play extremely important roles in a number of different biological processes including, for example, in the electron transport chain in the plasma membrane in prokaryotes and in the inner mitochondrial membrane in eukaryotic cells (see, e.g., Bartovich et al., *J. Biol. Chem.*, 272:9182-9188 (1997), Dikov et al., *J. Biol. Chem.*, 272:9175-9181 (1997), Lee et al., *J. Biochem.*, 179:1748-1754 (1997) and Marois et al., *Arch. Biochem. Biophys.*, 313:83-88 (1994)). Methyltransferase enzymes have been shown to be essential for the biosynthesis of ubiquinone (coenzyme Q) and menaquinone (vitamin K2), both of which are essential isoprenoid quinone components of the respiratory electron transport chain. Given the obvious importance of the methyltransferase enzymes, there is substantial interest in identifying novel polypeptide homologs of the methyltransferases. We herein describe the identification and characterization of a novel polypeptide having homology to methyltransferase enzymes, designated herein as PRO1538 polypeptides.

87. PRO1604

The identification of novel growth factors is of particular interest because of the roles they play in inducing cellular growth, proliferation and differentiation in both normal states and abnormal states. The identification of growth factors that are over- or under-expressed in abnormal tissues (e.g., tumors) may lead to the development of diagnostic tools and therapeutic agents. Growth factors have been isolated from hepatoma-derived cell lines. Hepatoma-derived growth factors have been isolated from mouse (Japanese Pat. No. 109313185-A, published December 9, 1997) and human (Japanese Pat. No. 106343470-A, published December 20, 1994) tissues. A hepatoma-derived growth factor, isolated from a human hepatoma-derived cell line, has been found to be ubiquitously expressed in several tumor-derived cell lines, as well as in normal tissues (Nakamura et al., *J. Biol. Chem.* (1994) 269(40):25143-9). The growth factor was determined to be a novel heparin-binding protein that is mitogenic for fibroblasts.

88. PRO1491

The neuronal cell body is usually round like any other cell. However, these cells have structures, also referred to as "processes", which grow from them to form synaptic connections. Some of these processes carry information away from the cell body; sometimes over very long distances. These long and thin processes are axons. The axon is a thin, static tube. Other processes carry information either towards the cell body, or both towards and away from the cell body. These shorter and usually thicker processes are called dendrites. Both axons and dendrites are called neurites.

During development and the growth stage of neurons, neurites are formed by means of growth cones. A growth cone is the growing tip of a neurite. The growth cone is flattened and highly motile. It is where new material is added and further extension of the axon originates. Controlling where the growth cone crawls controls where the axon will be laid down and thus where it will be present.

The growth cone has several definable parts. The thin, flattened, veil-like processes that stick out and retract from the leading edge are called lamellipodia. The needle-like processes that stick out and retract from

the leading edge are called microtubules or filopodia. These are the structures involved in pushing the leading edge of the growth cone forward.

The accurate navigation of growth cones to their appropriate targets requires that they recognize and respond to navigational cues in their immediate environment. Some of these cues encourage extension into certain areas whereas others discourage extension into others. Well characterized molecules that encourage neurite outgrowth *in vitro* include the extracellular matrix molecule laminin and the neuronal cell surface molecule L1/CD48/89. These molecules which promote neurite extension are generally widely distributed throughout the body. Laminin immunoreactivity is reasonably widespread in the developing central and peripheral nervous systems. Similarly, L1/CD48/89 is present on a wide variety of neuronal processes in the developing central nervous system, particularly long projecting axons. It is, therefore, unclear whether the known outgrowth promoting molecules play an important role in self-specific choices growth cones make as they decide between possible routes. Instead, their function is believed to provide a generally permissive environment in which growth cones extend and respond to more specific navigational cues.

Among these more specific cues are molecules that inhibit the motility of particular growth cones. Growth cones have been observed to lose their motile morphology and cease advancing (collapse) on contact with other neurites of different types. Tertiary formation *in vitro* may mean the manifestation of a process that leads to selective fasciculation *in vivo*. Some growth cones have been observed to crawl along specific axonal pathways, or stereotypic sequences of axonal pathways in developing embryos. Specific motility inhibiting effects could determine which of several alternative pathways a growth cone will extend on. Growth cones would be expected to prefer growing on axons that do not induce them to collapse while shunning those that do.

It has been observed that, for example, sympathetic growth cones will be inhibited or collapse when coming in contact with retinal neurites. Likewise, growth cones of retinal neurites will collapse when coming in contact with sympathetic neurites. It is believed that such cell activity is achieved through the presence of receptors which specifically respond to specific growth inhibition cues by the molecules which transmit specific cues pertaining to growth. Cues are believed to be present on cell surfaces, particularly on axon surfaces.

When nerve damage occurs, repair is impeded or incapable of occurring due to the failure of neurites to replace damaged axons or dendrites. If an existing neurite is damaged, severed or destroyed, a new neurite is incapable of growing out from the cell body to replace it. The presence of molecules which inhibit neurite growth are believed to be responsible for the difficulty in neurite regeneration. Collapsins are proteins that function to modulate the activity of molecules which modulate growth cone extension.

We herein describe the identification and characterization of novel polypeptides having homology to a collapsin protein, designated herein as PRO1491 polypeptides.

89. PRO1431

The transduction of intracellular signaling is crucial to cell processing such as differentiation, motility and division. Such signal transduction is believed to occur throughout the cell in the form of complex interactions between proteins. Such protein-protein interactions are often mediated by modular domains within signaling proteins. As a result, signal transduction is now modeled as a system in which molecules act in a

combination, and the composition of that combination, determines the signal.

Src homology domains (e.g., SH2 and SH3) are two domains found in regions of sequence similarity of proteins involved in signal transduction. Early work on the oncogenic tyrosine kinase Src identified the SH2 domain. Since then, SH2 and SH3 domains have been found in many diverse proteins, making them among the most common type of structural motif. SH2 and SH3 domains are modular in that they fold independently of the protein that contains them, their secondary structure places N- and C- terminal close to one another in space, and they appear at variable locations (anywhere from N- to C-terminal) from one protein to the next (Cohen et al., *Cell* 80: 237-248, 1995).

Early studies that mutated the SH2 or SH3 domain showed that these two domains were important for function, but it was not until the cloning of unrelated families of signaling proteins such as RAS-GAP, and the Cdk oncogene that the modular nature of these domains was revealed. These latter experiments demonstrated that RAS-GAP and Cdk bound tightly to receptor tyrosine kinases upon ligand stimulation. Follow-up studies demonstrated that the mechanism of this binding was through the SH2 domain and that receptor autophosphorylation was required. Such a finding implied that activation of the receptor tyrosine kinase could be viewed as a means of changing the binding aspect of the intracellular domain, and the receptor-SH2 containing protein interaction would initiate the signal transduction cascade.

SH3 domains have a more general function than that which is purported for SH2. SH3 binding proteins have been isolated by screening bacteriophage expression libraries with labeled SH3 domains. The results of these experiments showed that SH3 domains would bind to short proline-rich peptides, in particular the motif *ProX₂*. Based on the level of knowledge present at the time of the preparation of the present patent application, all of the SH3 binding sites identified have the property of being proline rich. Binding of an SH3 domain is independent of covalent modification of the binding site, such as phosphorylation as occurs with the SH2 domain. As a result, SH3-ligand interactions are usually constitutive and not inducible, although exceptions do exist. In general, SH3 domains are less likely to act as signal "switches" than as a means of assembling protein complexes via moderate-affinity interactions. Such moderate affinity interactions also imply that the SH2-mediated interactions will be relatively short in duration and remodeled in response to changes in concentration of binding partners.

The resolution of binding characteristics of SH2 and SH3 domains has led to proposed compounds which would block signal transduction. Peptidomimetic ligands based on the sequence of target proteins for SH2 and SH3 domains may represent new lead compounds for the therapy of proliferative diseases that are dependent upon constitutively activated tyrosine kinases (e.g., BCR/ABL in chronic myelogenous and acute lymphocytic leukemias or HER-2/Neu in breast and ovarian cancer).

90. PRO1563

Cellular disintegrin and metalloproteinase (ADAMs) are a family of genes with a sequence similar to those of snake venom metalloproteinases and disintegrins. The ADAMTS-1 gene encodes a new type of ADAM protein with respect to possessing the thrombospondin (TSF) type 1 motif, the expression of which is associated with the inflammatory process (Kuno et al., *J. Biol. Chem.* 273:13912-13917 (1998), Kuno et al., *Genomics*

46:466-471 (1997) and Kuno et al., *J. Biol. Chem.* 272:556-562 (1997)). Expression of the ADAMTS-1 gene is induced in kidney and heart by *in vivo* administration of lipopolysaccharide, suggesting a possible role in the inflammation reaction. In this regard, the ADAMTS-1 protein has been suggested as playing a possible role in various inflammatory processes as well as in the development of cancer cachexia (Kuno et al., 1998, *supra*). We herein describe the identification and characterization of novel polypeptides having homology to ADAMTS-1 protein, designated herein as PRO1563 polypeptides.

91. PRO1565

Chondromodulin proteins are cartilage-generated matrix components that synergistically stimulate the growth and differentiation of chondrocytes (Suzuki, *Connect. Tissue Res.* 35:303-307 (1996)). More specifically, chondromodulin-1 functions to inhibit the proliferation of vascular endothelial cells and tube formation, thereby functioning to stimulate cartilage growth and inhibiting replacing cartilage by bone in an early stage. Chondromodulin-II, while not capable of inhibiting vascularization like chondromodulin-1, also functions to stimulate osteoblast differentiation and cartilage growth. As such, these two polypeptides are essential for the regulation of the formation of cartilage and endochondral bone structures. Given the extremely important physiological roles played by the chondromodulin proteins, there is significant interest in identifying and characterizing novel polypeptides having homology to these proteins. We herein describe the identification and characterization of novel polypeptides having homology to chondromodulin-1 protein, designated herein as PRO1565 polypeptides.

92. PRO1571

Clostridium perfringens enterotoxin (CPE) is considered to be the virulence factor responsible for causing the symptoms of C. perfringens type A food poisoning and may also be involved in other human and veterinary illnesses (McClane, *Toxicon.* 34:1335-1343 (1996)). CPE carries out its adverse cellular functions by binding to an approximately 50 kD cell surface receptor protein designated the *Clostridium perfringens* enterotoxin receptor (CPE-R) to form an approximately 90,000 kD complex on the surface of the cell. cDNAs encoding the CPE-R protein have been identified characterized in both human and mouse (Kashiba et al., *J. Cell Biol.* 136:1239-1247 (1997) and Kashiba et al., *J. Biol. Chem.* 272:26653-26658 (1997)). Since the CPE toxin has been reported to cause a variety of illnesses in mammalian hosts and those illnesses are initiated by binding of the CPE toxin to the CPE-R, there is significant interest in identifying novel CPE-R homologs. We herein describe the identification and characterization of novel polypeptides having homology to the CPE-R, designated herein as PRO1679 polypeptides.

93. PRO1572

Clostridium perfringens enterotoxin utilizes two structurally related membrane proteins as functional receptors *in vivo*. Human and mouse cDNAs allowing homology to the *Clostridium enterotoxin receptor* (CPE-R) gene have previously been cloned as described in Kashiba, et al., *J. Biol. Chem.* 272(42):26653-8 (1997). They have been classified into two groups, the Vero cell CPE receptor homologues and rat androgen withdrawal

apoptosis protein (RVP1). These receptors are thus of interest as are related molecules. Of particular interest is the use of these receptors and related molecules in the identification of modulators of these receptors.

Also of interest are members of the claudin family and molecules related thereto. Claudins are integral membrane proteins localizing at tight junctions with no sequence similarity to occludin. Furness, et al., *J. Cell Biol.*, 141(7):1539-50 (1998).

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94. PRO1573

Clostridium perfringens enterotoxin utilizes two structurally related membrane proteins as functional receptors *in vivo*. Human and mouse cDNAs showing homology to the *Clostridium enterotoxin* receptor (CPE-R) gene have previously been cloned as described in Kashiwara, et al., *J. Biol. Chem.*, 272(42):26652-8 (1997). They have been classified into two groups, the Vero cell CPE receptor homologues and rat aetrogen withdrawal apoptosis protein (RVP1). These receptors are thus of interest as are related molecules. Of particular interest is the use of these receptors and related molecules in the identification of modulators of these receptors.

Also of interest is the ventral prosome, 1 protein (RVP 1) which is transcriptionally induced in the regressing rat prostate after castration. This protein is further described in Peakock, et al., *Seminolists*, 46(3):443-9 (1997).

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95. PRO1488

Clostridium perfringens enterotoxin utilizes two structurally related membrane proteins as functional receptors *in vivo*. Human and mouse cDNAs showing homology to the *Clostridium enterotoxin* receptor (CPE-R) gene have previously been cloned as described in Kashiwara, et al., *J. Biol. Chem.*, 272(42):26652-8 (1997), and Kashiwara, et al., *J. Cell Biol.*, 136(6):1239-1247 (1997). They have been classified into two groups, the Vero cell CPE receptor homologues and rat aetrogen withdrawal apoptosis protein (RVP1). These receptors are thus of interest as are related molecules. Of particular interest is the use of these receptors and related molecules in the identification of modulators of these receptors.

Efforts are being undertaken by both industry and academia to identify new, native receptor proteins. Many efforts are focused on the screening of mammalian recombinant DNA libraries to identify the coding sequences for novel receptor proteins.

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96. PRO1489

Clostridium perfringens enterotoxin (CPE) is considered to be the virulence factor responsible for causing the symptoms of C. perfringens type A food poisoning and may also be involved in other human and veterinary illnesses (McClure, *Toxicon*, 34:1335-1343 (1996)). CPE carries out its adverse cellular functions by binding to an approximately 50 kD cell surface receptor protein designated the *Clostridium perfringens* enterotoxin receptor (CPE-R) to form an approximately 90,000 kD complex on the surface of the cell. cDNAs encoding the CPE-R protein have been identified characterized in both human and mouse (Kashiwara et al., *J. Cell Biol.*, 136:1239-1247 (1997) and Kashiwara et al., *J. Biol. Chem.*, 272:26652-26658 (1997)). Since the CPE toxin has been reported to cause a variety of illnesses in mammalian hosts and these illnesses are initiated by binding

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of the CPE toxin to the CPE-R, there is significant interest in identifying novel CPE-R homologs. We herein describe the identification and characterization of novel polypeptides having homology to the CPE-R, designated herein as PRO1489 polypeptides.

97. PRO1474

Avian egg whites are a rich source of protein inhibitors of proteinases belonging to all four mechanistic classes. Ovomacoid and ovalbumin are multidomain Kazal-type inhibitors with each domain containing an actual or putative reactive site for a serine proteinase. Cystatin is a cysteine proteinase inhibitor, while ovomucin inhibits proteinases of all four mechanistic classes. For a review of these inhibitors, see Saxena and Tiryab, *Cell Mol. Life Sci.*, 53(1):13-23 (1997). New members of protein inhibitors of proteinases are of interest, particularly those having sequence identity with known inhibitors such as ovomacoid.

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Serine protease inhibitors in general are of interest. Serine proteases such as neutrophin have been indicated as associated with extracellular matrix modifications and cell migrations. See, generally, Chen, et al., *Neurosci.*, 7(2):5088-5097 (1995) and Chen, et al., *J. Neurochem.*, 66:313-320 (1996). Another serine protease, the enamel matrix serine proteinase, is associated with the degradation of organic matrix in teeth. Simmer, et al., *J. Dent. Res.*, 77(2):377-386 (1998). Overall and Lindebeck, *Biochem J.*, 256(3):965-972 (1988), and Moradian-Oldak, *Connect. Tissue Res.*, 35(4):231-238 (1996). Thus, inhibitors of these proteinases are of interest in the case that these mechanisms require control.

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98. PRO1508

Efforts are being undertaken by both industry and academia to identify new, native secreted proteins. Many efforts are focused on the screening of mammalian recombinant DNA libraries to identify the coding sequences for novel secreted proteins. We herein describe the identification and characterization of a novel secreted protein designated herein as PRO1508.

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99. PRO1555

Efforts are being undertaken by both industry and academia to identify new, native transmembrane proteins. Many efforts are focused on the screening of mammalian recombinant DNA libraries to identify the coding sequences for novel transmembrane proteins. We herein describe the identification and characterization of a novel transmembrane protein designated herein as PRO1555.

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100. PRO1485

Lysosymes are secreted enzymes that preferentially hydrolyze the [benzyl]-1,4- β -glucosidic linkages between N-acetyl/mannuronic acid and N-acetylglucosamine which occur in the mucopolysaccharide cell wall structure of certain microorganisms. Lysosyme is of widespread distribution in animals and plants. It has been found in mammalian secretions and tissues including saliva, tears, milk, cervical mucus, leucocytes, kidneys, etc. The identification of new members of the lysosyme family of proteins is of interest because of the variety of roles lysosymes play in metabolic function and dysfunction. Abnormal levels of lysosymes have been implicated in various disease

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static. Lysozymes have been reported to have anti-microbial, analgesic, and antineoplastic properties. Additional characteristics and possible uses of lysozymes are described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,618,712.

Of particular interest is lysozyme C which has been recruited as a digestive enzyme in the stomachs of creatures feeding to retrieve nutrients from microorganisms in fermented food. The history of lysozyme C and related proteins are further described in Qasbi and Kumar, *Cell. Rev. Biochem. Mol. Biol.*, 32(4):225-306 (1997); Iwari, *Exs.* 75:347-361 (1996)

101. PRO1554

Glycosylation is a common and complex form of post-translational protein modification. Although a large and increasing number of unique structures is known to exist, most arise from a series of common synthetic intermediates and differ at their periphery glycosyltransferases, which recognize both the oligosaccharide acceptor and features of the underlying protein. UDP-N-acetyl-alpha-D-glucosamine-polypeptide N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase is an enzymatic protein that initiates O-glycosylation of specific serine and threonine amino acids in proteins by adding N-acetylglucosamine to the hydroxy group of these amino acids. Since numerous important biological and physiological events are regulated by protein glycosylation, there is significant interest in identifying and characterizing novel polypeptides having homology to the known glycosylation proteins. We herein describe the identification and characterization of novel polypeptides having homology to an N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase protein, designated herein as PRO1564 polypeptides.

102. PRO1755

Efforts are being undertaken by both industry and academia to identify new, native transmembrane proteins. Many efforts are focused on the screening of mammalian recombinant DNA libraries to identify the coding sequences for novel transmembrane proteins. We herein describe the identification and characterization of a novel transmembrane protein designated herein as PRO1755.

103. PRO1757

Efforts are being undertaken by both industry and academia to identify new, native transmembrane proteins. Many efforts are focused on the screening of mammalian recombinant DNA libraries to identify the coding sequences for novel transmembrane proteins. We herein describe the identification and characterization of a novel transmembrane protein designated herein as PRO1757.

104. PRO1758

Efforts are being undertaken by both industry and academia to identify new, native secreted proteins. Many efforts are focused on the screening of mammalian recombinant DNA libraries to identify the coding sequences for novel secreted proteins. We herein describe the identification and characterization of a novel secreted protein designated herein as PRO1758.

105. PRO1575

Protein Disulfide Isomerase (PDI) enhances formation of disulfide bonds in human serum albumin (HSA). Consequently, PDI assists in the formation of the overall structure of human serum albumin. Co-expression of PDI with human serum albumin increases secretion of HSA by reducing the chance of HSA structural instability and destruction by cellular proteases. Co-expression of PDI and HSA improved localization in the endoplasmic reticulum of eukaryotic cells. (Hayano et al., EP-50941-A (1992)). PDI and the beta-subunit of human poly(4-hydroxy)ase have been shown to be products of the same gene. (Rahjaniemi et al., *EMBO J.* 6:5643-49 (1987)). In addition, copies of the CGHC-encoding active site sequences of PDI have been found in an abundant luminal endoplasmic reticulum protein, Ery72. (Mazzarella et al., *J. Biol. Chem.*, 270:994-1001 (1995)).

Efforts are being undertaken by both industry and academia to identify new, native receptor proteins. Many efforts are focused on the screening of mammalian recombinant DNA libraries to identify the coding sequences for novel receptor proteins.

106. PRO1787

Multiple de novo MPZ (P0) point mutations have been identified in a sporadic Dejerine-Sottas (DOS) case. Warner, et al., *Hum. Mutat.*, 10(1):21-4 (1997). DOS is a severe demyelinating peripheral neuropathy with onset in infancy, and has been associated with mutations in either PMFP2 or MPZ. Moreover, mutational analysis of the MPZ, PMFP2 and C32 genes in patients of Spanish ancestry with Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease and hereditary neuropathy with liability to pressure palsies have been reported on. Bort, et al., *Hum. Genet.*, 99(6):746-54 (1997). Myelin glycoprotein P0 has been reported on in a number of other studies as well (Blauguet-Grossard, et al., *Clin. Genet.*, 48(6):281-3 (1995); Hayasaka, et al., *Nat. Genet.*, 5(1):31-4 (1993) and Saavedra, et al., *J. Mol. Evol.*, 29(2):149-56 (1989). Thus, proteins which may belong to the myelin P0 family are of interest.

107. PRO1781

Efforts are being undertaken by both industry and academia to identify new, native transmembrane proteins. Many efforts are focused on the screening of mammalian recombinant DNA libraries to identify the coding sequences for novel transmembrane proteins. We herein describe the identification and characterization of a novel transmembrane protein designated herein as PRO1781.

108. PRO1556

Efforts are being undertaken by both industry and academia to identify new, native transmembrane proteins. Many efforts are focused on the screening of mammalian recombinant DNA libraries to identify the coding sequences for novel transmembrane proteins. We herein describe the identification and characterization of a novel transmembrane protein designated herein as PRO1556.

109. **PRO1759**
Efforts are being undertaken by both industry and academia to identify new, native transmembrane proteins. Many efforts are focused on the screening of mammalian recombinant DNA libraries to identify the coding sequences for novel transmembrane proteins. We herein describe the identification and characterization of a novel transmembrane protein designated herein as PRO1759.

110. **PRO1760**
Efforts are being undertaken by both industry and academia to identify new, native secreted proteins. Many efforts are focused on the screening of mammalian recombinant DNA libraries to identify the coding sequences for novel secreted proteins. We herein describe the identification and characterization of a novel secreted protein designated herein as PRO1760.

111. **PRO1561**
Phospholipase A2 (PLA2) is a protein which hydrolyzes a 2-acyl ester bond of phospholipids, and examples thereof include cytosolic PLA2 and secretory PLA2 which can be clearly distinguished from each other. It has been known that the cytosolic PLA2 (cPLA2) selectively hydrolyzes phospholipids containing arachidonic acid of which 2-position is esterified. Given these important biological activities, there is significant interest in identifying and characterizing novel polypeptides having homology to phospholipase A2 proteins. We herein describe the identification and characterization of novel polypeptides having homology to human phospholipase A2 protein, designated herein as PRO1561 polypeptides.

112. **PRO1567**
Colon specific genes (CSGs) and their expression products are described in published international application WO96/9419. They are useful diagnostic markers for colon cancer and for colon cancer metastasis and can also be used to screen for potential pharmaceutical and diagnostic agents. The identification of new members of the CSG family is of interest.

113. **PRO1693**
Insulin-like growth factors have both growth-promoting and insulin-like activities. There are two well characterized plasma IGF-binding proteins in human. The larger protein is an acid-labile protein of 53K which circulates mostly as a 125 to 150 kD complex thought to be composed of IGF-I or IGF-II, the binding protein itself and an acid-labile non-IGF-binding protein with an approximate molecular mass of 100K kD. The smaller protein has an apparent molecular mass of 28K in the non-reduced form and 34K when reduced. These IGF-binding proteins have been shown to play important roles in the physiological activities played by the insulin-like growth factor proteins. As such, there is substantial interest in identifying and characterizing novel polypeptides having homology to the insulin-like growth factor binding proteins. We herein describe the identification and characterization of novel polypeptides having homology to an insulin-like growth factor binding protein, designated herein as PRO1693 polypeptides.

114. **PRO1784**
Efforts are being undertaken by both industry and academia to identify new, native transmembrane proteins. Many efforts are focused on the screening of mammalian recombinant DNA libraries to identify the coding sequences for novel transmembrane proteins. We herein describe the identification and characterization of a novel transmembrane protein designated herein as PRO1784.

115. **PRO1695**
N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase proteins comprise a family of enzymes that provide for a variety of important biological functions in the mammalian organism. As an example, UDP-N-acetylglucosamine: alpha-3-D-mannoside beta-1,2-N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase is an enzymatic protein that catalyzes an essential first step in the conversion of high-mannose N-glycans to hybrid and complex N-glycans (Saiter et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 88:234-238 (1991)). Given the obvious importance of the N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase enzymes, there is significant interest in the identification and characterization of novel polypeptides having homology to an N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase protein. We herein describe the identification and characterization of novel polypeptides having homology to an N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase protein, designated herein as PRO1695 polypeptides.

116. **PRO1788**
Protein-protein interactions include receptor and antigen complexes and signaling mechanisms. As more is known about the structural and functional mechanisms underlying protein-protein interactions, protein-protein interactions can be more easily manipulated to regulate the particular result of the protein-protein interaction. Thus, the underlying mechanisms of protein-protein interactions are of interest to the scientific and medical community.

Proteins containing leucine-rich repeats are thought to be involved in protein-protein interactions. Leucine-rich repeats are short sequence motifs present in a number of proteins with diverse functions and cellular locations. The crystal structure of ribonuclease inhibitor protein has revealed that leucine-rich repeats correspond to beta-alpha structural units. These units are arranged so that they form a parallel beta-sheet with one surface exposed to solvent, so that the protein acquires an unusual, nonglobular shape. These two features have been indicated as responsible for the protein-binding functions of proteins containing leucine-rich repeats. See, Kobe and Deisenhofer, *Trends Biochem. Sci.*, 19(10):415-421 (Oct. 1994).

A study has been reported on leucine-rich proteoglycans which serve as tissue organizers, orienting and ordering collagen fibrils during oncogeny and are involved in pathological processes such as wound healing, tissue repair, and tumor stroma formation. Iozzo, R. V., *Cell Rev. Biochem. Mol. Biol.*, 32(2):141-174 (1997). Others studies implicating leucine rich proteins in wound healing and tissue repair have been reported including De La Salle, C., et al., *Wound Rev. Ft. Herniol.* (Germany), 37(4):215-222 (1995), reporting mutations in the leucine rich motif in a complex associated with the bleeding disorder Bernard-Soulier syndrome; Chleniewicz, K. J., *Thromb. Haemostas.* (Germany), 74(1):111-116 (July 1995), reporting that platelets have leucine rich repeats and Kuusisto, E. I., et al., and WO9110727-A, by La Jolla Cancer Research Foundation,

reporting that decorin binding to transforming growth factor- α has involvement in a treatment for cancer, wound healing and scarring. Related by function to this group of proteins is the insulin like growth factor (IGF), in that it is useful in wound-healing and associated therapeutic concerned with re-growth of tissue, such as connective tissue, skin and bone; in promoting body growth in humans and animals; and in stimulating other growth-related processes. The acid labile subunit of IGF (ALS) is also of interest in that it increases the half-life of IGF and is part of the IGF complex in vivo. Oikarinen, V., et al., *Cell Growth Differ.* 5(2):213-219 (Feb. 1994) identified the GARP gene which encodes a leucine-rich repeat-containing protein that has structural similarities with human Gp IIb/alpha and Gp V platelet proteins, and with the Chomplin, Toll, and Connexin adhesion molecules of Drosophila.

- Another protein which has been reported to have leucine-rich repeats is the SLIT protein which has been reported to be useful in treating neurodegenerative diseases such as Alzheimer's disease, nerve damage such as in Parkinson's disease, and for diagnosis of cancer, see, Aravanisakom, S. and Rotherberg, J. M., WO9210518-A1 by Yale University. Of particular interest is LIG-1, a membrane glycoprotein that is expressed specifically in glial cells in the mouse brain, and has leucine rich repeats and immunoglobulin-like domains. Suzuki, et al., *J. Biol. Chem.* (U.S.), 271(37):22522 (1996). Other studies reporting on the biological functions of proteins having leucine rich repeats include: Taylor, N., et al., *Mol. Cell. Endocrinol.* (Ireland), 124(C):2:65-70 (Dec. 1996) (gonadotropin receptor involvement); Miura, Y., et al., *Nippon Rinsho* (Japan), 54(7):1784-1789 (July 1996) (apoptosis involvement); Harris, P. C., et al., *J. Am. Soc. Nephrol.*, 6(4):1125-1133 (Oct. 1995) (kidney disease involvement); and Almeida, A., et al., *Oncogene* 15(23):3097-3002 (June 1998) (malignant glioma involvement).

17. IL-10

Interleukin-10 (IL-10) is a pleiotropic immunosuppressive cytokine that has been implicated as an important regulator of the functions of myeloid and lymphoid cells. It has been demonstrated that IL-10 functions as a potent inhibitor of the activation of the synthesis of various inflammatory cytokines including, for example, IL-1, IL-6, IFN- γ and TNF- α (Gresser et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 94:14620-14623 (1997)). Moreover, IL-10 has been demonstrated to strongly inhibit several of the accessory activities of macrophages, thereby functioning as a potent suppressor of the effector functions of macrophages, T cells and NK cells (Kuhn et al., *Cell* 75:263-274 (1993)). Furthermore, IL-10 has been strongly implicated in the regulation of B-cell, mast cell and thymocyte differentiation.

- IL-10 was independently identified in two separate lines of experiments. First, cDNA clones encoding murine IL-10 were identified based upon the expression of cytokine synthesis inhibitory factor (Moore et al., *Science* 248:1230-1234 (1990)), wherein the human IL-10 counterpart cDNAs were subsequently identified by cross hybridization with the murine IL-10 cDNA (Virella et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 88:1172-1176 (1991)). Additionally, IL-10 was independently identified as a B-cell-derived mediator which functioned to co-stimulate active thymocytes (Suda et al., *Cell Immunol.* 129:228 (1990)).

Recently, a novel cytokine polypeptide which is member of the IL-10-related cytokine family has been identified and characterized. This novel secreted cytokine, designated IL-19, is a 177 amino acid polypeptide

having a molecular weight of approximately 20.4 kD (see WO 98/08870, published March 5, 1998). It has been reported that IL-19 is specifically expressed by activated monocytes, wherein increased and/or decreased levels of IL-19 may be associated with one or more physiological disorders that are associated with increased or decreased levels of cytokine production (see WO 98/08870). Specifically, IL-19 is suggested as being capable of inhibiting the synthesis of inflammatory cytokines by cells of the immune system.

- Given the obvious importance of the various cytokine polypeptides and, more specifically, immunosuppressive cytokines such as IL-10 and potentially IL-19, there is significant interest in the identification and characterization of novel cytokine polypeptides having homology to IL-10 and/or IL-19. We herein describe the identification and characterization of novel polypeptides having homology to IL-19, designated herein as PRO1801 polypeptides.

10. UCP2

Uncoupling proteins or "UCPs", believed to play a role in the metabolic process, have been reported in the literature. UCPs were first found and described in the brown fat cells of hibernating animals, such as bears. UCPs were believed to help such hibernators and other cold-weather adapted animals maintain core body temperatures in cold weather by raising their body's resting metabolic rate. Because humans possess relatively small quantities of brown adipose tissue, UCPs were originally thought to play a minor role in human metabolism.

Several different human uncoupling proteins have now been described. (See, generally, Gona, Science, 280:1369-1370 (1998)). The human uncoupling protein referred to as UCP1 was identified by Nicholls et al. Nicholls et al. showed that the inner membrane of brown fat cell mitochondria was very permeable to protons, and the investigators traced the observed permeability to a protein, called UCP1, in the mitochondrial membrane. Nicholls et al. reported that the UCP1, by creating such permeability, reduced the number of ATPs that can be made from a food source, thus raising body metabolic rate and generating heat. (Nicholls et al., *Physiol. Rev.*, 64, 1-64 (1984)).

It was later found that UCP1 is indeed expressed only in brown adipose tissue (Bouilland et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.*, 82:245-248 (1985); Jacobsson et al., *J. Biol. Chem.*, 260:16250-16254 (1985)). Genetic mapping studies have shown that the human UCP1 gene is located on chromosome 4. (Cassand et al., *J. Cell. Biochem.*, 43:235-264 (1990)).

Another human UCP, referred to as UCPH1 or UCP2, has also been described. (Gimeno et al., *Diabetes*, 46:900-906 (1997); Flouy et al., *Nat. Genet.*, 15:269-272 (1997); Boss et al., *FEBS Letters*, 408:39-42 (1997); see also, Wolf, *Nutr. Rev.*, 55:178-179 (1997)). Flouy et al. teach that the UCP2 protein has 59% amino acid identity to UCP1, and that UCP2 maps to regions of human chromosome 11 which have been linked to hyperinsulinemia and obesity. (Flouy et al., *supra*). It has also been reported that UCP2 is expressed in a variety of adult tissues, such as brain and muscle and fat cells. (Gimeno et al., *supra*, and Flouy et al., *supra*). A third human UCP, UCP3, was recently described in Boss et al., *supra*, Vidal-Piig et al., *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Comm.*, 235:79-82 (1997); Solanes et al., *J. Biol. Chem.*, 272:25433-25436 (1997), and Gong et al., *J. Biol. Chem.*, 272:24129-24132 (1997). [See also Great Britain Patent No. 9716886]. Solanes et al.

report that unlike UCP1 and UCP2, UCP3 is expressed preferentially in human skeletal muscle, and that the UCP3 gene maps to human chromosome 11, adjacent to the UCP2 gene. [Solomon et al., *supra*]. Gong et al. describe that the UCP3 expression can be regulated by known thermogenic stimuli, such as thyroid hormone, beta3-adrenergic agonists and leptin. [Gong et al., *supra*].

5 PRO193

Efforts are being undertaken by both industry and academia to identify new, native transmembrane proteins. Many efforts are focused on the screening of mammalian recombinant DNA libraries to identify the coding sequences for novel transmembrane proteins. We herein describe the identification and characterization of a novel transmembrane protein designated herein as PRO193.

10 PRO139

Polypeptides such as the human 2-19 protein may function as cytokines. Cytokines are low molecular weight proteins which function to stimulate or inhibit the differentiation, proliferation or function of immune cells. Cytokine proteins often act as intercellular messengers and have multiple physiological effects. Given the physiological importance of immune mechanisms *in vivo*, efforts are currently being undertaken to identify new, native proteins which are involved in effecting the immune system. We describe herein the identification of a novel polypeptide which has sequence similarity to the human 2-19 protein.

15 PRO135

Carbonic anhydrase is an enzymatic protein that which aids carbon dioxide transport and release in the mammalian blood system by catalyzing the synthesis (and the dehydration) of carbonic acid from (and to) carbon dioxide and water. Thus, the actions of carbonic anhydrase are essential for a variety of important physiological reactions in the mammal. As such, there is significant interest in the identification and characterization of novel polypeptides having homology to carbonic anhydrase. We herein describe the identification and characterization of novel polypeptides having homology to carbonic anhydrase, designated herein as PRO135 polypeptides.

20 PRO132

Efforts are being undertaken by both industry and academia to identify new, native secreted proteins. Many efforts are focused on the screening of mammalian recombinant DNA libraries to identify the coding sequences for novel secreted proteins. We herein describe the identification and characterization of a novel secreted protein designated herein as PRO132.

25 PRO150

Efforts are being undertaken by both industry and academia to identify new, native secreted proteins. Many efforts are focused on the screening of mammalian recombinant DNA libraries to identify the coding sequences for novel secreted proteins. We herein describe the identification and characterization of a novel secreted protein designated herein as PRO150.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

1. PRO1560

A cDNA clone (DNA19902-1669) has been identified that encodes a novel polypeptide believed to be a novel member of the tetraspan family, designated in the present application as "PRO1560."

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1560 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1560 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 43 to about 245, inclusive of Figure 2 (SEQ ID NO:4), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1560 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 167 and about 775, inclusive of Figure 1 (SEQ ID NO:3). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203454 (DNA19902-1669), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203454 (DNA19902-1669).

In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 43 to about 245, inclusive of Figure 2 (SEQ ID NO:4), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1560 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 43 to about 245, inclusive of Figure 2 (SEQ ID NO:4), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1560 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, and its soluble, i.e. transmembrane domain deleted or inactivated variants, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from amino acid position

1 through about amino acid position 42 in the sequence of Figure 2 (SEQ ID NO-4). The transmembrane domains have been tentatively identified as at about amino acid positions 19-42, 61-83, 92-114 and 209-230 in the PRO1560 amino acid sequence (Figure 2, SEQ ID NO-4).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 43 to about 245, inclusive of Figure 2 (SEQ ID NO-4), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1560 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1560 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences heretofore defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1560 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 or about 43 through 245 of Figure 2 (SEQ ID NO-4).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1560 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 43 to about 245, inclusive of Figure 2 (SEQ ID NO-4).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1560 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 43 through 245 of Figure 2 (SEQ ID NO-4).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1560 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 43 to about 245, inclusive of Figure 2 (SEQ ID NO-4), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1560 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1560 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1560 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1560 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 43 to about 245, inclusive of Figure 2 (SEQ ID NO-4), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1560

polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1560 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1560 polypeptide, by contacting the native PRO1560 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1560 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as heretofore defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

2. PRO44

A cDNA clone (DNA26846-1397) has been identified that encodes a novel secreted polypeptide, designated in the present application as "PRO44."

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO44 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO44 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 17 to about 117, inclusive of Figure 4 (SEQ ID NO-6), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO44 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 656 and about 958, inclusive, of Figure 3 (SEQ ID NO-5). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203406 (DNA26846-1397), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203406 (DNA26846-1397).

In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 17 to about 117, inclusive of Figure 4 (SEQ ID NO-6), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 10 nucleotides, more preferably at least about 20 nucleotides, and most preferably at least about 40 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO44 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 17 to about 117, inclusive of Figure 4 (SEQ ID NO-6), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA

molecule has at least about an 80 % sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85 % sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90 % sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95 % sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO444 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, or is complementary to such an encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from amino acid position 1 through about amino acid position 16 in the sequence of Figure 4 (SEQ ID NO:6).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide starting at least about 80 % positives, preferably at least about 85 % positives, more preferably at least about 90 % positives, most preferably at least about 95 % positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 17 to about 117, inclusive of Figure 4 (SEQ ID NO:6), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO444 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO444 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinbefore defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO444 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 or about 17 to 117 of Figure 4 (SEQ ID NO:6).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO444 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80 % sequence identity, preferably at least about 85 % sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90 % sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95 % sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 17 to about 117, inclusive of Figure 4 (SEQ ID NO:6).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO444 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80 % positives, preferably at least about 85 % positives, more preferably at least about 90 % positives, most preferably at least about 95 % positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 17 to 117 of Figure 4 (SEQ ID NO:6).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO444 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 17 to about 117, inclusive of Figure 4 (SEQ ID NO:6), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO444 antibody. Preferably, the PRO444 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO444 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO444 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 17 to about 117, inclusive of Figure 4 (SEQ ID NO:6), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80 %

sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85 % sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90 % sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95 % sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

3. PRO1018

A cDNA clone (DNAS6107:1415) has been identified that encodes a novel transmembrane polypeptide, designated in the present application as "PRO1018".

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1018 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80 % sequence identity, preferably at least about 85 % sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90 % sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95 % sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1018 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 189, inclusive of Figure 6 (SEQ ID NO:8), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1018 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about nucleotides 129 or about 201 and about 695, inclusive, of Figure 5 (SEQ ID NO:7). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80 % sequence identity, preferably at least about 85 % sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90 % sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95 % sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203405 (DNAS6107:1415) or (b) the complement of the nucleic acid molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203405 (DNAS6107:1415).

In still a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80 % sequence identity, preferably at least about 85 % sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90 % sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95 % sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 25 to about 189, inclusive of Figure 6 (SEQ ID NO:8), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least 10 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1018 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 25 to about 189, inclusive of Figure 6 (SEQ ID NO:8), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80 % sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85 % sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90 % sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95 % sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1018 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, and its soluble, i.e., transmembrane domain deleted or inactivated variants, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 1 to about amino acid position 24 in the sequence of Figure 6 (SEQ ID NO:8). The transmembrane domain have been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 86 to about amino acid position 103 and from about amino acid position 60 to about amino acid position 75 in the PRO1018 amino acid sequence (Figure 6, SEQ ID NO:8).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 25 to about 189, inclusive of Figure 6 (SEQ ID NO:8), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1018 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length and may be derived from the nucleotide sequence shown in Figure 5 (SEQ ID NO:7).

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1018 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove identified.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1018 polypeptide, which in certain embodiments, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 or about 25 to about 189 of Figure 6 (SEQ ID NO:8).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1018 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 25 to about 189, inclusive of Figure 6 (SEQ ID NO:8).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1018 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 25 to about 189, inclusive of Figure 6 (SEQ ID NO:8).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1018 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 25 to about 189, inclusive of Figure 6 (SEQ ID NO:8), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1018 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1018 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1018 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1018 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 25 to about 189, inclusive of Figure 6 (SEQ ID NO:8),

or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

4. PRO173

A cDNA clone (DNAS6406-1704) has been identified, having homology to nucleic acid encoding a retinol dehydrogenase protein that encodes a novel polypeptide, designated in the present application as "PRO173".

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO173 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO173 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 18 to about 319, inclusive of Figure 8 (SEQ ID NO:10), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO173 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about nucleotides 111 or about 162 and about 1067, inclusive, of Figure 7 (SEQ ID NO:9). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203478 (DNAS6406-1704) or (b) the complement of the nucleic acid molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203478 (DNAS6406-1704).

In still a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 18 to about 319, inclusive of Figure 8 (SEQ ID NO:10), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least 525 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO173 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 18 to about 319, inclusive of Figure 8 (SEQ ID NO:10), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence

identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1773 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, and its soluble, i.e., transmembrane domain deleted or inactivated variant, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 1 to about amino acid position 17 in the sequence of Figure 8 (SEQ ID NO:10). The transmembrane domain has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 136 to about amino acid position 152 in the PRO1773 amino acid sequence (Figure 8, SEQ ID NO:10).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 18 to about 319, inclusive of Figure 8 (SEQ ID NO:10), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1773 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length and may be derived from the nucleotide sequence shown in Figure 7 (SEQ ID NO:9).

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1773 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove identified.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1773 polypeptide, which in certain embodiments, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 or about 18 to about 319 of Figure 8 (SEQ ID NO:10).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1773 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 18 to about 319, inclusive of Figure 8 (SEQ ID NO:10).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1773 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 18 to about 319, inclusive of Figure 8 (SEQ ID NO:10).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1773 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 18 to about 319, inclusive of Figure 8 (SEQ ID NO:10), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1773 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1773 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1773 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1773 polypeptide having the

sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 18 to about 319, inclusive of Figure 8 (SEQ ID NO:10), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1773 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1773 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1773 polypeptide by contacting the native PRO1773 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1773 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

5. PRO1477

A cDNA clone (DNAS5529-1647) has been identified, having homology to nucleic acid encoding a mannose-binding protein that encodes a novel polypeptide, designated in the present application as "PRO1477".

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1477 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1477 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 699, inclusive of Figure 10 (SEQ ID NO:12), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1477 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about nucleotides 23 and about 2119, inclusive, of Figure 9 (SEQ ID NO:11). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203293 (DNAS5529-1647) or (b) the complement of the nucleic acid molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203293 (DNAS5529-1647).

In still a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence

identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 699, inclusive of Figure 10 (SEQ ID NO:12), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

- In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least 340 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1477 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 to about 699, inclusive of Figure 10 (SEQ ID NO:12), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80 % sequence identity, more preferably at least about an 85 % sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90 % sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95 % sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

- In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1477 polypeptide, with or without and/or the initiating methionine, and its soluble, i.e., transmembrane domain deleted or inactivated variants, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The transmembrane domains have been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 21 to about amino acid position 40 and from about amino acid position 84 to about amino acid position 105 in the PRO1477 amino acid sequence (Figure 10, SEQ ID NO:12).

- In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80 % positives, preferably at least about 85 % positives, more preferably at least about 90 % positives, most preferably at least about 95 % positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 to about 699, inclusive of Figure 10 (SEQ ID NO:12), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

- Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1477 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length and may be derived from the nucleotide sequence shown in Figure 9 (SEQ ID NO:11).

- In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1477 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove identified.

- In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1477 polypeptide, which in certain embodiments, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 to about 699 of Figure 10 (SEQ ID NO:12).

- In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1477 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80 % sequence identity, preferably at least about 85 % sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90 % sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95 % sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 699, inclusive of Figure 10 (SEQ ID NO:12).

- In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1477 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80 % positives, preferably at least about 85 % positives, more preferably at least about 90 % positives, most preferably at least about 95 % positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 to about 699, inclusive of Figure 10 (SEQ ID NO:12).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1477 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 699, inclusive of Figure 10 (SEQ ID NO:12), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1477 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1477 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1477 polypeptide.

- In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1477 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 699, inclusive of Figure 10 (SEQ ID NO:12), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80 % sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85 % sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90 % sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95 % sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

- In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1477 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1477 antibody.

- In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1477 polypeptide by contacting the native PRO1477 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

- In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1477 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

- 20 6. PRO1478
A cDNA clone (DNA5653)-1648 has been identified that encodes a novel polypeptide having sequence identity with galactosyltransferase and designated in the present application as "PRO1478."

- In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1478 polypeptide.

- In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80 % sequence identity, preferably at least about 85 % sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90 % sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95 % sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1478 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 327, inclusive of Figure 12 (SEQ ID NO:17), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

- In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1478 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 77 and about 1057, inclusive, of Figure 11 (SEQ ID NO:16). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

- In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80 % sequence identity, preferably at least about 85 % sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90 % sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95 % sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203286

(DNA56531-1648), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203286 (DNA56531-1648).

5 In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 327, inclusive of Figure 12 (SEQ ID NO:17), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

10 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1478 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 327, inclusive of Figure 12 (SEQ ID NO:17), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

15 In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1478 polypeptide in its soluble form, i.e. transmembrane domain deleted or inactivated variants, or its complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The transmembrane domain (type II) has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 29 through about amino acid position 49 in the PRO1478 amino acid sequence (Figure 12, SEQ ID NO:17). Therefore, a peptide including amino acids 50-327, with or without amino acids 1-28, is specifically embodied herein, as well as the nucleic acid encoding such a peptide.

20 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 to about 327, inclusive of Figure 12 (SEQ ID NO:17), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

25 Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1478 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

30 In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1478 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1478 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 through 327 of Figure 12 (SEQ ID NO:17).

35 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1478 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the

sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 327, inclusive of Figure 12 (SEQ ID NO:17).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1478 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 through 327 of Figure 12 (SEQ ID NO:17).

5 In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1478 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 327, inclusive of Figure 12 (SEQ ID NO:17), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1478 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1478 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1478 polypeptide.

10 In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1478 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 327, inclusive of Figure 12 (SEQ ID NO:17), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

15 In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1478 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1478 antibody.

20 In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1478 polypeptide, by contacting the native PRO1478 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1478 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

25 7. **PRO31**
A cDNA clone (DNA5680-1343) has been identified that encodes a novel secreted polypeptide, designated in the present application as "PRO31".

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO31 polypeptide.

30 In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO31 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 16 to about 73, inclusive of Figure 14 (SEQ ID NO:22), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

35 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO31 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about nucleotides 40 or about 85 and about 228, inclusive, of Figure 13 (SEQ ID NO:21). Preferably, hybridization occurs under

stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203174 (DNA56862-1343) or (b) the complement of the nucleic acid molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203174 (DNA56862-1343).

In still a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 16 to about 73, inclusive of Figure 14 (SEQ ID NO:22), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least 470 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO831 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 16 to about 73, inclusive of Figure 14 (SEQ ID NO:22), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO831 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, or its complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 1 to about amino acid position 15 in the sequence of Figure 14 (SEQ ID NO:22).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 16 to about 73, inclusive of Figure 14 (SEQ ID NO:22), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO831 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length and may be derived from the nucleotide sequence shown in Figure 13 (SEQ ID NO:21).

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO831 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove identified.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO831 polypeptide, which in

certain embodiments, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 or about 16 to about 73 of Figure 14 (SEQ ID NO:22).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO831 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 16 to about 73, inclusive of Figure 14 (SEQ ID NO:22).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO831 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 16 to about 73, inclusive of Figure 14 (SEQ ID NO:22).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO831 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 16 to about 73, inclusive of Figure 14 (SEQ ID NO:22), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO831 antibody. Preferably, the PRO831 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO831 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO831 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 16 to about 73, inclusive of Figure 14 (SEQ ID NO:22), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

8. PRO113

A cDNA clone (DNA57254-1477) has been identified that encodes a novel polypeptide having sequence identity with leucine rich repeat proteins and designated in the present application as "PRO113."

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO113 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO113 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 616, inclusive of Figure 16 (SEQ ID NO:24), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO113 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 214 and about 2061, inclusive, of Figure 15 (SEQ ID NO:23). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having

at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203289 (DNA57254-1477), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203289 (DNA57254-1477).

In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 616, inclusive of Figure 16 (SEQ ID NO:24), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1113 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 616, inclusive of Figure 16 (SEQ ID NO:24), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1113 polypeptide in its soluble, i.e. transmembrane domain deleted or inactivated variant, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The transmembrane domain has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 13 through about amino acid position 40 in the PRO1113 amino acid sequence (Figure 16, SEQ ID NO:24). Thus, also presented herein is a peptide comprising amino acids 41-616, and optionally 1-12 of SEQ ID NO:24, and the nucleic acids encoding the same.

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 to about 616, inclusive of Figure 16 (SEQ ID NO:24), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1113 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1113 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1113 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 through 616 of Figure 16 (SEQ ID NO:24). In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1113 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid

sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 616, inclusive of Figure 16 (SEQ ID NO:24).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1113 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 through 616 of Figure 16 (SEQ ID NO:24).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1113 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 616, inclusive of Figure 16 (SEQ ID NO:24), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1113 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1113 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1113 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1113 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 616, inclusive of Figure 16 (SEQ ID NO:24), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1113 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1113 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1113 polypeptide, by contacting the native PRO1113 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1113 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

9. PRO1194

A cDNA clone (DNA57841-1522) has been identified that encodes a novel secreted polypeptide designated in the present application as "PRO1194."

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1194 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1194 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 to about 22 to about 81, inclusive of Figure 18 (SEQ ID NO:29), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1194

polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 72 and about 251, inclusive, of Figure 17 (SEQ ID NO:28). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203458 (DMS7841-1522), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203458 (DMS7841-1522).

10 In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 22 to about 81, inclusive of Figure 18 (SEQ ID NO:29), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

15 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1194 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 22 to about 81, inclusive of Figure 18 (SEQ ID NO:29), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

20 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 22 to about 81, inclusive of Figure 18 (SEQ ID NO:29), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

25 Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1194 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

30 In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1194 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1194 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 22 through 81 of Figure 18 (SEQ ID NO:29).

35 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1194 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the

sequence of amino acid residues 22 to about 81, inclusive of Figure 18 (SEQ ID NO:29).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1194 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 22 through 81 of Figure 18 (SEQ ID NO:29).

5 In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1194 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 22 to about 81, inclusive of Figure 18 (SEQ ID NO:29), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1194 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1194 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1194 polypeptide.

10 In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1194 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 22 to about 81, inclusive of Figure 18 (SEQ ID NO:29), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

15 In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1194 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1194 antibody.

20 In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1194 polypeptide, by contacting the native PRO1194 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1194 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

25 10. PRO1110

A cDNA clone (DMS772-1474) has been identified, having homology to nucleic acid encoding myeloid up-regulated protein that encodes a novel polypeptide, designated in the present application as "PRO1110".

30 In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1110 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1110 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 322, inclusive of Figure 20 (SEQ ID NO:31), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

35 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1110 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about nucleotides 131

and about 1096, inclusive, of Figure 19 (SEQ ID NO:30). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203171 (DMS872-1474) or (b) the complement of the nucleic acid molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203171 (DMS872-1474).

In still a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 322, inclusive of Figure 20 (SEQ ID NO:31), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least 10 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1110 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 to about 322, inclusive of Figure 20 (SEQ ID NO:31), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1110 polypeptide, with or without the initiating methionine and its soluble, i.e., transmembrane domain deleted or inactivated variants, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The transmembrane domains have been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 41 to about amino acid position 60, from about amino acid position 66 to about amino acid position 85, from about amino acid position 101 to about amino acid position 120, from about amino acid position 137 to about amino acid position 153, from about amino acid position 171 to about amino acid position 192, from about amino acid position 205 to about amino acid position 226, from about amino acid position 235 to about amino acid position 255, and from about amino acid position 294 to about amino acid position 312 in the PRO1110 amino acid sequence (Figure 20, SEQ ID NO:31).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 to about 322, inclusive of Figure 20 (SEQ ID NO:31), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1110 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length.

preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length and may be derived from the nucleotide sequence shown in Figure 19 (SEQ ID NO:30).

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1110 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences heretofore identified.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1110 polypeptide, which in certain embodiments, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 to about 322 of Figure 20 (SEQ ID NO:31).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1110 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 322, inclusive of Figure 20 (SEQ ID NO:31).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1110 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 to about 322, inclusive of Figure 20 (SEQ ID NO:31).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1110 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 322, inclusive of Figure 20 (SEQ ID NO:31), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1110 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1110 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1110 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1110 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 322, inclusive of Figure 20 (SEQ ID NO:31), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1110 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1110 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1110 polypeptide by contacting the native PRO1110 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1110 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as heretofore defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

11. PRO1378

A cDNA clone (DMS8720-1607) has been identified that encodes a novel secreted polypeptide

designated in the present application as "PRO1378".

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1378 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1378 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 to about 335, inclusive of Figure 22 (SEQ ID NO:33), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1378 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 1365 and about 2369, inclusive, of Figure 21 (SEQ ID NO:32). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203221 (DNA58730-1607), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203221 (DNA58730-1607).

In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 to about 16 to about 335, inclusive of Figure 22 (SEQ ID NO:33), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 20 nucleotides, preferably at least about 50 nucleotides, and more preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1378 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 16 to about 335, inclusive of Figure 22 (SEQ ID NO:33), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1378 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from amino acid position 1 through about amino acid position 15 in the sequence of Figure 22 (SEQ ID NO:33).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more

preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 16 to about 335, inclusive of Figure 22 (SEQ ID NO:33), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1378 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1378 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1378 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 16 to 335 of Figure 22 (SEQ ID NO:33).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1378 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 16 to about 335, inclusive of Figure 22 (SEQ ID NO:33).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1378 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 16 to 335 of Figure 22 (SEQ ID NO:33).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1378 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 16 to about 335, inclusive of Figure 22 (SEQ ID NO:33), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1378 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1378 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1378 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1378 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 16 to about 335, inclusive of Figure 22 (SEQ ID NO:33), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

12. PRO1481

A cDNA clone (DNA58732-1650) has been identified that encodes a novel polypeptide designated in the present application as "PRO1481."

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1481 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity,

preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1481 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 to about 24 to about 334, inclusive of Figure 24 (SEQ ID NO:41), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

5 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1481 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 88 and about 1371, inclusive, of Figure 23 (SEQ ID NO:40). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

10 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203290 (DNA58732-1650), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203290 (DNA58732-1650).

15 In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 24 to about 334, inclusive of Figure 24 (SEQ ID NO:41), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

20 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1481 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 24 to about 334, inclusive of Figure 24 (SEQ ID NO:41), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

25 In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1481 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, and its soluble, i.e., transmembrane domain deleted, truncated or inactivated variant, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from amino acid position 1 through about amino acid position 23 in the sequence of Figure 24 (SEQ ID NO:41). The transmembrane domain has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 233 through about amino acid position 262 in the PRO1481 amino acid sequence (Figure 24, SEQ ID NO:41).

30 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 24 to about 334, inclusive of Figure 24 (SEQ ID NO:41), or (b) the complement

of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1481 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

5 In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1481 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1481 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 24 through 334 of Figure 24 (SEQ ID NO:41).

10 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1481 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 24 to about 334, inclusive of Figure 24 (SEQ ID NO:41).

15 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1481 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 24 through 334 of Figure 24 (SEQ ID NO:41).

20 In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1481 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 24 to about 334, inclusive of Figure 24 (SEQ ID NO:41), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1481 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1481 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1481 polypeptide.

25 In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1481 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 24 to about 334, inclusive of Figure 24 (SEQ ID NO:41), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

30 In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1481 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1481 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1481 polypeptide, by contacting the native PRO1481 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

35 In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1481 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

13. PRO1189

A cDNA clone (DNA58828-1519) has been identified that encodes a novel polypeptide having homology to E25 which is designated in the present application as "PRO1189."

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1189 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1189 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 263, inclusive of Figure 26 (SEQ ID NO:43), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1189 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 79 and about 867, inclusive, of Figure 25 (SEQ ID NO:42). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203172 (DNA58828-1519), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203172 (DNA58828-1519).

In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 263, inclusive of Figure 26 (SEQ ID NO:43), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1189 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 263, inclusive of Figure 26 (SEQ ID NO:43), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1189 polypeptide with its transmembrane domain deleted or inactivated, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The transmembrane domain has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 53 through about amino acid position 75 in the PRO1189 amino acid sequence (Figure 26, SEQ ID NO:43).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positive, preferably at least about 85% positive, more preferably at least about 90% positive, most preferably at least about 95% positive when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 to about 263, inclusive of Figure 26 (SEQ ID NO:43), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1189 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1189 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1189 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 to 263 of Figure 26 (SEQ ID NO:43).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1189 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 263, inclusive of Figure 26 (SEQ ID NO:43).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1189 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positive, preferably at least about 85% positive, more preferably at least about 90% positive, most preferably at least about 95% positive when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 to 263 of Figure 26 (SEQ ID NO:43).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1189 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 263, inclusive of Figure 26 (SEQ ID NO:43), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1189 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1189 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1189 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1189 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 263, inclusive of Figure 26 (SEQ ID NO:43), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1189 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1189 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1189 polypeptide, by contacting the native PRO1189 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1415 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

14. PRO1415

A cDNA clone (DNAS8852-1637) has been identified that encodes a novel polypeptide, designated in the present application as "PRO1415".

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1415 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1415 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 26 to about 283, inclusive of Figure 28 (SEQ ID NO:50), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1415 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about nucleotides 148 or about 223 and about 996, inclusive, of Figure 27 (SEQ ID NO:49). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203271 (DNAS8852-1637) or (b) the complement of the nucleic acid molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203271 (DNAS8852-1637).

In still a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 26 to about 283, inclusive of Figure 28 (SEQ ID NO:50), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1415 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 to about 26 to about 283, inclusive of Figure 28 (SEQ ID NO:50), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1415 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, and

its soluble, i.e., transmembrane domain deleted or inactivated variants, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 1 to about amino acid position 25 in the sequence of Figure 28 (SEQ ID NO:50). The transmembrane domain has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 94 to about amino acid position 118 in the PRO1415 amino acid sequence (Figure 28, SEQ ID NO:50).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 26 to about 283, inclusive of Figure 28 (SEQ ID NO:50), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1415 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length and may be derived from the nucleotide sequence shown in Figure 27 (SEQ ID NO:49).

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1415 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove identified.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1415 polypeptide, which in certain embodiments, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 or about 26 to about 283 of Figure 28 (SEQ ID NO:50).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1415 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 26 to about 283, inclusive of Figure 28 (SEQ ID NO:50).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1415 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 26 to about 283, inclusive of Figure 28 (SEQ ID NO:50).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1415 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 26 to about 283, inclusive of Figure 28 (SEQ ID NO:50), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1415 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1415 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1415 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1415 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 26 to about 283, inclusive of Figure 28 (SEQ ID NO:50), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell

comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1415 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1415 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1415 polypeptide by contacting the native PRO1415 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1415 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

10 15. PRO1411

A cDNA clone (DNA59212-1627) has been identified that encodes a novel secreted polypeptide designated in the present application as "PRO1411."

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1411 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1411 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 to about 440, inclusive of Figure 30 (SEQ ID NO:52), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1411 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 247 and about 1503, inclusive, of Figure 29 (SEQ ID NO:51). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203245 (DNA59212-1627), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203245 (DNA59212-1627).

In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 22 to about 440, inclusive of Figure 30 (SEQ ID NO:52), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule

under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1411 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 22 to about 440, inclusive of Figure 30 (SEQ ID NO:52), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 22 to about 440, inclusive of Figure 30 (SEQ ID NO:52), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1411 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1411 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1411 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 22 through 440 of Figure 30 (SEQ ID NO:52).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1411 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 22 to about 440, inclusive of Figure 30 (SEQ ID NO:52).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1411 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 22 through 440 of Figure 30 (SEQ ID NO:52).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1411 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 22 to about 440, inclusive of Figure 30 (SEQ ID NO:52), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1411 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1411 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1411 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1411 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 22 to about 440, inclusive of Figure 30 (SEQ ID NO:52), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the

polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1411 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1411 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1411 polypeptide, by contacting the native PRO1411 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1411 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

16. PRO1295

10 A cDNA clone (DNA59218-1559) has been identified that encodes a novel secreted polypeptide designated in the present application as "PRO1295."

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1295 polypeptide.

15 In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1295 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 to about 19 to about 280, inclusive of Figure 32 (SEQ ID NO:54), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

20 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1295 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 261 and about 1046, inclusive, of Figure 31 (SEQ ID NO:53). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

25 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203287 (DNA59218-1559), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203287 (DNA59218-1559).

30 In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 19 to about 280, inclusive of Figure 32 (SEQ ID NO:54), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

35 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1295 polypeptide having the sequence of

amino acid residues from about 19 to about 280, inclusive of Figure 32 (SEQ ID NO:54), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

5 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 19 to about 280, inclusive of Figure 32 (SEQ ID NO:54), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

10 Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1295 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1295 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

15 In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1295 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 19 through 280 of Figure 32 (SEQ ID NO:54).

20 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1295 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 19 to about 280, inclusive of Figure 32 (SEQ ID NO:54).

25 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1295 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 19 through 280 of Figure 32 (SEQ ID NO:54).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1295 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 19 to about 280, inclusive of Figure 32 (SEQ ID NO:54), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1295 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1295 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1295 polypeptide.

30 In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1295 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 19 to about 280, inclusive of Figure 32 (SEQ ID NO:54), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1359 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1359 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1359 polypeptide, by contacting the native PRO1359 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1359 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

17. PRO1352

A cDNA clone (DNA59219-1613) has been identified that encodes a novel polypeptide having sequence identity with silyltransferases and designated in the present application as "PRO1359" polypeptides.

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1359 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1359 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 to about 32 to about 299, inclusive of Figure 34 (SEQ ID NO:56), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1359 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 277 and about 1080, inclusive, of Figure 33 (SEQ ID NO:35). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203220 (DNA59219-1613), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203220 (DNA59219-1613).

In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 32 to about 299, inclusive of Figure 34 (SEQ ID NO:56), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1359 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 32 to about 299, inclusive of Figure 34 (SEQ ID NO:56), or (b) the complement

of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1359 polypeptide in its soluble, i.e. transmembrane domain deleted or inactivated variants, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The transmembrane domain (type II) has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 9 through about amino acid position 31 in the PRO1359 amino acid sequence (Figure 34, SEQ ID NO:56).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 32 to about 299, inclusive of Figure 34 (SEQ ID NO:56), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1359 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1359 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1359 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 32 through 299 of Figure 34 (SEQ ID NO:56).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1359 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 32 to about 299, inclusive of Figure 34 (SEQ ID NO:56).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1359 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 32 through 299 of Figure 34 (SEQ ID NO:56).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1359 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 32 to about 299, inclusive of Figure 34 (SEQ ID NO:56), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1359 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1359 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1359 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1359 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 32 to about 299, inclusive of Figure 34 (SEQ ID NO:56), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence

identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

5 In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1359 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1359 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1359 polypeptide, by contacting the native PRO1359 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

10 In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1359 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

18. PRO1190

A cDNA clone (DNA59586-1520) has been identified that encodes a novel polypeptide designated in the present application as "PRO1190", and which has homology to CDO protein.

15 In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1190 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1190 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 1115, inclusive of Figure 36 (SEQ ID NO:58), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

20 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1190 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 340 and about 3684, inclusive, of Figure 35 (SEQ ID NO:58). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

25 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203288 (DNA59586-1520), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203288 (DNA59586-1520).

30 In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 1115, inclusive of Figure 36 (SEQ ID NO:58), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

5 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1190 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 1115, inclusive of Figure 36 (SEQ ID NO:58), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

10 In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1190 polypeptide, with one or more of its transmembrane domains deleted or inactivated variant, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The transmembrane domains have been tentatively identified in the PRO1190 amino acid sequence shown in Figure 36 (SEQ ID NO:58) as extending from about amino acid position 16 to about amino acid position 30 and from about amino acid position 854 to about amino acid position 879.

15 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 to about 1115, inclusive of Figure 36 (SEQ ID NO:58), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

20 Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1190 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

* In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1190 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

25 In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1190 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 to 1115 of Figure 36 (SEQ ID NO:58).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1190 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 1115, inclusive of Figure 36 (SEQ ID NO:58).

30 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1190 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 to 1115 of Figure 36 (SEQ ID NO:58).

35 In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1190 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 1115, inclusive of Figure 36 (SEQ ID NO:58), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1190 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1190 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1190 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1190 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 1115, inclusive of Figure 36 (SEQ ID NO:58), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80 % sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85 % sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90 % sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95 % sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1190 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1190 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1190 polypeptide, by comparing the native PRO1190 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1190 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

15 **PRO1772**
A cDNA clone (DNAS9817-1703) has been identified, having homology to nucleic acid encoding peptide enzymes, that encodes a novel polypeptide, designated in the present application as "PRO1772".

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1772 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80 % sequence identity, preferably at least about 85 % sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90 % sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95 % sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1772 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 37 to about 487, inclusive of Figure 38 (SEQ ID NO:63), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1772 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about nucleotides 93 or about 201 and about 1553, inclusive, of Figure 37 (SEQ ID NO:62). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

30 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80 % sequence identity, preferably at least about 85 % sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90 % sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95 % sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203470 (DNAS9817-1703) or (b) the complement of the nucleic acid molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203470 (DNAS9817-1703).

In still a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA

encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80 % sequence identity, preferably at least about 85 % sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90 % sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95 % sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 37 to about 487, inclusive of Figure 38 (SEQ ID NO:63), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

5 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least 415 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1772 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 37 to about 487, inclusive of Figure 38 (SEQ ID NO:63), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80 % sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85 % sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90 % sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95 % sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

10 In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1772 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, and its soluble, i.e., transmembrane domain deleted or inactivated variants, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 1 to about amino acid position 36 in the sequence of Figure 38 (SEQ ID NO:63). The transmembrane domain has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 313 to about amino acid position 331 in the PRO1772 amino acid sequence (Figure 38, SEQ ID NO:63).

15 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80 % positives, preferably at least about 85 % positives, more preferably at least about 90 % positives, most preferably at least about 95 % positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 37 to about 487, inclusive of Figure 38 (SEQ ID NO:63), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

20 Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1772 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length and may be derived from the nucleotide sequence shown in Figure 37 (SEQ ID NO:62).

25 In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1772 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove identified.

30 In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1772 polypeptide, which in certain embodiments, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 or about 37 to about 487 of Figure 38 (SEQ ID NO:63).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1772 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80 % sequence identity, preferably at least about 85 % sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90 % sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95 % sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 37 to about 487, inclusive of Figure 38 (SEQ ID NO:63).

35 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1772 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid

sequence scoring at least about 80 % positives, preferably at least about 85 % positives, more preferably at least about 90 % positives, most preferably at least about 95 % positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 37 to about 487, inclusive of Figure 38 (SEQ ID NO:63).

- 5 In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1772 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 37 to about 487, inclusive of Figure 38 (SEQ ID NO:63), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1772 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1772 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1772 polypeptide.

- 10 In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1772 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 37 to about 487, inclusive of Figure 38 (SEQ ID NO:63), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80 % sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85 % sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90 % sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95 % sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

- 15 In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1772 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1772 antibody.

- 20 In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1772 polypeptide by contacting the native PRO1772 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

- In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1772 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

20. PRO1248

- A cDNA clone (DNA60278-1530) has been identified, having homology to nucleic acid encoding PUT-2, that encodes a novel polypeptide, designated in the present application as "PRO1248".

- 25 In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1248 polypeptide.

- 30 In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80 % sequence identity, preferably at least about 85 % sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90 % sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95 % sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1248 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 21 to about 183, inclusive of Figure 40 (SEQ ID NO:68), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

- 35 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1248 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about nucleotides 122 or about 182 and about 670, inclusive, of Figure 39 (SEQ ID NO:67). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having

- at least about 80 % sequence identity, preferably at least about 85 % sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90 % sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95 % sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203170 (DNA60278-1530) or (b) the complement of the nucleic acid molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203170 (DNA60278-1530).

- 5 In still a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80 % sequence identity, preferably at least about 85 % sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90 % sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95 % sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 21 to about 183, inclusive of Figure 40 (SEQ ID NO:68), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

- 10 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least 10 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1248 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 21 to about 183, inclusive of Figure 40 (SEQ ID NO:68), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80 % sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85 % sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90 % sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95 % sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

- 15 In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1248 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, and its soluble, i.e., transmembrane domain deleted or inactivated variants, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 1 to about amino acid position 20 in the sequence of Figure 40 (SEQ ID NO:68). The transmembrane domain has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 90 to about amino acid position 112 in the PRO1248 amino acid sequence (Figure 40, SEQ ID NO:68).

- 25 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80 % positives, preferably at least about 85 % positives, more preferably at least about 90 % positives, most preferably at least about 95 % positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 21 to about 183, inclusive of Figure 40 (SEQ ID NO:68), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

- 30 Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1248 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length and may be derived from the nucleotide sequence shown in Figure 39 (SEQ ID NO:67).

- 35 In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1248 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove identified.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1248 polypeptide, which in

certain embodiments, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 or about 21 to about 183 of Figure 40 (SEQ ID NO:68).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1248 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 21 to about 183, inclusive of Figure 40 (SEQ ID NO:68).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1248 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 21 to about 183, inclusive of Figure 40 (SEQ ID NO:68).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1248 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 21 to about 183, inclusive of Figure 40 (SEQ ID NO:68), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1248 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1248 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1248 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1248 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 21 to about 183, inclusive of Figure 40 (SEQ ID NO:68), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1248 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1248 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1248 polypeptide by contacting the native PRO1248 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1248 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

30 21. PRO1316

A cDNA clone (DNA60608-1577) has been identified, having homology to Dictyopf that encodes a novel polypeptide, designated in the present application as "PRO1316."

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1316 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1316 polypeptide having

the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 26 to about 259, inclusive of Figure 42 (SEQ ID NO:70), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1316 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 261 and about 987, inclusive, of Figure 41 (SEQ ID NO:69). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203126 (DNA60608-1577), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203126 (DNA60608-1577).

In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 26 to about 259, inclusive of Figure 42 (SEQ ID NO:70), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least 15 nucleotides which hybridizes under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule having a identity with a region spanning either from residues 1-454 or from residues 1095-3130 of the Figure 41 (SEQ ID NO:69), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). Alternatively, an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least 15 nucleotides having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, and most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to: (a) a DNA molecule having a identity with a region spanning either from residues 1-454 or from residues 1095-3130 of the Figure 41 (SEQ ID NO:69), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1316 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, and its soluble, i.e. transmembrane domain deleted or inactivated variant, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from amino acid position 1 to about amino acid position 25 in the sequence of Figure 42 (SEQ ID NO:70). An N-glycosylation site has been identified at position 32 and a fungal Zn(2)-Cys(6) binuclear cluster has been identified at position 99.

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 26 to about 259, inclusive of Figure 42 (SEQ ID NO:70), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1316 polypeptide encoded by any of the

isolated nucleic acid sequences herein above defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1316 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 26 to 259 of Figure 42 (SEQ ID NO:70).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1316 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 26 to about 259, inclusive of Figure 42 (SEQ ID NO:70).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1316 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 26 to 259 of Figure 42 (SEQ ID NO:70).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1316 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 26 to about 259, inclusive of Figure 42 (SEQ ID NO:70), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1316 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1316 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1316 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1316 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 26 to about 259, inclusive of Figure 42 (SEQ ID NO:70), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of the a native PRO1316 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1316 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1316 polypeptide, by contacting the native PRO1316 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1316 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as herein above defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

22. PRO1197

A cDNA clone (DNA60611-1524) has been identified that encodes a novel secreted polypeptide designated in the present application as "PRO1197."

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1197 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most

preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1197 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 to about 363, inclusive of Figure 44 (SEQ ID NO:72), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1197 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 383 and about 1399, inclusive, of Figure 43 (SEQ ID NO:71). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203175 (DNA60611-1524), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203175 (DNA60611-1524).

In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 25 to about 363, inclusive of Figure 44 (SEQ ID NO:72), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 20 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1197 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 25 to about 363, inclusive of Figure 44 (SEQ ID NO:72), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 25 to about 363, inclusive of Figure 44 (SEQ ID NO:72), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1197 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1197 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1197 polypeptide, which in one

embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 25 through 363 of Figure 44 (SEQ ID NO:72).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1197 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 25 to about 363, inclusive of Figure 44 (SEQ ID NO:72).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1197 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 25 through 363 of Figure 44 (SEQ ID NO:72).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1197 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 25 to about 363, inclusive of Figure 44 (SEQ ID NO:72), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1197 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1197 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1197 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1197 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 25 to about 363, inclusive of Figure 44 (SEQ ID NO:72), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1197 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1197 antibody.

25 23. PRO1293

A cDNA clone (DNA60618-1557) has been identified, having homology to nucleic acid encoding an immunoglobulin heavy chain variable region protein that encodes a novel polypeptide, designated in the present application as "PRO1293".

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1293 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1293 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 20 to about 341, inclusive of Figure 46 (SEQ ID NO:77), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1293 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about nucleotides 37

or about 94 and about 1059, inclusive, of Figure 45 (SEQ ID NO:76). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203292 (DNA60618-1557) or (b) the complement of the nucleic acid molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203292 (DNA60618-1557).

In still a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 20 to about 341, inclusive of Figure 46 (SEQ ID NO:77), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1293 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 20 to about 341, inclusive of Figure 46 (SEQ ID NO:77), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1293 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, and its soluble, i.e., transmembrane domain deleted or inactivated variants, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 1 to about amino acid position 19 in the sequence of Figure 46 (SEQ ID NO:77). The transmembrane domain has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 237 to about amino acid position 262 in the PRO1293 amino acid sequence (Figure 46, SEQ ID NO:77).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 20 to about 341, inclusive of Figure 46 (SEQ ID NO:77), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1293 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length and may be derived from the nucleotide sequence shown in Figure 45 (SEQ ID NO:76).

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1293 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove identified.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1293 polypeptide, which in certain embodiments, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 or about 20 to about 341 of Figure 46 (SEQ ID NO:77).

5 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1293 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 20 to about 341, inclusive of Figure 46 (SEQ ID NO:77).

10 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1293 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 20 to about 341, inclusive of Figure 46 (SEQ ID NO:77).

15 In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1293 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 20 to about 341, inclusive of Figure 46 (SEQ ID NO:77), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1293 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1293 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1293 polypeptide.

20 In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1293 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 20 to about 341, inclusive of Figure 46 (SEQ ID NO:77), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

25 In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1293 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1293 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1293 polypeptide by contacting the native PRO1293 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

30 In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1293 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

24. PRO1380

A cDNA clone (DNA60740-1615) has been identified that encodes a novel multi-span transmembrane polypeptide designed in the present application as "PRO1380".

35 In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1380 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1380 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 470, inclusive of Figure 48 (SEQ ID NO:79), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

5 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1380 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 36 and about 1460, inclusive, of Figure 47 (SEQ ID NO:78). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

10 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203456 (DNA60740-1615), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203456 (DNA60740-1615).

15 In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 470, inclusive of Figure 48 (SEQ ID NO:79), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

20 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1380 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 470, inclusive of Figure 48 (SEQ ID NO:79), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

25 In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1380 polypeptide, and its soluble variants (i.e. one or more transmembrane domains deleted or inactivated), or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. Transmembrane domains have been tentatively identified at about the following amino acid positions: 50-74, 105-127, 135-151, 163-183, 228-252, 305-330, and 448-472 in the PRO1380 amino acid sequence (Figure 48, SEQ ID NO:79).

30 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 to about 470, inclusive of Figure 48 (SEQ ID NO:79), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1380 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1380 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1380 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 to 470 of Figure 48 (SEQ ID NO:79).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1380 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 470, inclusive of Figure 48 (SEQ ID NO:79).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1380 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 to 470 of Figure 48 (SEQ ID NO:79).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1380 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 470, inclusive of Figure 48 (SEQ ID NO:79), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1380 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1380 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1380 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1380 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 470, inclusive of Figure 48 (SEQ ID NO:79), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

25. PRO1265

A cDNA clone (DNA60764-1533) has been identified that encodes a novel polypeptide having homology to the Flg1 polypeptide and designated in the present application as "PRO1265."

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1265 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1265 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 to about 567, inclusive of Figure 50 (SEQ ID

NO:84), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1265 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 142 and about 1779, inclusive, of Figure 49 (SEQ ID NO:83). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203452 (DNA60764-1533), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203452 (DNA60764-1533).

In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 22 to about 567, inclusive of Figure 50 (SEQ ID NO:84), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1265 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 22 to about 567, inclusive of Figure 50 (SEQ ID NO:84), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1265 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from amino acid position 1 through about amino acid position 21 in the sequence of Figure 50 (SEQ ID NO:84).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 22 to about 567, inclusive of Figure 50 (SEQ ID NO:84), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1265 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1265 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinafter defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1265 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 or about 22 to 567 of Figure 50 (SEQ ID NO:84).

5 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1265 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 22 to about 567, inclusive of Figure 50 (SEQ ID NO:84).

10 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1265 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 22 to 567 of Figure 50 (SEQ ID NO:84).

15 In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1265 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 22 to about 567, inclusive of Figure 50 (SEQ ID NO:84), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1265 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1265 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1265 polypeptide.

20 In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1265 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 22 to about 567, inclusive of Figure 50 (SEQ ID NO:84), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

25 26. PRO1250

A cDNA clone (DNA60775-1532) has been identified, having homology to nucleic acid encoding long chain fatty acid CoA ligase that encodes a novel polypeptide, designated in the present application as "PRO1250".

30 In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1250 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1250 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 739, inclusive of Figure 52 (SEQ ID NO:86), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1250

polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about nucleotides 74 and about 2290, inclusive, of Figure 51 (SEQ ID NO:85). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

5 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203173 (DNA60775-1532) or (b) the complement of the nucleic acid molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203173 (DNA60775-1532).

10 In still a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 739, inclusive of Figure 52 (SEQ ID NO:86), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

15 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least 10 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1250 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 to about 739, inclusive of Figure 52 (SEQ ID NO:86), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

20 In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1250 polypeptide, with or without the initiating methionine, and its soluble, i.e., transmembrane domain deleted or inactivated variants, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The type II transmembrane domain has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 61 to about amino acid position 80 in the PRO1250 amino acid sequence (Figure 52, SEQ ID NO:86).

25 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 to about 739, inclusive of Figure 52 (SEQ ID NO:86), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

30 Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1250 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length and may be derived from the nucleotide sequence shown in Figure 51 (SEQ ID NO:85).

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1250 polypeptide encoded by any of the

isolated nucleic acid sequences heretofore identified.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1250 polypeptide, which in certain embodiments, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 to about 739 of Figure 52 (SEQ ID NO:86).

5 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1250 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 739, inclusive of Figure 52 (SEQ ID NO:86).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1250 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positive, preferably at least about 85% positive, more preferably at least about 90% positive, most preferably at least about 95% positive when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 to about 739, inclusive of Figure 52 (SEQ ID NO:86).

10 In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1250 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 739, inclusive of Figure 52 (SEQ ID NO:86), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1250 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1250 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1250 polypeptide.

15 In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1250 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 739, inclusive of Figure 52 (SEQ ID NO:86), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

20 In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1250 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1250 antibody.

25 In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1250 polypeptide by contacting the native PRO1250 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

30 In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1250 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as heretofore defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

27. PRO1475

A cDNA clone (DNA61185-1646) has been identified, having homology to nucleic acid encoding an N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase that encodes a novel polypeptide, designated in the present application as "PRO1475".

35 In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1475 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1475 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 660, inclusive of Figure 54 (SEQ ID NO:88), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

5 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1475 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about nucleotides 130 and about 2109, inclusive, of Figure 53 (SEQ ID NO:87). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

10 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203464 (DNA61185-1646) or (b) the complement of the nucleic acid molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203464 (DNA61185-1646).

15 In a still a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 660, inclusive of Figure 54 (SEQ ID NO:88), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

20 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least 180 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1475 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 to about 660, inclusive of Figure 54 (SEQ ID NO:88), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

25 In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1475 polypeptide, with or without the initiating methionine, and its soluble, i.e., transmembrane domain deleted or inactivated variants, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The transmembrane domain has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 38 to about amino acid position 55 in the PRO1475 amino acid sequence (Figure 54, SEQ ID NO:88).

30 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positive, preferably at least about 85% positive, more preferably at least about 90% positive, most preferably at least about 95% positive when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 to about 660, inclusive of Figure 54 (SEQ ID NO:88), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1475 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length and may be derived from the nucleotide sequence shown in Figure 53 (SEQ ID NO-87).

5 In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1475 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove identified.

10 In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1475 polypeptide, which in certain embodiments, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 to about 660 of Figure 54 (SEQ ID NO-88).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1475 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80 % sequence identity, preferably at least about 85 % sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90 % sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95 % sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 660, inclusive of Figure 54 (SEQ ID NO-88).

15 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1475 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80 % positives, preferably at least about 85 % positives, more preferably at least about 90 % positives, most preferably at least about 95 % positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 to about 660, inclusive of Figure 54 (SEQ ID NO-88).

20 In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1475 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 660, inclusive of Figure 54 (SEQ ID NO-88), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1475 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1475 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1475 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1475 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 660, inclusive of Figure 54 (SEQ ID NO-88), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80 % sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85 % sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90 % sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95 % sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

30 In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1475 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1475 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1475 polypeptide by contacting the native PRO1475 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

35 In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1475 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

28. PRO1377
A cDNA clone (DNA61608-1606) has been identified that encodes a novel multi-span transmembrane polypeptide designated in the present application as "PRO1377."

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1377 polypeptide.

5 In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80 % sequence identity, preferably at least about 85 % sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90 % sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95 % sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1377 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 to about 307, inclusive of Figure 56 (SEQ ID NO-95), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

10 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1377 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 203 and about 1069, inclusive, of Figure 55 (SEQ ID NO-94). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

15 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80 % sequence identity, preferably at least about 85 % sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90 % sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95 % sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203239 (DNA61608-1606), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203239 (DNA61608-1606).

20 In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80 % sequence identity, preferably at least about 85 % sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90 % sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95 % sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 19 to about 307, inclusive of Figure 56 (SEQ ID NO-95), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

25 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1377 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 19 to about 307, inclusive of Figure 56 (SEQ ID NO-95), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80 % sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85 % sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90 % sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95 % sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

30 In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1377 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, and one or more of its transmembrane domains deleted or inactivated, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from amino acid position 1 through about amino acid position 18 in the sequence of Figure 56 (SEQ ID NO-95). Transmembrane domain

has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid positions 37-56, 106-122, 211-20, 240-260, and 288-304 in the PRO1377 amino acid sequence (Figure 56, SEQ ID NO:95).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 19 to about 307, inclusive of Figure 56 (SEQ ID NO:95), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1377 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1377 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences heretofore defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1377 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 19 to 307 of Figure 56 (SEQ ID NO:95).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1377 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 19 to about 307, inclusive of Figure 56 (SEQ ID NO:95).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1377 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 19 to 307 of Figure 56 (SEQ ID NO:95).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1377 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 19 to about 307, inclusive of Figure 56 (SEQ ID NO:95), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1377 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1377 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1377 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1377 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 19 to about 307, inclusive of Figure 56 (SEQ ID NO:95), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

35 20. PRO1326

A cDNA clone (DNA62808-1582) has been identified that encodes a novel secreted polypeptide

designed in the present application as "PRO1326."

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1326 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1326 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 to about 30 to about 401, inclusive of Figure 58 (SEQ ID NO:100), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1326 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 199 and about 1314, inclusive, of Figure 57 (SEQ ID NO:99). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203358 (DNA62808-1582), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203358 (DNA62808-1582).

In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 30 to about 401, inclusive of Figure 58 (SEQ ID NO:100), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1326 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 30 to about 401, inclusive of Figure 58 (SEQ ID NO:100), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1326 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from amino acid position 1 through about amino acid position 29 in the sequence of Figure 58 (SEQ ID NO:100).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more

preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 30 to about 401, inclusive of Figure 58 (SEQ ID NO:100), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1326 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1326 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1326 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 30 to 401 of Figure 58 (SEQ ID NO:100).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1326 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 30 to about 401, inclusive of Figure 58 (SEQ ID NO:100).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1326 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 30 to 401 of Figure 58 (SEQ ID NO:100).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1326 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 30 to about 401, inclusive of Figure 58 (SEQ ID NO:100), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1326 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1326 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1326 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1326 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 30 to about 401, inclusive of Figure 58 (SEQ ID NO:100), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

30. PRO1249

A cDNA clone (DNA62809-1531) has been identified that encodes a novel transmembrane polypeptide, designated in the present application as "PRO1249".

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1249 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity,

preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1249 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 17 to about 1089, inclusive of Figure 60 (SEQ ID NO:102), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1249 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about nucleotides 3 or about 51 and about 3269, inclusive, of Figure 59 (SEQ ID NO:101). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203237 (DNA62809-1531) or (b) the complement of the nucleic acid molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203237 (DNA62809-1531).

In still a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 17 to about 1089, inclusive of Figure 60 (SEQ ID NO:102), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least 10 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1249 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 to about 17 to about 1089, inclusive of Figure 60 (SEQ ID NO:102), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1249 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, and its soluble, i.e., transmembrane domain deleted or inactivated variants, or a complementarity to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 1 to about amino acid position 16 in the sequence of Figure 60 (SEQ ID NO:102). The transmembrane domains have been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 317 to about amino acid position 341, from about amino acid position 451 to about amino acid position 470, from about amino acid position 481 to about amino acid position 500, from about amino acid position 510 to about amino acid position 527, from about amino acid position 538 to about amino acid position 555, from about amino acid position 831 to about amino acid position 850, from about amino acid position 1016 to about amino acid position 1034 and from about amino acid position 1052 to about amino acid position 1070 in the PRO1249 amino acid sequence

(Figure 6), SEQ ID NO:102).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85%, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 17 to about 1089, inclusive of Figure 60 (SEQ ID NO:102), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1249 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length and may be derived from the nucleotide sequence shown in Figure 59 (SEQ ID NO:101).

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1249 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove identified.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1249 polypeptide, which in certain embodiments, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 or about 17 to about 1089 of Figure 60 (SEQ ID NO:102).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1249 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 17 to about 1089, inclusive of Figure 60 (SEQ ID NO:102).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1249 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 17 to about 1089, inclusive of Figure 60 (SEQ ID NO:102).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1249 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 17 to about 1089, inclusive of Figure 60 (SEQ ID NO:102), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1249 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1249 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1249 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1249 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 17 to about 1089, inclusive of Figure 60 (SEQ ID NO:102), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b); (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide; and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

31. PRO1315

A cDNA clone (DNA62815-1576) has been identified, having homology to nucleic acid encoding cytokine receptor family-4 protein that encodes a novel polypeptide, designated in the present application as "PRO1315".

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1315 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1315 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 29 to about 442, inclusive of Figure 62 (SEQ ID NO:104), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1315 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about nucleotides 121 or about 205 and about 1446, inclusive, of Figure 61 (SEQ ID NO:103). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203247 (DNA62815-1576) or (b) the complement of the nucleic acid molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203247 (DNA62815-1576).

In still a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 29 to about 442, inclusive of Figure 62 (SEQ ID NO:104), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least 500 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1315 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 29 to about 442, inclusive of Figure 62 (SEQ ID NO:104), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1315 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, and its soluble, i.e., transmembrane domain deleted or inactivated variants, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid

position 1 to about amino acid position 28 in the sequence of Figure 62 (SEQ ID NO:104). The transmembrane domain has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 140 to about amino acid position 163 in the PRO1315 amino acid sequence (Figure 62, SEQ ID NO:104).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positive, preferably at least about 85% positive, more preferably at least about 90% positive, most preferably at least about 95% positive when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 29 to about 442, inclusive of Figure 62 (SEQ ID NO:104), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1315 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length and may be derived from the nucleotide sequence shown in Figure 61 (SEQ ID NO:103).

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1315 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove identified.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1315 polypeptide, which in certain embodiments, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 or about 29 to about 442 of Figure 62 (SEQ ID NO:104).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1315 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 29 to about 442, inclusive of Figure 62 (SEQ ID NO:104).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1315 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positive, preferably at least about 85% positive, more preferably at least about 90% positive, most preferably at least about 95% positive when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 29 to about 442, inclusive of Figure 62 (SEQ ID NO:104).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1315 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 29 to about 442, inclusive of Figure 62 (SEQ ID NO:104), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1315 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1315 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1315 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1315 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 29 to about 442, inclusive of Figure 62 (SEQ ID NO:104), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1315 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1315 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1315 polypeptide by contacting the native PRO1315 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1315 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

32. PRO1599

A cDNA clone (DNA62845-1684) has been identified that encodes a novel polypeptide having homology to Granuncyne M and designated in the present application as "PRO1599."

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1599 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1599 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 31 to about 283, inclusive of Figure 64 (SEQ ID NO:111), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1599 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 159 and about 917, inclusive, of Figure 63 (SEQ ID NO:110). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203361 (DNA62845-1684), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203361 (DNA62845-1684).

In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 31 to about 283, inclusive of Figure 64 (SEQ ID NO:111), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1599 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 31 to about 283, inclusive of Figure 64 (SEQ ID NO:111), or (b) the

complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

- 5 In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1599 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from amino acid position 1 through about amino acid position 30 in the sequence of Figure 64 (SEQ ID NO:111).

- 10 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 31 to about 283, inclusive of Figure 64 (SEQ ID NO:111), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

- 15 Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1599 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1599 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

- 20 In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1599 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 31 to 283 of Figure 64 (SEQ ID NO:111).

- In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1599 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 31 to about 283, inclusive of Figure 64 (SEQ ID NO:111).

- 25 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1599 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 31 to 283 of Figure 64 (SEQ ID NO:111).

- 30 In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1599 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 31 to about 283, inclusive of Figure 64 (SEQ ID NO:111), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1599 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1599 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1599 polypeptide.

- 35 In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1599 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 31 to about 283, inclusive of Figure 64 (SEQ ID NO:111), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence

identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (i) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

- 5 In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1599 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1599 antibody.

- In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1599 polypeptide, by contacting the native PRO1599 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1599 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

- 10 33. PRO1430

A cDNA clone (DNA64842:1632) has been identified that encodes a novel polypeptide having homology to retinectase proteins, designated in the present application as "PRO1430."

- 15 In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1430 polypeptide.

- In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1430 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 to about 18 to about 331, inclusive of Figure 66 (SEQ ID NO:116), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

- 20 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1430 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 33 and about 1074, inclusive, of Figure 65 (SEQ ID NO:115). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

- 25 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203278 (DNA64842:1632), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203278 (DNA64842:1632).

- 30 In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 18 to about 331, inclusive of Figure 66 (SEQ ID NO:116), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50

nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1430 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 18 to about 331, inclusive of Figure 66 (SEQ ID NO:116), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1430 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from amino acid position 1 through about amino acid position 17 in the sequence of Figure 66 (SEQ ID NO:116).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 18 to about 331, inclusive of Figure 66 (SEQ ID NO:116), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1430 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1430 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1430 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 18 to 331 of Figure 66 (SEQ ID NO:116).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1430 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 18 to about 331, inclusive of Figure 66 (SEQ ID NO:116).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1430 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 18 to 331 of Figure 66 (SEQ ID NO:116).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1430 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 18 to about 331, inclusive of Figure 66 (SEQ ID NO:116), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1430 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1430 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1430 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1430 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 18 to about 331, inclusive of Figure 66 (SEQ ID NO:116), or (b)

the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1430 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1430 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1430 polypeptide, by connecting the native PRO1430 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1430 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

34. PRO1374

A cDNA clone (DNA64849-1604) has been identified that encodes a novel polypeptide having sequence identity with P44HA and designated in the present application as "PRO1374."

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1374 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1374 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 to about 544, inclusive of Figure 68 (SEQ ID NO:118), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1374 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 78 and about 1652, inclusive, of Figure 67 (SEQ ID NO:117). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203468 (DNA64849-1604), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203468 (DNA64849-1604).

In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 20 to about 544, inclusive of Figure 68 (SEQ ID

NO:118), or the complement of the DNA of (c).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1374 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 20 to about 544, inclusive of Figure 68 (SEQ ID NO:118), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 20 to about 544, inclusive of Figure 68 (SEQ ID NO:118), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1374 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1374 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences heretofore defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated mature sequence PRO1374 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 20 through 544 of Figure 68 (SEQ ID NO:118).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1374 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 20 to about 544, inclusive of Figure 68 (SEQ ID NO:118).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1374 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 20 through 544 of Figure 68 (SEQ ID NO:118).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1374 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 20 to about 544, inclusive of Figure 68 (SEQ ID NO:118), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1374 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1374 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1374 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1374 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 20 to about 544, inclusive of Figure 68 (SEQ ID NO:118), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence

identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1374 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1374 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1374 polypeptide, by contacting the native PRO1374 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1374 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as heretofore defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

35. PRO1311

A cDNA clone (DNM6483-1573) has been identified that encodes a novel tetraspan polypeptide designated in the present application as "PRO1311".

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1311 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1311 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 45 to about 294, inclusive of Figure 70 (SEQ ID NO:123), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1311 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 327 and about 1076, inclusive, of Figure 69 (SEQ ID NO:122). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203251 (J2VAM4863-1573), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203251 (DNM6483-1573).

In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 45 to about 294, inclusive of Figure 70 (SEQ ID NO:123), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1311 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 45 to about 294, inclusive of Figure 70 (SEQ ID NO:123), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1311 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, and its soluble, i.e. transmembrane domains deleted or inactivated variants, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from amino acid position 1 through about amino acid position 44 in the sequence of Figure 70 (SEQ ID NO:123). Four transmembrane domains has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid 22-42, 57-85, 94-116, and 230-257 in the PRO1311 amino acid sequence (Figure 70, SEQ ID NO:123).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 45 to about 294, inclusive of Figure 70 (SEQ ID NO:123), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1311 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1311 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1311 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 45 to 294, of Figure 70 (SEQ ID NO:123).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1311 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 45 to about 294, inclusive of Figure 70 (SEQ ID NO:123).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1311 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 45 to 294 of Figure 70 (SEQ ID NO:123).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1311 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 45 to about 294, inclusive of Figure 70 (SEQ ID NO:123), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1311 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1311 fragment retains

a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1311 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1311 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 45 to about 294, inclusive of Figure 70 (SEQ ID NO:123), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

10 36. PRO1357

A cDNA clone (DNA64881-1602) has been identified, having homology to nucleic acid encoding the von Ebner minor salivary gland protein that encodes a novel polypeptide, designated in the present application as "PRO1357".

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1357 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1357 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 22 to about 484, inclusive of Figure 72 (SEQ ID NO:128), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1357 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about nucleotides 74 or about 137 and about 1525, inclusive, of Figure 71 (SEQ ID NO:127). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203240 (DNA64881-1602) or (b) the complement of the nucleic acid molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203240 (DNA64881-1602).

In still a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 22 to about 484, inclusive of Figure 72 (SEQ ID NO:128), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least 40

nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1357 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 to about 22 to about 484, inclusive of Figure 72 (SEQ ID NO:128), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80 % sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85 % sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90 % sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95 % sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1357 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, or its complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 1 to about amino acid position 21 in the sequence of Figure 72 (SEQ ID NO:128).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80 % positives, preferably at least about 85 % positives, more preferably at least about 90 % positives, most preferably at least about 95 % positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 to about 22 to about 484, inclusive of Figure 72 (SEQ ID NO:128), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1357 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length and may be derived from the nucleotide sequence shown in Figure 71 (SEQ ID NO:127).

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1357 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove identified.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1357 polypeptide, which in certain embodiments, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 to about 22 to about 484 of Figure 72 (SEQ ID NO:128).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1357 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80 % sequence identity, preferably at least about 85 % sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90 % sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95 % sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 22 to about 484, inclusive of Figure 72 (SEQ ID NO:128).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1357 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80 % positives, preferably at least about 85 % positives, more preferably at least about 90 % positives, most preferably at least about 95 % positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 to about 22 to about 484, inclusive of Figure 72 (SEQ ID NO:128).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1357 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 22 to about 484, inclusive of Figure 72 (SEQ ID NO:128), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1357 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1357 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1357 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1357 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 22 to about 484, inclusive of Figure 72 (SEQ ID NO:128), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80 % sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85 % sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90 % sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95 % sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1357 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1357 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1357 polypeptide by contacting the native PRO1357 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1357 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

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37. PRO1244

A cDNA clone (DNA6483-1326) has been identified that encodes a novel polypeptide having homology to Implantation-Associated Protein and designated in the present application as "PRO1244."

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1244 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80 % sequence identity, preferably at least about 85 % sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90 % sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95 % sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1244 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 to about 30 to about 335, inclusive of Figure 74 (SEQ ID NO:130), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1244 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 96 and about 1013, inclusive, of Figure 73 (SEQ ID NO:129). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80 % sequence identity, preferably at least about 85 % sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90 % sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95 % sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203253 (DNA6483-1326), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203253 (DNA6483-1326).

In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA

encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 30 to about 335, inclusive of Figure 74 (SEQ ID NO:130), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 30 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1244 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 30 to about 335, inclusive of Figure 74 (SEQ ID NO:130), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1244 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, and its soluble, i.e. transmembrane domains deleted or functioned variants, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from amino acid position 1 through about amino acid position 29 in the sequence of Figure 74 (SEQ ID NO:130). The transmembrane domains have been tentatively identified in the PRO1244 amino acid sequence at about the following amino acid regions: 183-205, 217-137, 271-287, and 301-321.

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 30 to about 335, inclusive of Figure 74 (SEQ ID NO:130), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1244 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1244 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1244 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 30 to 335 of Figure 74 (SEQ ID NO:130).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1244 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 30 to about 335, inclusive of Figure 74 (SEQ ID NO:130).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1244 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence

of residues 30 to 335 of Figure 74 (SEQ ID NO:130).

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1244 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 30 to about 335, inclusive of Figure 74 (SEQ ID NO:130), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1244 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1244 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1244 polypeptide, by contacting the native PRO1244 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1244 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

38. PRO1246

A cDNA clone (DNA64885-1579) has been identified, having homology to nucleic acid encoding bone-related sulphatase that encodes a novel polypeptide, designated in the present application as "PRO1246".

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1246 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1246 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 336, inclusive of Figure 76 (SEQ ID NO:132), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1246 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about nucleotides 119 or about 164 and about 1726, inclusive, of Figure 75 (SEQ ID NO:131). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203457 (DNA64885-1579) or (b) the complement of the nucleic acid molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203457 (DNA64885-1579).

In still a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 16 to about 536, inclusive of Figure 76 (SEQ ID NO:132), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1246 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 16 to about 536, inclusive of Figure 76 (SEQ ID NO:132), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1246 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 1 to about amino acid position 16 in the sequence of Figure 76 (SEQ ID NO:132).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 16 to about 536, inclusive of Figure 76 (SEQ ID NO:132), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1246 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length and may be derived from the nucleotide sequence shown in Figure 75 (SEQ ID NO:131).

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1246 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove identified.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1246 polypeptide, which in certain embodiments, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 or about 16 to about 536 of Figure 76 (SEQ ID NO:132).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1246 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 16 to about 536, inclusive of Figure 76 (SEQ ID NO:132).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1246 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least

about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 16 to about 536, inclusive of Figure 76 (SEQ ID NO:132).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1246 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 16 to about 536, inclusive of Figure 76 (SEQ ID NO:132), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1246 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1246 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1246 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1246 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 16 to about 536, inclusive of Figure 76 (SEQ ID NO:132), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1246 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1246 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1246 polypeptide by contacting the native PRO1246 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1246 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

39. PRO1356

A cDNA clone (DN464586-160) has been identified, having homology to nucleic acid encoding elastin-like protein receptor, that encodes a novel polypeptide, designated in the present application as "PRO1356".

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1356 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1356 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 25 to about 230, inclusive of Figure 78 (SEQ ID NO:134), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1356 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about nucleotides 122 or about 194 and about 811, inclusive, of Figure 77 (SEQ ID NO:133). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having

at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203241 (DNA64886-1601) or (b) the complement of the nucleic acid molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203241 (DNA64886-1601).

In still a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 25 to about 230, inclusive of Figure 78 (SEQ ID NO:134), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least 20 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1356 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 25 to about 230, inclusive of Figure 78 (SEQ ID NO:134), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1356 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, and is soluble, i.e., transmembrane domain deleted or inactivated variant, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 1 to about amino acid position 24 in the sequence of Figure 78 (SEQ ID NO:134). The transmembrane domain have been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 82 to about amino acid position 102, from about amino acid position 117 to about amino acid position 140 and from about amino acid position 163 to about amino acid position 182 in the PRO1356 amino acid sequence (Figure 78, SEQ ID NO:134).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 25 to about 230, inclusive of Figure 78 (SEQ ID NO:134), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1356 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length and may be derived from the nucleotide sequence shown in Figure 77 (SEQ ID NO:133).

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1356 polypeptide encoded by any of the

isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove identified.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1356 polypeptide, which in certain embodiments, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 or about 25 to about 230 of Figure 78 (SEQ ID NO:134).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1356 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 25 to about 230, inclusive of Figure 78 (SEQ ID NO:134).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1356 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 25 to about 230, inclusive of Figure 78 (SEQ ID NO:134).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1356 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 25 to about 230, inclusive of Figure 78 (SEQ ID NO:134), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1356 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1356 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1356 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1356 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 25 to about 230, inclusive of Figure 78 (SEQ ID NO:134), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1356 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1356 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1356 polypeptide by contacting the native PRO1356 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1356 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

40. PRO1275

A cDNA clone (DNA64888-1542) has been identified that encodes a novel secreted polypeptide designated in the present application as "PRO1275."

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1275 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity,

preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1275 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 26 to about 119, inclusive of Figure 80 (SEQ ID NO:136), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

5 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1275 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 112 and about 393, inclusive, of Figure 79 (SEQ ID NO:135). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

10 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203249 (DNA64888-1542), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203249 (DNA64888-1542).

15 In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 26 to about 119, inclusive of Figure 80 (SEQ ID NO:136), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

20 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1275 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 26 to about 119, inclusive of Figure 80 (SEQ ID NO:136), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

25 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 26 to about 119, inclusive of Figure 80 (SEQ ID NO:136), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

30 Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1275 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

35 In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1275 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1275 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 26 through 119 of Figure 80 (SEQ ID NO:136).

5 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1275 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 26 to about 119, inclusive of Figure 80 (SEQ ID NO:136).

10 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1275 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 26 through 119 of Figure 80 (SEQ ID NO:136).

15 In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1275 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 26 to about 119, inclusive of Figure 80 (SEQ ID NO:136), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1275 antibody. Preferably the PRO1275 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1275 polypeptide.

20 In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1275 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 26 to about 119, inclusive of Figure 80 (SEQ ID NO:136), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

25 In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1275 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1275 antibody.

30 In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1275 polypeptide, by connecting the native PRO1275 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1275 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

41. PRO1274

A cDNA clone (DNA64889-1541) has been identified that encodes a novel secreted polypeptide designated in the present application as "PRO1274."

35 In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1274 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most

preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1274 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 to about 25 to about 110, inclusive of Figure 82 (SEQ ID NO:138), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1274 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 96 and about 353, inclusive, of Figure 81 (SEQ ID NO:137). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203250 (DNA64889-1541), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203250 (DNA64889-1541).

In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 25 to about 110, inclusive of Figure 82 (SEQ ID NO:138), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1274 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 25 to about 110, inclusive of Figure 82 (SEQ ID NO:138), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 25 to about 110, inclusive of Figure 82 (SEQ ID NO:138), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1274 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1274 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1274 polypeptide, which in one

embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 25 through 110 of Figure 82 (SEQ ID NO:138).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1274 polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 25 to about 110, inclusive of Figure 82 (SEQ ID NO:138).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1274 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 25 through 110 of Figure 82 (SEQ ID NO:138).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1274 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 25 to about 110, inclusive of Figure 82 (SEQ ID NO:138), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1274 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1274 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1274 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1274 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 25 to about 110, inclusive of Figure 82 (SEQ ID NO:138), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1274 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1274 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1274 polypeptide, by contacting the native PRO1274 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1274 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

30 42. PRO1412

A cDNA clone (DNA64897-1628) has been identified that encodes a novel transmembrane polypeptide designated in the present application as "PRO1412."

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1412 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1412 polypeptide having

the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 to about 29 to about 311, inclusive of Figure 84 (SEQ ID NO:140), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1412 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 226 and about 1074, inclusive, of Figure 83 (SEQ ID NO:139). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203216 (DNA64897.1628), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203216 (DNA64897.1628).

In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 29 to about 311, inclusive of Figure 84 (SEQ ID NO:140), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1412 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 29 to about 311, inclusive of Figure 84 (SEQ ID NO:140), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1412 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, and its soluble, i.e. transmembrane domain deleted or inactivated variants, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from amino acid position 1 through about amino acid position 28 in the sequence of Figure 84 (SEQ ID NO:140). The transmembrane domain has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 190 through about amino acid position 216 in the PRO1412 amino acid sequence (Figure 84, SEQ ID NO:140).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 29 to about 311, inclusive of Figure 84 (SEQ ID NO:140), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1412 polypeptide coding sequence that may find

use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1412 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1412 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 29 to 311 of Figure 84 (SEQ ID NO:140).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1412 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 29 to about 311, inclusive of Figure 84 (SEQ ID NO:140).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1412 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 29 to 311 of Figure 84 (SEQ ID NO:140).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1412 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 29 to about 311, inclusive of Figure 84 (SEQ ID NO:140), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1412 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1412 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1412 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1412 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 29 to about 311, inclusive of Figure 84 (SEQ ID NO:140), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

43. PRO1557

A cDNA clone (DN464902.1657) has been identified that encodes a novel polypeptide having homology to diorin and designated in the present application as "PRO1557".

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1557 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1557 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 to about 26 to about 451, inclusive of Figure 86 (SEQ ID NO:142), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1557 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 362 and about 1639, inclusive, of Figure 85 (SEQ ID NO:141). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203317 (DNA64902-1667), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203317 (DNA64902-1667).

In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 26 to about 451, inclusive of Figure 86 (SEQ ID NO:142), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides, and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1557 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 26 to about 451, inclusive of Figure 86 (SEQ ID NO:142), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b). Isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1557 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from amino acid position 1 through about amino acid position 25 in the sequence of Figure 86 (SEQ ID NO:142).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 26 to about 451, inclusive of Figure 86 (SEQ ID NO:142), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1557 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1557 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1557 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 26 to 451 of Figure 86 (SEQ ID NO:142).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1557 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 26 to about 451, inclusive of Figure 86 (SEQ ID NO:142).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1557 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 26 to 451 of Figure 86 (SEQ ID NO:142).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1557 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 26 to about 451, inclusive of Figure 86 (SEQ ID NO:142), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1557 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1557 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1557 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1557 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 26 to about 451, inclusive of Figure 86 (SEQ ID NO:142), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonist and antagonist of a native PRO1557 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1557 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1557 polypeptide by contacting the native PRO1557 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1557 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

44. PRO1286
A cDNA clone (DNA64903-1553) has been identified that encodes a novel secreted polypeptide that is designated in the present application as "PRO1286."

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1286 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1286 polypeptide having

the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 to about 93, inclusive of Figure 88 (SEQ ID NO:144), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1286 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 147 and about 371, inclusive, of Figure 87 (SEQ ID NO:143). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203223 (DNA64903-1533), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203223 (DNA64903-1533).

In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (A) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 19 to about 93, inclusive of Figure 88 (SEQ ID NO:144), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1286 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 19 to about 93, inclusive of Figure 88 (SEQ ID NO:144), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1286 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from amino acid position 1 through about amino acid position 18 in the sequence of Figure 88 (SEQ ID NO:144).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 19 to about 93, inclusive of Figure 88 (SEQ ID NO:144), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1286 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50

nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1286 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinafter defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1286 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 19 to 93 of Figure 88 (SEQ ID NO:144).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1286 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 19 to about 93, inclusive of Figure 88 (SEQ ID NO:144).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1286 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 19 to 93 of Figure 88 (SEQ ID NO:144).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1286 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 19 to about 93, inclusive of Figure 88 (SEQ ID NO:144), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1286 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1286 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1286 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1286 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 19 to about 93, inclusive of Figure 88 (SEQ ID NO:144), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

45. PRO1294

A cDNA clone (DNA64905-1538) has been identified, having homology to nucleic acid encoding olfactomedin, that encodes a novel polypeptide, designated in the present application as "PRO1294".

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1294 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1294 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 22, to about 406, inclusive of Figure 90 (SEQ ID NO:146), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1294 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about nucleotides 110

or about 173 and about 1327, inclusive, of Figure 89 (SEQ ID NO:145). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203233 (DNA64905-1558) or (b) the complement of the nucleic acid molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203233 (DNA64905-1558).

In still a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 22 to about 406, inclusive of Figure 90 (SEQ ID NO:146), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least 10 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1294 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 22 to about 406, inclusive of Figure 90 (SEQ ID NO:146), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1294 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, or its complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 1 to about amino acid position 21 in the sequence of Figure 90 (SEQ ID NO:146).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 22 to about 406, inclusive of Figure 90 (SEQ ID NO:146), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1294 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length and may be derived from the nucleotide sequence shown in Figure 89 (SEQ ID NO:145).

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1294 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove identified.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1294 polypeptide, which in certain embodiments, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 or about 22 to about 406 of Figure 90 (SEQ ID NO:146).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1294 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 22 to about 406, inclusive of Figure 90 (SEQ ID NO:146).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1294 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 22 to about 406, inclusive of Figure 90 (SEQ ID NO:146).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1294 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 22 to about 406, inclusive of Figure 90 (SEQ ID NO:146), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1294 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1294 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1294 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1294 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 22 to about 406, inclusive of Figure 90 (SEQ ID NO:146), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1294 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1294 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1294 polypeptide by contacting the native PRO1294 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1294 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

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46. PRO1347

A cDNA clone (DNA64950-1590) has been identified that encodes a novel polypeptide having sequence identity with bupropion and designated in the present application as "PRO1347."

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1347 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most

preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1347 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 to about 500, inclusive of Figure 92 (SEQ ID NO:148), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1347 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 234 and about 1662, inclusive, of Figure 91 (SEQ ID NO:147). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203224 (DNA64950-1590), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203224 (DNA64950-1590).

In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 18 to about 500, inclusive of Figure 92 (SEQ ID NO:148), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1347 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 18 to about 500, inclusive of Figure 92 (SEQ ID NO:148), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b). Isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1347 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, and its soluble, i.e., transmembrane domain deleted (or that terminus truncated) or inactivated variants, or its complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from amino acid position 1 through about amino acid position 17 in the sequence of Figure 92 (SEQ ID NO:148). The transmembrane domain has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 239 through about amino acid position 255 in the PRO1347 amino acid sequence (Figure 92, SEQ ID NO:148).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 18 to about 500, inclusive of Figure 92 (SEQ ID NO:148), or (b) the

complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1347 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1347 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1347 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 18 through 500 of Figure 92 (SEQ ID NO:148).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1347 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 18 to about 500, inclusive of Figure 92 (SEQ ID NO:148).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1347 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 18 through 500 of Figure 92 (SEQ ID NO:148).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1347 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 18 to about 500, inclusive of Figure 92 (SEQ ID NO:148), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1347 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1347 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1347 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1347 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 18 to about 500, inclusive of Figure 92 (SEQ ID NO:148), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1347 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1347 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1347 polypeptide, by contacting the native PRO1347 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1347 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

47. PRO1305

A cDNA clone (DNA64952-1568) has been identified that encodes a novel secreted polypeptide, designated in the present application as "PRO1305".

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1305 polypeptide.

5 In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1305 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 26 to about 258, inclusive of Figure 94 (SEQ ID NO:133), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

10 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1305 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about nucleotides 126 or about 201 and about 899, inclusive, of Figure 93 (SEQ ID NO:152). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

15 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203222 (DNA64952-1568) or (b) the complement of the nucleic acid molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203222 (DNA64952-1568).

20 In still a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 26 to about 258, inclusive of Figure 94 (SEQ ID NO:133), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

25 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least 10 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1305 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 26 to about 258, inclusive of Figure 94 (SEQ ID NO:133), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

30 In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1305 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 1 to about amino acid position 25 in the sequence of Figure 94 (SEQ ID NO:133).

5 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 26 to about 258, inclusive of Figure 94 (SEQ ID NO:133), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

10 Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1305 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length and may be derived from the nucleotide sequence shown in Figure 93 (SEQ ID NO:152).

15 In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1305 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove identified.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1305 polypeptide, which in certain embodiments, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 or about 26 to about 258 of Figure 94 (SEQ ID NO:133).

20 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1305 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 26 to about 258, inclusive of Figure 94 (SEQ ID NO:133).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1305 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 26 to about 258, inclusive of Figure 94 (SEQ ID NO:133).

25 In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1305 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 26 to about 258, inclusive of Figure 94 (SEQ ID NO:133), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1305 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1305 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1305 polypeptide.

30 In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1305 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 26 to about 258, inclusive of Figure 94 (SEQ ID NO:133), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

48. PRO1272

A cDNA clone (DNA65402-1540) has been identified that encodes a novel polypeptide having sequence

identity with lipocalins and designated in the present application as "PRO1273."

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1273 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1273 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 to about 21, inclusive of Figure 96 (SEQ ID NO:158), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1273 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 86 and about 514, inclusive, of Figure 95 (SEQ ID NO:157). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203252 (DNA65402-1540), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203252 (DNA65402-1540).

In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 21 to about 163, inclusive of Figure 96 (SEQ ID NO:158), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1273 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 21 to about 163, inclusive of Figure 96 (SEQ ID NO:158), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 21 to about 163, inclusive of Figure 96 (SEQ ID NO:158), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1273 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length,

preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1273 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1273 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 21 through 163 of Figure 96 (SEQ ID NO:158).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1273 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 21 to about 163, inclusive of Figure 96 (SEQ ID NO:158).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1273 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 21 through 163 of Figure 96 (SEQ ID NO:158).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1273 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 21 to about 163, inclusive of Figure 96 (SEQ ID NO:158), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1273 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1273 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1273 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1273 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 21 to about 163, inclusive of Figure 96 (SEQ ID NO:158), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1273 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1273 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1273 polypeptide, by contacting the native PRO1273 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1273 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

35 49. PRO1302

A cDNA clone (DNA65403-1565) has been identified that encodes a novel polypeptide having sequence identity with CD33 and designated in the present application as "PRO1302."

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1302 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1302 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 to about 463, inclusive of Figure 98 (SEQ ID NO:160), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1302 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 88 and about 1431, inclusive, of Figure 97 (SEQ ID NO:159). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203230 (DNA65403-1565), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203230 (DNA65403-1565).

In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 16 to about 463, inclusive of Figure 98 (SEQ ID NO:160), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1302 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 16 to about 463, inclusive of Figure 98 (SEQ ID NO:160), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), including the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1302 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, and its soluble, i.e., transmembrane domain deleted (or truncated form) or inactivated variant, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from amino acid position 1 through about amino acid position 13 in the sequence of Figure 98 (SEQ ID NO:160). The transmembrane domain has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 351 through about amino acid position 370 in the PRO1302 amino acid sequence (Figure 98, SEQ ID NO:160).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA

encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequences of residues 16 to about 463, inclusive of Figure 98 (SEQ ID NO:160), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1302 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1302 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1302 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 16 through 463 of Figure 98 (SEQ ID NO:160).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1302 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 16 to about 463, inclusive of Figure 98 (SEQ ID NO:160).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1302 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 16 through 463 of Figure 98 (SEQ ID NO:160).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1302 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 16 to about 463, inclusive of Figure 98 (SEQ ID NO:160), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1302 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1302 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1302 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1302 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 16 to about 463, inclusive of Figure 98 (SEQ ID NO:160), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1302 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1302 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1302 polypeptide, by contacting the native PRO1302 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1302 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

50. PRO1283

A cDNA clone (DNA65404-1551) has been identified, having homology to nucleic acid encoding odorant binding protein, that encodes a novel polypeptide, designated in the present application as "PRO1283".

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1283 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1283 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 18 to about 170, inclusive of Figure 100 (SEQ ID NO:162), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1283 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about nucleotides 45 or about 96 and about 554, inclusive, of Figure 99 (SEQ ID NO:161). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Depoist No. 203744 (DNA65404-1551) or (b) the complement of the nucleic acid molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Depoist No. 203744 (DNA65404-1551).

In still a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 18 to about 170, inclusive of Figure 100 (SEQ ID NO:162), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least 10 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1283 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 18 to about 170, inclusive of Figure 100 (SEQ ID NO:162), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1283 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, or is

complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 1 to about amino acid position 17 in the sequence of Figure 100 (SEQ ID NO:162).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 18 to about 170, inclusive of Figure 100 (SEQ ID NO:162), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1283 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length and may be derived from the nucleotide sequence shown in Figure 99 (SEQ ID NO:161).

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1283 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove identified.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1283 polypeptide, which in certain embodiments, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 or about 18 to about 170 of Figure 100 (SEQ ID NO:162).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1283 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 18 to about 170, inclusive of Figure 100 (SEQ ID NO:162).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1283 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 18 to about 170, inclusive of Figure 100 (SEQ ID NO:162).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1283 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 18 to about 170, inclusive of Figure 100 (SEQ ID NO:162), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1283 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1283 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1283 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1283 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 18 to about 170, inclusive of Figure 100 (SEQ ID NO:162), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1283 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1283 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1283 polypeptide by contacting the native PRO1283 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1283 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as heretofore defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

51. PRO1279

A cDNA clone (DNA65405-1547) has been identified, having homology to nucleic acid encoding neuropilin that encodes a novel polypeptide, designated in the present application as "PRO1279".

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1279 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1279 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 19 to about 250, inclusive of Figure 102 (SEQ ID NO:170), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1279 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about nucleotides 106 or about 160 and about 855, inclusive, of Figure 101 (SEQ ID NO:169). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203476 (DNA65405-1547) or (b) the complement of the nucleic acid molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203476 (DNA65405-1547).

In still a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 19 to about 250, inclusive of Figure 102 (SEQ ID NO:170), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1279 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 19 to about 250, inclusive of Figure 102 (SEQ ID NO:170), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and,

if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1279 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 1 to about amino acid position 18 in the sequence of Figure 102 (SEQ ID NO:170).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positive, preferably at least about 85% positive, more preferably at least about 90% positive, most preferably at least about 95% positive when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 19 to about 250, inclusive of Figure 102 (SEQ ID NO:170), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1279 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length and may be derived from the nucleotide sequence shown in Figure 101 (SEQ ID NO:169).

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1279 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences heretofore identified.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated mature sequence PRO1279 polypeptide, which in certain embodiments, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 or about 19 to about 250 of Figure 102 (SEQ ID NO:170).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1279 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 19 to about 250, inclusive of Figure 102 (SEQ ID NO:170).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1279 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positive, preferably at least about 85% positive, more preferably at least about 90% positive, most preferably at least about 95% positive when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 19 to about 250, inclusive of Figure 102 (SEQ ID NO:170).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1279 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 19 to about 250, inclusive of Figure 102 (SEQ ID NO:170), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1279 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1279 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1279 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1279 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 19 to about 250, inclusive of Figure 102 (SEQ ID

NO:170), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about: an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b); (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

5 In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1279 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1279 antibody.

10 In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1279 polypeptide by contacting the native PRO1279 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

15 In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1279 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

52. PRO1304

A cDNA clone (DNA65406-1567) has been identified having homology to nucleic acid encoding FK506 binding protein that encodes a novel polypeptide, designated in the present application as "PRO1304".

20 In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1304 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1304 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 222, inclusive of Figure 104 (SEQ ID NO:180), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

25 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1304 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about nucleotides 22 and about 688, inclusive, of Figure 103 (SEQ ID NO:179). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

30 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203219 (DNA65406-1567) or (b) the complement of the nucleic acid molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203219 (DNA65406-1567).

35 In still a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 222, inclusive of Figure 104 (SEQ ID NO:180), or

(b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

5 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least 10 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1304 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 to about 222, inclusive of Figure 104 (SEQ ID NO:180), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

10 In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1304 polypeptide, with or without the initiating methionine, or is complementary to said encoding nucleic acid molecule.

15 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 to about 222, inclusive of Figure 104 (SEQ ID NO:180), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

20 Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1304 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 30 nucleotides in length and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length and may be derived from the nucleotide sequence shown in Figure 103 (SEQ ID NO:179).

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1304 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove identified.

25 In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1304 polypeptide, which in certain embodiments, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 to about 222 of Figure 104 (SEQ ID NO:180).

30 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1304 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 222, inclusive of Figure 104 (SEQ ID NO:180).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1304 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 to about 222, inclusive of Figure 104 (SEQ ID NO:180).

35 In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1304 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 222, inclusive of Figure 104 (SEQ ID NO:180), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1304 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1304 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1304 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1304 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 722, inclusive of Figure 104 (SEQ ID NO:180), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1304 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1304 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1304 polypeptide by contacting the native PRO1304 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1304 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

15 **53. PRO1317**
A cDNA clone (DNA65408-1578) has been identified that encodes a novel secreted polypeptide that shares homology with human CD97. The novel polypeptide is designated in the present application as "PRO1317".

20 In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1317 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1317 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 to about 19 to about 74, inclusive of Figure 106 (SEQ ID NO:189), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

25 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1317 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 60 and about 227, inclusive, of Figure 105 (SEQ ID NO:188). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

30 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203217 (DNA65408-1578), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203317 (DNA65408-1578).

In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 19 to about 74, inclusive of Figure 106 (SEQ ID NO:189), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

5 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1317 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 19 to about 74, inclusive of Figure 106 (SEQ ID NO:189), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

10 In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1317 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from amino acid position 1 through about amino acid position 18 in the sequence of Figure 106 (SEQ ID NO:189).

15 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 19 to about 74, inclusive of Figure 106 (SEQ ID NO:189), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

20 Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1317 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

25 In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1317 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1317 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 19 to 74 of Figure 106 (SEQ ID NO:189).

30 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1317 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 19 to about 74, inclusive of Figure 106 (SEQ ID NO:189).

35 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1317 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 19 to 74 of Figure 106 (SEQ ID NO:189).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1317 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 19 to about 74, inclusive of Figure 106 (SEQ ID NO:189), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1317 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1317 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1317 polypeptide.

5 In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1317 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 19 to about 74, inclusive of Figure 106 (SEQ ID NO:189), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and (i) the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

54. PRO1303

15 A cDNA clone (DNA65409-1566) has been identified that encodes a novel polypeptide having sequence identity with proteins including neuropilin and designated in the present application as "PRO1303."

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1303 polypeptide.

20 In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1303 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 18 to about 248, inclusive of Figure 108 (SEQ ID NO:194), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

25 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1303 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 172 and about 864, inclusive, of Figure 107 (SEQ ID NO:193). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

30 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203232 (DNA65409-1566), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203232 (DNA65409-1566).

35 In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 18 to about 248, inclusive of Figure 108 (SEQ ID

NO:194), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

5 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1303 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 18 to about 248, inclusive of Figure 108 (SEQ ID NO:194), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

10 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 18 to about 248, inclusive of Figure 108 (SEQ ID NO:194), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

15 Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1303 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1303 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

20 In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1303 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 18 through 248 of Figure 108 (SEQ ID NO:194).

25 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1303 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 18 to about 248, inclusive of Figure 108 (SEQ ID NO:194).

30 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1303 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 18 through 248 of Figure 108 (SEQ ID NO:194).

35 In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1303 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 18 to about 248, inclusive of Figure 108 (SEQ ID NO:194), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1303 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1303 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1303 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1303 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 18 to about 248, inclusive of Figure 108 (SEQ ID NO:194), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and (i) the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence

identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

5 In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1306 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1306 antibody.

10 In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1306 polypeptide, by contacting the native PRO1306 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

15 In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1306 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

55. PRO1306

A cDNA clone (DNA65410-1569) has been identified that encodes a novel polypeptide having homology to AIF1/casmin and designated in the present application as "PRO1306".

20 In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1306 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1306 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 150, inclusive of Figure 110 (SEQ ID NO:196), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

25 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1306 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 106 and about 355, inclusive, of Figure 109 (SEQ ID NO:195). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

30 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203231 (DNA65410-1569), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203231 (DNA65410-1569).

35 In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 150, inclusive of Figure 110 (SEQ ID NO:196), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

10 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1306 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 150, inclusive of Figure 110 (SEQ ID NO:196), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

15 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positive, preferably at least about 85% positive, more preferably at least about 90% positive, most preferably at least about 95% positive when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 to about 150, inclusive of Figure 110 (SEQ ID NO:196), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

20 Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1306 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

25 In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1306 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1306 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 to 150 of Figure 110 (SEQ ID NO:196).

30 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1306 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 150, inclusive of Figure 110 (SEQ ID NO:196).

35 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1306 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positive, preferably at least about 85% positive, more preferably at least about 90% positive, most preferably at least about 95% positive when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 to 150 of Figure 110 (SEQ ID NO:196).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1306 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 150, inclusive of Figure 110 (SEQ ID NO:196), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1306 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1306 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1306 polypeptide.

40 In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1306 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 150, inclusive of Figure 110 (SEQ ID NO:196), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising

the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1336 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1336 antibody.

5 In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1336 polypeptide, by contacting the native PRO1336 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1336 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as heretofore defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

10 PRO1336

A cDNA clone (DNA65423-1399) has been identified that encodes a novel polypeptide having sequence identity with slit and designated in the present application as "PRO1336."

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1336 polypeptide.

15 In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1336 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 to about 28 to about 1523, inclusive of Figure 112 (SEQ ID NO:198), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

20 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1336 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 164 and about 651, inclusive, of Figures 111A-B (SEQ ID NO:197). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

25 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Depository No. 203227 (DNA65423-1399), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Depository No. 203227 (DNA65423-1399).

30 In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 28 to about 1523, inclusive of Figure 112 (SEQ ID NO:198), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

35 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule

under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1336 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 28 to about 1523, inclusive of Figure 112 (SEQ ID NO:198), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

5 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 28 to about 1523, inclusive of Figure 112 (SEQ ID NO:198), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

10 Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1336 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

15 In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1336 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences heretofore defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1336 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 28 through 1523 of Figure 112 (SEQ ID NO:198).

20 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1336 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 28 to about 1523, inclusive of Figure 112 (SEQ ID NO:198).

25 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1336 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 28 through 1523 of Figure 112 (SEQ ID NO:198).

30 In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1336 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 28 to about 1523, inclusive of Figure 112 (SEQ ID NO:198), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1336 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1336 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1336 polypeptide.

35 In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1336 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 28 to about 1523, inclusive of Figure 112 (SEQ ID NO:198), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii)

recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1336 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1336 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1336 polypeptide, by contacting the native PRO1336 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1336 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

57. PRO1278

10 A cDNA clone (DNA66304-1546) has been identified that encodes a novel polypeptide having homology to lysozyme C and designated in the present application as "PRO1278."

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1278 polypeptide.

15 In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1278 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 to about 20 to about 148, inclusive of Figure 114 (SEQ ID NO:203), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

20 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1278 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 198 and about 584, inclusive, of Figure 113 (SEQ ID NO:202). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

25 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203321 (DNA66304-1546), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203321 (DNA66304-1546).

30 In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 20 to about 148, inclusive of Figure 114 (SEQ ID NO:203), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

35 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1278 polypeptide having the sequence of

amino acid residues from about 20 to about 148, inclusive of Figure 114 (SEQ ID NO:203), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

5 In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1278 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, and its soluble, i.e., transmembrane domain deleted or inactivated variants, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from amino acid position 1 through about amino acid position 19 in the sequence of Figure 114 (SEQ ID NO:203).

10 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% positives, more preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 20 to about 148, inclusive of Figure 114 (SEQ ID NO:203), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

15 Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1278 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

20 In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1278 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1278 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 20 to 148 of Figure 114 (SEQ ID NO:203).

25 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1278 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 20 to about 148, inclusive of Figure 114 (SEQ ID NO:203).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1278 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 20 to 148 of Figure 114 (SEQ ID NO:203).

30 In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1278 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 20 to about 148, inclusive of Figure 114 (SEQ ID NO:203), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1278 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1278 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1278 polypeptide.

35 In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1278 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 20 to about 148, inclusive of Figure 114 (SEQ ID NO:203), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence

identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

5 In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1278 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1278 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1278 polypeptide, by contacting the native PRO1278 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

10 In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1278 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

58. PRO1298

A cDNA clone (DNA66511-1563) has been identified that encodes a novel polypeptide having sequence identity with glycosyltransferases and designated in the present application as "PRO1298."

15 In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1298 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1298 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 to about 16 to about 323, inclusive of Figure 116 (SEQ ID NO:210), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

20 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1298 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 139 and about 1062, inclusive, of Figure 115 (SEQ ID NO:209). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

25 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203228 (DNA66511-1563), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203228 (DNA66511-1563).

30 In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 16 to about 323, inclusive of Figure 116 (SEQ ID NO:210), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

5 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1298 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 16 to about 323, inclusive of Figure 116 (SEQ ID NO:210), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

10 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 16 to about 323, inclusive of Figure 116 (SEQ ID NO:210), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

15 Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1298 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1298 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1298 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 16 through 323 of Figure 116 (SEQ ID NO:210).

20 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1298 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 16 to about 323, inclusive of Figure 116 (SEQ ID NO:210).

25 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1298 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 16 through 323 of Figure 116 (SEQ ID NO:210).

30 In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1298 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 16 to about 323, inclusive of Figure 116 (SEQ ID NO:210), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1298 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1298 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1298 polypeptide.

35 In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1298 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 16 to about 323, inclusive of Figure 116 (SEQ ID NO:210), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence

identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1298 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1298 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1298 polypeptide, by contacting the native PRO1298 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1298 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

59. PRO1301

A cDNA clone (DNA66512-1564) has been identified that encodes a novel polypeptide having homology to cytochrome P450 and designated in the present application as "PRO1301."

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1301 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1301 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 to about 462, inclusive of Figure 118 (SEQ ID NO:212), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1301 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 97 and about 1428, inclusive, of Figure 117 (SEQ ID NO:211). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203218 (DNA66512-1564), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203218 (DNA66512-1564).

In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 19 to about 462, inclusive of Figure 118 (SEQ ID NO:212), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50

nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1301 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 19 to about 462, inclusive of Figure 118 (SEQ ID NO:212), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1301 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine and its soluble, i.e., transmembrane domain deleted or inactivated variants, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from amino acid position 1 through about amino acid position 18 in the sequence of Figure 118 (SEQ ID NO:212). The transmembrane domain has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 271 through about amino acid position 290 in the PRO1301 amino acid sequence (Figure 118, SEQ ID NO:212).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 19 to about 462, inclusive of Figure 118 (SEQ ID NO:212), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1301 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1301 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1301 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 19 to 462 of Figure 118 (SEQ ID NO:212).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1301 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 19 to about 462, inclusive of Figure 118 (SEQ ID NO:212).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1301 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 19 to 462 of Figure 118 (SEQ ID NO:212).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1301 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 19 to about 462, inclusive of Figure 118 (SEQ ID NO:212), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1301 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1301 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1301 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1268 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 19 to about 462, inclusive of Figure 118 (SEQ ID NO:212), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

60. PRO1268

10 A cDNA clone (DNA66519-1535) has been identified that encodes a novel transmembrane polypeptide designated in the present application as "PRO1268."

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1268 polypeptide.

15 In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1268 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 140, inclusive of Figure 120 (SEQ ID NO:214), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

20 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1268 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 89 and about 508, inclusive, of Figure 119 (SEQ ID NO:213). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

25 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203236 (DNA66519-1535), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203236 (DNA66519-1535).

30 In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 140, inclusive of Figure 120 (SEQ ID NO:214), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

35 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1268 polypeptide having the sequence of

amino acid residues from about 1 to about 140, inclusive of Figure 120 (SEQ ID NO:214), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity in (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

5 In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1268 polypeptide, with one or more of its soluble, i.e., transmembrane, domain deleted or inactivated, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. Transmembrane domain has been tentatively identified at about amino acids 12-28 (type II), 51-66, and 107-124 in the PRO1268 amino acid sequence (Figure 120, SEQ ID NO:214).

10 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 to about 140, inclusive of Figure 120 (SEQ ID NO:214), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

15 Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1268 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1268 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

20 In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1268 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 to 140 of Figure 120 (SEQ ID NO:214).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1268 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 140, inclusive of Figure 120 (SEQ ID NO:214).

25 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1268 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 to 140 of Figure 120 (SEQ ID NO:214).

30 In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1268 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 140, inclusive of Figure 120 (SEQ ID NO:214), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1268 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1268 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1268 polypeptide.

35 In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1268 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 140, inclusive of Figure 120 (SEQ ID NO:214), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence

identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

5 61. PRO1269

A cDNA clone (DNA66520-1536) has been identified that encodes a novel polypeptide having homology to granulocyte peptide A and designated in the present application as "PRO1269."

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1269 polypeptide.

10 In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1269 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 to about 196, inclusive of Figure 122 (SEQ ID NO:216), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

15 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1269 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 86 and about 613, inclusive, of Figure 121 (SEQ ID NO:215). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

20 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203726 (DNA66520-1536), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203726 (DNA66520-1536).

25 In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 21 to about 196, inclusive of Figure 122 (SEQ ID NO:216), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

30 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1269 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 21 to about 196, inclusive of Figure 122 (SEQ ID NO:216), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1269 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, and its soluble, i.e. transmembrane domain deleted or inactivated variants, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from amino acid position 1 through about amino acid position 20 in the sequence of Figure 122 (SEQ ID NO:216).

5 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 21 to about 196, inclusive of Figure 122 (SEQ ID NO:216), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

10 Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1269 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

15 In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1269 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1269 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 21 to 196 of Figure 122 (SEQ ID NO:216).

20 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1269 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 21 to about 196, inclusive of Figure 122 (SEQ ID NO:216).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1269 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 21 to 196 of Figure 122 (SEQ ID NO:216).

25 In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1269 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 21 to about 196, inclusive of Figure 122 (SEQ ID NO:216), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1269 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1269 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1269 polypeptide.

30 In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1269 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 21 to about 196, inclusive of Figure 122 (SEQ ID NO:216), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1269 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1269 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1269 polypeptide, by contacting the native PRO1269 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

5 In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1269 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as heretofore defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

62. PRO1327

A cDNA clone (DNA66521-1583) has been identified, having homology to nucleic acid encoding acetylcholinesterase. This clone encodes a novel polypeptide, designated in the present application as "PRO1327".

10 In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1327 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1327 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 15 to about 252, inclusive of Figure 124 (SEQ ID NO:218), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

20 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1327 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about nucleotides 55 or about 97 and about 810, inclusive, of Figure 123 (SEQ ID NO:217). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203225 (DNA66521-1583) or (b) the complement of the nucleic acid molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203225 (DNA66521-1583).

30 In still a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 15 to about 252, inclusive of Figure 124 (SEQ ID NO:218), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

35 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least 260 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1327 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 15 to about 252, inclusive of Figure 124 (SEQ ID NO:218), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and

if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

5 In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1327 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, or its complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 1 to about amino acid position 14 in the sequence of Figure 124 (SEQ ID NO:218).

10 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positive, preferably at least about 85% positive, more preferably at least about 90% positive, most preferably at least about 95% positive when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 15 to about 252, inclusive of Figure 124 (SEQ ID NO:218), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1327 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length and may be derived from the nucleotide sequence shown in Figure 123 (SEQ ID NO:217).

15 In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1327 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences heretofore identified.

20 In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated mature sequence PRO1327 polypeptide, which in certain embodiments, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 or about 15 to about 252 of Figure 124 (SEQ ID NO:218).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1327 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 15 to about 252, inclusive of Figure 124 (SEQ ID NO:218).

25 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1327 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positive, preferably at least about 85% positive, more preferably at least about 90% positive, most preferably at least about 95% positive when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 15 to about 252, inclusive of Figure 124 (SEQ ID NO:218).

30 In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1327 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 15 to about 252, inclusive of Figure 124 (SEQ ID NO:218), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1327 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1327 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1327 polypeptide.

35 In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1327 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 15 to about 252, inclusive of Figure 124 (SEQ ID

NO-218), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

5 In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1382 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1382 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1382 polypeptide by contacting the native PRO1382 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

10 In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1382 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

63. PRO1382

A cDNA clone (DNA66526-1616) has been identified that encodes a novel polypeptide having homology to cecobelin and designated in the present application as "PRO1382."

15 In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1382 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1382 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 28 to about 201, inclusive of Figure 126 (SEQ ID NO:220), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

20 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1382 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 418 and about 939, inclusive, of Figure 125 (SEQ ID NO:219). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

25 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203246 (DNA66526-1616), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203246 (DNA66526-1616).

30 In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 28 to about 201, inclusive of Figure 126 (SEQ ID

NO:220), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

5 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1382 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 28 to about 201, inclusive of Figure 126 (SEQ ID NO:220), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

10 In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1382 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from amino acid position 1 through about amino acid position 27 in the sequence of Figure 126 (SEQ ID NO:220).

15 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 28 to about 201, inclusive of Figure 126 (SEQ ID NO:220), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

20 Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1382 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1382 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

25 In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1382 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 28 to 201 of Figure 126 (SEQ ID NO:220).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1382 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 28 to about 201, inclusive of Figure 126 (SEQ ID NO:220).

30 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1382 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 28 to 201 of Figure 126 (SEQ ID NO:220).

35 In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1382 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 28 to about 201, inclusive of Figure 126 (SEQ ID NO:220), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1382 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1382 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1382 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA

molecule under antigen conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1382 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 28 to about 201, inclusive of Figure 126 (SEQ ID NO:220), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1382 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1382 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1382 polypeptide, by contacting the native PRO1382 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1382 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

15 64. PRO1328

A cDNA clone (DNA66658-1384) has been identified that encodes a novel transmembrane polypeptide, designated in the present application as "PRO1328".

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1328 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1328 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 20 to about 257, inclusive of Figure 128 (SEQ ID NO:225), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1328 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about nucleotides 9 or about 66 and about 779, inclusive, of Figure 127 (SEQ ID NO:224). Preferably, hybridization occurs under antigen hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203229 (DNA66658-1384), or (b) the complement of the nucleic acid molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203229 (DNA66658-1384).

In still a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence

identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 20 to about 257, inclusive of Figure 128 (SEQ ID NO:225), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least 475 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1328 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 to about 20 to about 257, inclusive of Figure 128 (SEQ ID NO:225), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1328 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, and its soluble, i.e., transmembrane domain deleted or inactivated variants, or its complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 1 to about amino acid position 19 in the sequence of Figure 128 (SEQ ID NO:225). The transmembrane domains have been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 32 to about amino acid position 51, from about amino acid position 119 to about amino acid position 138, from about amino acid position 152 to about amino acid position 169 and from about amino acid position 216 to about amino acid position 235 in the PRO1328 amino acid sequence (Figure 128, SEQ ID NO:225).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positive, preferably at least about 85% positive, more preferably at least about 90% positive, most preferably at least about 95% positive when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 to about 20 to about 257, inclusive of Figure 128 (SEQ ID NO:225), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1328 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length and may be derived from the nucleotide sequence shown in Figure 127 (SEQ ID NO:224).

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1328 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove identified.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1328 polypeptide, which in certain embodiments, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 to about 20 to about 257 of Figure 128 (SEQ ID NO:225).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1328 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 20 to about 257, inclusive of Figure 128 (SEQ ID NO:225).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1326 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 20 to about 257, inclusive of Figure 128 (SEQ ID NO:225).

5 In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1328 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 20 to about 257, inclusive of Figure 128 (SEQ ID NO:227), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1328 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1328 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1328 polypeptide.

10 In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1328 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 20 to about 257, inclusive of Figure 128 (SEQ ID NO:225), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

65. PRO1325

A cDNA clone (DNA6659-1593) has been identified that encodes a novel transmembrane polypeptide, designated in the present application as "PRO1325".

20 In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1325 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1325 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 19 to about 832, inclusive of Figure 130 (SEQ ID NO:227), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

25 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1325 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about nucleotides 51 or about 105 and about 2546, inclusive, of Figure 129 (SEQ ID NO:226). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

30 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203269 (DNA6659-1593), or (b) the complement of the nucleic acid molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203269 (DNA6659-1593).

In still a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 19 to about 832, inclusive of Figure 130 (SEQ ID NO:227), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

5 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1325 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 19 to about 832, inclusive of Figure 130 (SEQ ID NO:227), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

10 In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1325 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, and its soluble, i.e., transmembrane domain deleted or inactivated variants, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 1 to about amino acid position 18 in the sequence of Figure 130 (SEQ ID NO:227). The transmembrane domains have been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 292 to about amino acid position 317, from about amino acid position 451 to about amino acid position 470, from about amino acid position 501 to about amino acid position 520, from about amino acid position 607 to about amino acid position 627 and from about amino acid position 751 to about amino acid position 770 in the PRO1325 amino acid sequence (Figure 130, SEQ ID NO:227).

20 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 19 to about 832, inclusive of Figure 130 (SEQ ID NO:227), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

25 Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1325 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length and may be derived from the nucleotide sequence shown in Figure 129 (SEQ ID NO:226).

30 In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1325 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove identified.

35 In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1325 polypeptide, which in certain embodiments, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 or about 19 to about 832 of Figure 130 (SEQ ID NO:227).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1325 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid

sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 19 to about 832, inclusive of Figure 130 (SEQ ID NO:227).

- 5 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1325 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 19 to about 832, inclusive of Figure 130 (SEQ ID NO:227).

- 10 In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1325 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 19 to about 832, inclusive of Figure 130 (SEQ ID NO:227), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1325 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1325 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1325 polypeptide.

- 15 In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1325 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 19 to about 832, inclusive of Figure 130 (SEQ ID NO:227), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

20 PRO1340

A cDNA clone (DNA6663-1598) has been identified that encodes a novel polypeptide having homology to Xap-cadherin and designated in the present application as "PRO1340 -

- 25 In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1340 polypeptide.

- In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1340 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 19 to about 807, inclusive of Figure 132 (SEQ ID NO:229), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

- 30 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1340 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 182 and about 2548, inclusive, of Figure 131 (SEQ ID NO:228). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

- 35 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203268

(DNA6663-1598), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203268 (DNA6663-1598).

- 5 In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 19 to about 807, inclusive of Figure 132 (SEQ ID NO:229), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

- 10 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1340 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 19 to about 807, inclusive of Figure 132 (SEQ ID NO:229), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

- 15 In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1340 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, and its soluble, i.e. transmembrane domain deleted or inactivated variant, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from amino acid position 1 through about amino acid position 18 in the sequence of Figure 132 (SEQ ID NO:229). The transmembrane domain has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 762 to about amino acid position 784 in the PRO1340 amino acid sequence (Figure 132, SEQ ID NO:229).

- 20 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 19 to about 807, inclusive of Figure 132 (SEQ ID NO:229), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

- 25 Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1340 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

- 30 In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1340 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

- In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1340 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 19 to 807 of Figure 132 (SEQ ID NO:229).

- 35 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1340 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the

sequence of amino acid residues 19 to about 807, inclusive of Figure 132 (SEQ ID NO:229).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1340 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 19 to 807 of Figure 132 (SEQ ID NO:229).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1340 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 19 to about 807, inclusive of Figure 132 (SEQ ID NO:229), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1340 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1340 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1340 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1340 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 19 to about 807, inclusive of Figure 132 (SEQ ID NO:229), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1340 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1340 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1340 polypeptide, by contacting the native PRO1340 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1340 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

25 67. PRO1339

A cDNA clone (DNA6669-1597) has been identified that encodes a novel polypeptide having sequence identity with carboxypeptidases and designated in the present application as "PRO1339."

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1339 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1339 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 to about 17 to about 421, inclusive of Figure 134 (SEQ ID NO:234), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1339 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 56 and about 1271, inclusive, of Figure 133 (SEQ ID NO:233). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent

hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203272 (DNA6669-1597), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203272 (DNA6669-1597).

In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 17 to about 421, inclusive of Figure 134 (SEQ ID NO:234), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1339 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 17 to about 421, inclusive of Figure 134 (SEQ ID NO:234), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 17 to about 421, inclusive of Figure 134 (SEQ ID NO:234), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1339 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1339 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1339 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 17 through 421, of Figure 134 (SEQ ID NO:234).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1339 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 17 to about 421, inclusive of Figure 134 (SEQ ID NO:234).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1337 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positivity, preferably at least about 85% positivity, more preferably at least about 90% positivity, most preferably at least about 95% positivity when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 17 through 421 of Figure 134 (SEQ ID NO:234).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1339 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 17 to about 421, inclusive of Figure 134 (SEQ ID NO:234), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1339 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1339 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1339 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1339 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 17 to about 421, inclusive of Figure 134 (SEQ ID NO:234), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1339 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1339 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1339 polypeptide, by contacting the native PRO1339 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1339 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

68. PRO1337

A cDNA clone (DN466072-1586) has been identified that encodes a novel polypeptide having homology to human tyrosine-binding globulin designated in the present application as "PRO1337".

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1337 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1337 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 to about 21 to about 417, inclusive of Figure 136 (SEQ ID NO:236), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1337 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 120 and about 1310, inclusive, of Figure 135 (SEQ ID NO:235). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203265 (DN466072-66672), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203265 (DN466072-66672).

In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 21 to about 417, inclusive of Figure 136 (SEQ ID NO:236), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1337 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 21 to about 417, inclusive of Figure 136 (SEQ ID NO:236), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1337 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from amino acid position 1 through about amino acid position 20 in the sequence of Figure 136 (SEQ ID NO:236).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positivity, preferably at least about 85% positivity, more preferably at least about 90% positivity, most preferably at least about 95% positivity when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 21 to about 417, inclusive of Figure 136 (SEQ ID NO:236), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1337 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1337 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1337 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 21 to 417 of Figure 136 (SEQ ID NO:236).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1337 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid

sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 21 to about 417, inclusive of Figure 136 (SEQ ID NO:236).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1337 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 21 to 417 of Figure 136 (SEQ ID NO:236).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1337 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 21 to about 417, inclusive of Figure 136 (SEQ ID NO:236), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1337 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1337 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1337 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1337 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 21 to about 417, inclusive of Figure 136 (SEQ ID NO:236), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1337 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1337 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1337 polypeptide, by contacting the native PRO1337 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1337 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinafter defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

69. PRO1342

A cDNA clone (DNA66674-1599) has been identified that encodes a novel transmembrane polypeptide designated in the present application as "PRO1342".

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1342 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1342 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 to about 596, inclusive of Figure 138 (SEQ ID NO:243), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1342

polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 299 and about 2026, inclusive, of Figure 137 (SEQ ID NO:242). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203281 (DNA66674-1599), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203281 (DNA66674-1599).

In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 21 to about 596, inclusive of Figure 138 (SEQ ID NO:243), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1342 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 21 to about 596, inclusive of Figure 138 (SEQ ID NO:243), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1342 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, and its soluble variants (i.e. transmembrane domain deleted or inactivated), or is complementary to said encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from amino acid position 1 through about amino acid position 20 in the sequence of Figure 138 (SEQ ID NO:243). The transmembrane domain has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 510 to about amino acid position 532 in the PRO1342 amino acid sequence (Figure 138, SEQ ID NO:243).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 21 to about 596, inclusive of Figure 138 (SEQ ID NO:243), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1342 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1342 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1342 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 21 to 596 of Figure 138 (SEQ ID NO:243).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1342 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 21 to about 596, inclusive of Figure 138 (SEQ ID NO:243).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1342 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 21 to 596 of Figure 138 (SEQ ID NO:243).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1342 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 21 to about 596, inclusive of Figure 138 (SEQ ID NO:243), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1342 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1342 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1342 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1342 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 21 to about 596, inclusive of Figure 138 (SEQ ID NO:243), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

25 PRO1343

A cDNA clone (DNA66675-1587) has been identified that encodes a novel secreted polypeptide, designated in the present application as "PRO1343".

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1343 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1343 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 26 to about 247, inclusive of Figure 140 (SEQ ID NO:248), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1343 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about nucleotides 71 or about 146 and about 811, inclusive, of Figure 139 (SEQ ID NO:247). Preferably, hybridization occurs under

stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203282 (DNA66675-1587) or (b) the complement of the nucleic acid molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203282 (DNA66675-1587).

In still a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 247, inclusive of Figure 140 (SEQ ID NO:248), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1343 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 to about 247, inclusive of Figure 140 (SEQ ID NO:248), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1343 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, or its complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 1 to about amino acid position 25 in the sequence of Figure 140 (SEQ ID NO:248).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 to about 26 to about 247, inclusive of Figure 140 (SEQ ID NO:248), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1343 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length and may be derived from the nucleotide sequence shown in Figure 139 (SEQ ID NO:247).

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1343 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove identified.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1343 polypeptide, which in

certain embodiments, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 or about 26 to about 247 of Figure 140 (SEQ ID NO:248).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1343 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 26 to about 247, inclusive of Figure 140 (SEQ ID NO:248).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1343 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 26 to about 247, inclusive of Figure 140 (SEQ ID NO:248).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1343 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 26 to about 247, inclusive of Figure 140 (SEQ ID NO:248), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1343 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1343 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1343 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1343 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 26 to about 247, inclusive of Figure 140 (SEQ ID NO:248), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

71. PRO1480

A cDNA clone (DNA67962:1649) has been identified that encodes a novel polypeptide having homology to Scamporin C and designated in the present application as "PRO1480."

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1480 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1480 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 837, inclusive of Figure 142 (SEQ ID NO:253), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1480 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 241 and about 751, inclusive, of Figure 141 (SEQ ID NO:257). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having

at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203291 (DNA67962:1649), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203291 (DNA67962:1649).

In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 837, inclusive of Figure 142 (SEQ ID NO:253), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1480 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 837, inclusive of Figure 142 (SEQ ID NO:253), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1480 polypeptide, its soluble variants, (i.e. transmembrane domains deleted or inactivated) or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. Transmembrane domains have been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 23 to about amino acid position 46 (type II) and about amino acid position 718 to about amino acid position 738 in the PRO1480 amino acid sequence (Figure 142, SEQ ID NO:253).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 to about 837, inclusive of Figure 142 (SEQ ID NO:253), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1480 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1480 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1480 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 to 837 of Figure 142 (SEQ ID NO:253). In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1480 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid

sequence having at least about 80 % sequence identity, preferably at least about 85 % sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90 % sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95 % sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 837, inclusive of Figure 142 (SEQ ID NO:253).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1480 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80 % positives, preferably at least about 85 % positives, more preferably at least about 90 % positives, most preferably at least about 95 % positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 to 837 of Figure 142 (SEQ ID NO:253).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1480 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 837, inclusive of Figure 142 (SEQ ID NO:253), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1480 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1480 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1480 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1480 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 837, inclusive of Figure 142 (SEQ ID NO:253), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80 % sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85 % sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90 % sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95 % sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1480 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1480 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1480 polypeptide, by contacting the native PRO1480 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1480 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

72. PRO1487

A cDNA clone (DNA68356-1656) has been identified that encodes a novel polypeptide having homology to fringe protein and designated in the present application as "PRO1487".

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1487 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80 % sequence identity, preferably at least about 85 % sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90 % sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95 % sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1487 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 to about 24 to about 802, inclusive of Figure 144 (SEQ ID NO:260), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1487

polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 558 and about 2894, inclusive, of Figures 143A-B (SEQ ID NO:259). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80 % sequence identity, preferably at least about 85 % sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90 % sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95 % sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203455 (DNA68356-1656), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203455 (DNA68356-1656).

In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80 % sequence identity, preferably at least about 85 % sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90 % sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95 % sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 24 to about 802, inclusive of Figure 144 (SEQ ID NO:260), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1487 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 24 to about 802, inclusive of Figure 144 (SEQ ID NO:260), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80 % sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85 % sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90 % sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95 % sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1487 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from amino acid position 1 through about amino acid position 22 in the sequence of Figure 144 (SEQ ID NO:260).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80 % positives, preferably at least about 85 % positives, more preferably at least about 90 % positives, most preferably at least about 95 % positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 24 to about 802, inclusive of Figure 144 (SEQ ID NO:260), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1487 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1487 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1487 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 24 to 802 of Figure 144 (SEQ ID NO:260). In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1487 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 24 to about 802, inclusive of Figure 144 (SEQ ID NO:260).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1487 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 24 to 802 of Figure 144 (SEQ ID NO:260).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1487 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 24 to about 802, inclusive of Figure 144 (SEQ ID NO:260), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1487 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1487 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1487 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1487 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 24 to about 802, inclusive of Figure 144 (SEQ ID NO:260), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1487 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1487 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1487 polypeptide, by contacting the native PRO1487 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1487 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

30 73. PRO1418

A cDNA clone (DNA68864-1629) has been identified that encodes a novel secreted polypeptide designated in the present application as "PRO1418."

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1418 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1418 polypeptide having

the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 to about 20 to about 350, inclusive of Figure 146 (SEQ ID NO:265), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1418 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 195 and about 1187, inclusive, of Figure 145 (SEQ ID NO:264). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203776 (DNA68864-1629), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203776 (DNA68864-1629).

In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 20 to about 350, inclusive of Figure 146 (SEQ ID NO:265), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1418 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 20 to about 350, inclusive of Figure 146 (SEQ ID NO:265), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 20 to about 350, inclusive of Figure 146 (SEQ ID NO:265), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1418 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1418 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1418 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 20 through 350 of Figure 146 (SEQ ID

NO.265).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1418 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity, to the sequence of amino acid residues 20 to about 350, inclusive of Figure 146 (SEQ ID NO.265).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1418 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 20 through 350 of Figure 146 (SEQ ID NO.265).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1418 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 20 to about 350, inclusive of Figure 146 (SEQ ID NO.265), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1418 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1418 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1418 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1418 polypeptide, having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 20 to about 350, inclusive of Figure 146 (SEQ ID NO.265), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1418 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1418 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1418 polypeptide, by contacting the native PRO1418 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1418 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

74. PRO1472

A cDNA clone (DNA68866-1644) has been identified that encodes a novel polypeptide having sequence identity with hygrophilin and designated in the present application as "PRO1472."

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1472 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1472 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 to about 18 to about 466, inclusive of Figure 148 (SEQ ID NO.267),

or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1472 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 185 and about 1531, inclusive, of Figure 147 (SEQ ID NO.266). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203283 (DNA68866-1644), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203283 (DNA68866-1644).

In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 18 to about 466, inclusive of Figure 148 (SEQ ID NO.267), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1472 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 18 to about 466, inclusive of Figure 148 (SEQ ID NO.267), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity in (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1472 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, and its soluble, i.e., transmembrane domains deleted or inactivated variants, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from amino acid position 1 through about amino acid position 1-17 in the sequence of Figure 148 (SEQ ID NO.267). The transmembrane domains have been tentatively identified as being from about amino acid position 131 through about amino acid position 150 and from about amino acid position 235 through about amino acid position 259 in the PRO1472 amino acid sequence (Figure 148, SEQ ID NO.267). It is understood that PRO1472 can be manipulated to contain only particular regions given the information herein, e.g., to have only the extracellular or cytoplasmic regions only, or to have the carboxyl end truncated wherein the second transmembrane domain is deleted.

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 18 to about 466, inclusive of Figure 148 (SEQ ID NO.267), or (b) the

complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1472 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1472 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1472 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 18 through 466 of Figure 148 (SEQ ID NO:267).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1472 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 18 to about 466, inclusive of Figure 148 (SEQ ID NO:267).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1472 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positive, preferably at least about 85% positive, more preferably at least about 90% positive, most preferably at least about 95% positive when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 18 through 466 of Figure 148 (SEQ ID NO:267).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1472 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 18 to about 466, inclusive of Figure 148 (SEQ ID NO:267), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1472 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1472 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1472 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1472 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 18 to about 466, inclusive of Figure 148 (SEQ ID NO:267), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1472 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1472 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1472 polypeptide, by contacting the native PRO1472 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1472 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

75. PRO1461

A cDNA clone (DNA68871-1638) has been identified that encodes a novel polypeptide having homology to keratin protease and designated in the present application as "PRO1461".

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1461 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1461 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 423, inclusive of Figure 150 (SEQ ID NO:269), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1461 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 32 and about 1300, inclusive, of Figure 149 (SEQ ID NO:268). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203280 (DNA68871-68871), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203280 (DNA68871-68871).

In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 423, inclusive of Figure 150 (SEQ ID NO:269), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1461 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 423, inclusive of Figure 150 (SEQ ID NO:269), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1461 polypeptide, with or without the initiating methionine, and its soluble variants (i.e. transmembrane domain deleted or inactivated), or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. A type II transmembrane domain has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 21 to about amino acid position 40 in the PRO1461 amino acid sequence (Figure 150, SEQ ID NO:269).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 to about 423, inclusive of Figure 150 (SEQ ID NO:269), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1461 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1461 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinafter defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1461 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 to 423 of Figure 150 (SEQ ID NO:269).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1461 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 423, inclusive of Figure 150 (SEQ ID NO:269).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1461 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 to 423 of Figure 150 (SEQ ID NO:269).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1461 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 423, inclusive of Figure 150 (SEQ ID NO:269), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1461 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1461 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1461 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1461 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 423, inclusive of Figure 150 (SEQ ID NO:269), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1461 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1461 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1461 polypeptide, by contacting the native PRO1461 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1461 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinafter defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

76. PRO1410

A cDNA clone (DNA68874-1622) has been identified that encodes a novel transmembrane polypeptide, designated in the present application as "PRO1410".

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1410 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1410 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 217, inclusive of Figure 152 (SEQ ID NO:271), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1410 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about nucleotides 152 or about 212 and about 865, inclusive, of Figure 151 (SEQ ID NO:270). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203377 (DNA68874-1622) or (b) the complement of the nucleic acid molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203377 (DNA68874-1622).

In still a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 217, inclusive of Figure 152 (SEQ ID NO:271), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1410 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 to about 217 to about 238, inclusive of Figure 152 (SEQ ID NO:271), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1410 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, and

is soluble, i.e., transmembrane domain deleted or inactivated variants, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 1 to about amino acid position 20 in the sequence of Figure 152 (SEQ ID NO:271). The transmembrane domain has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 194 to about amino acid position 220 in the PRO1410 amino acid sequence (Figure 152, SEQ ID NO:271).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 21 to about 238, inclusive of Figure 152 (SEQ ID NO:271), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

10 Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1410 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length and may be derived from the nucleotide sequence shown in Figure 151 (SEQ ID NO:270).

15 In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1410 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove identified.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1410 polypeptide, which in certain embodiments, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 or about 21 to about 238 of Figure 152 (SEQ ID NO:271).

20 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1410 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 21 to about 238, inclusive of Figure 152 (SEQ ID NO:271).

25 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1410 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 21 to about 238, inclusive of Figure 152 (SEQ ID NO:271).

30 In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1410 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 21 to about 238, inclusive of Figure 152 (SEQ ID NO:271), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1410 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1410 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1410 polypeptide.

35 In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1410 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 21 to about 238, inclusive of Figure 152 (SEQ ID NO:271), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host

cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1410 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1410 antibody.

5 In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1410 polypeptide by contacting the native PRO1410 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1410 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

10 77. PRO1568

A cDNA clone (DNA68880-1676) has been identified that encodes a novel polypeptide having sequence identity with tetraspansin and designated in the present application as "PRO1568."

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1568 polypeptide.

15 In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1568 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 34 to about 305, inclusive of Figure 154 (SEQ ID NO:273), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

20 ☐ In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1568 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 307 and about 1122, inclusive, of Figure 153 (SEQ ID NO:272). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

25 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203319 (DNA68880-1676), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203319 (DNA68880-1676).

30 In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 34 to about 305, inclusive of Figure 154 (SEQ ID NO:273), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

35 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule

under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1568 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 34 to about 305, inclusive of Figure 154 (SEQ ID NO:273), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1568 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, and its soluble, i.e. transmembrane domain deleted or inactivated variant, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from amino acid position 1 through about amino acid position 33 in the sequence of Figure 154 (SEQ ID NO:273). The transmembrane domains have been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acids 12-35, 57-86, 94-114 and 226-248 in the PRO1568 amino acid sequence (Figure 154, SEQ ID NO:273).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 34 to about 305, inclusive of Figure 154 (SEQ ID NO:273), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1568 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1568 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1568 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 34 through 305 of Figure 154 (SEQ ID NO:273).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1568 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 34 to about 305, inclusive of Figure 154 (SEQ ID NO:273).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1568 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 34 through 305 of Figure 154 (SEQ ID NO:273).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1568 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 34 to about 305, inclusive of Figure 154 (SEQ ID NO:273), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1568 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1568 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1568 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1568 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 34 to about 305, inclusive of Figure 154 (SEQ ID NO:273), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1568 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1568 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1568 polypeptide, by contacting the native PRO1568 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1568 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

76. PRO1570

A cDNA clone (DNA68885-1678) has been identified that encodes a novel polypeptide having sequence identity with SP60 and designated in the present application as "PRO1570." In particular, for the first time, Applicants have identified an additional 199 amino acids on the amino terminal end of the protein previously identified as SP60.

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1570 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1570 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 432, inclusive of Figure 156 (SEQ ID NO:275), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1570 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 210 and about 1505, inclusive, of Figure 155 (SEQ ID NO:274). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203311 (DNA68885-1678), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC

Deposit No. 203311 (DNA68885-1678).

In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 432, inclusive of Figure 156 (SEQ ID NO:275), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1570 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 432, inclusive of Figure 156 (SEQ ID NO:275), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule. In a preferred embodiment, the probes provided herein are from the amino terminal end of the peptide identified in Figure 1, defined as amino acids 1-199 of SEQ ID NO:275.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1570 polypeptide, in a form which is secreted and is soluble, i.e. transmembrane domain deleted, truncated or inactivated variants.

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 to about 432, inclusive of Figure 156 (SEQ ID NO:275), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1570 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length. Preferably, the probes are from the amino terminal end as provided herein.

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1570 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1570 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 through 432 of Figure 156 (SEQ ID NO:275).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1570 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 432, inclusive of Figure 156 (SEQ ID NO:275).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1570 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid

sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 through 432 of Figure 156 (SEQ ID NO:275).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1570 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 432, inclusive of Figure 156 (SEQ ID NO:275), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1570 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1570 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1570 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1570 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 432, inclusive of Figure 156 (SEQ ID NO:275), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1570 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1570 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1570 polypeptide, by contacting the native PRO1570 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1570 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

79. PRO1317

A cDNA clone (DNA71166-1685) has been identified that encodes a novel polypeptide having homology to scamp30 in B and designated in the present application as "PRO1317".

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1317 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1317 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 31 to about 761, inclusive of Figure 158 (SEQ ID NO:277), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1317 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 195 and about 2387, inclusive, of Figure 157 (SEQ ID NO:276). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having

at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203355 (DNA71166-1683), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203355 (DNA71166-1683).

In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 31 to about 761, inclusive of Figure 158 (SEQ ID NO:277), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1317 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 31 to about 761, inclusive of Figure 158 (SEQ ID NO:277), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1317 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, and its soluble variants (i.e. transmembrane domains deleted or inactivated), or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from amino acid position 1 through about amino acid position 30 in the sequence of Figure 158 (SEQ ID NO:277). Transmembrane domains have been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid positions 13-31, 136-156, 222-247, 474-490, and 685-704 in the PRO1317 amino acid sequence (Figure 158, SEQ ID NO:277).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 31 to about 761, inclusive of Figure 158 (SEQ ID NO:277), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1317 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1317 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1317 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 31 to 761 of Figure 158 (SEQ ID NO:277).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1317 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 31 to about 761, inclusive of Figure 158 (SEQ ID NO:277).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1317 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 31 to 761 of Figure 158 (SEQ ID NO:277).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1317 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 31 to about 761, inclusive of Figure 158 (SEQ ID NO:277), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1317 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1317 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1317 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1317 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 31 to about 761, inclusive of Figure 158 (SEQ ID NO:277), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1317 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1317 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1317 polypeptide, by contacting the native PRO1317 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1317 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

80. PRO1780

A cDNA clone (DNA71169-1709) has been identified that encodes a novel polypeptide having homology to glucosyltransferase and designated in the present application as "PRO1780".

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1780 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1780 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 to about 573, inclusive of Figure 160 (SEQ ID NO:282), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1780 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 125 and about 1636, inclusive, of Figure 159 (SEQ ID NO:281). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203467 (DNA71169-1709), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203467 (DNA71169-1709).

In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 20 to about 523, inclusive of Figure 160 (SEQ ID NO:282), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1780 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 20 to about 523, inclusive of Figure 160 (SEQ ID NO:282), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1780 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, and its soluble variants (i.e. transmembrane domain deleted or inactivated), or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from amino acid position 1 through about amino acid position 19 in the sequence of Figure 160 (SEQ ID NO:282). The transmembrane domain has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 483 to about amino acid position 564 in the PRO1780 amino acid sequence (Figure 160, SEQ ID NO:282).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positive, preferably at least about 85% positive, more preferably at least about 90% positive, most preferably at least about 95% positive when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 20 to about 523, inclusive of Figure 160 (SEQ ID NO:282), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1780 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50

nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1780 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1780 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 20 to 523 of Figure 160 (SEQ ID NO:282). In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1780 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 20 to about 523, inclusive of Figure 160 (SEQ ID NO:282).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1780 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positive, preferably at least about 85% positive, more preferably at least about 90% positive, most preferably at least about 95% positive when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 20 to 523 of Figure 160 (SEQ ID NO:282).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1780 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 20 to about 523, inclusive of Figure 160 (SEQ ID NO:282), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1780 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1780 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1780 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1780 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 20 to about 523, inclusive of Figure 160 (SEQ ID NO:282), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1780 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1780 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1780 polypeptide, by contacting the native PRO1780 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1780 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

81. PRO1486

A cDNA clone (DNA71180-1635) has been identified that encodes a novel polypeptide having sequence identity with cerebellin, particularly presenilin, and designated in the present application as "PRO1486," or one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1486 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1486 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 to about 33 to about 205, inclusive of Figure 162 (SEQ ID NO:287), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

5 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1486 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 568 and about 1086, inclusive, of Figure 161 (SEQ ID NO:286). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

10 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203403 (DNA71180-1655), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203403 (DNA71180-1655).

15 In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 33 to about 205, inclusive of Figure 162 (SEQ ID NO:287), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

20 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1486 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 33 to about 205, inclusive of Figure 162 (SEQ ID NO:287), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

25 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 33 to about 205, inclusive of Figure 162 (SEQ ID NO:287), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

30 Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1486 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1486 polypeptide encoded by any of the

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isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1486 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 33 through 205 of Figure 162 (SEQ ID NO:287).

5 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1486 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 33 to about 205, inclusive of Figure 162 (SEQ ID NO:287).

10 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1486 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 33 through 205 of Figure 162 (SEQ ID NO:287).

15 In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1486 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 33 to about 205, inclusive of Figure 162 (SEQ ID NO:287), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1486 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1486 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1486 polypeptide.

20 In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1486 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 33 to about 205, inclusive of Figure 162 (SEQ ID NO:287), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

25 In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1486 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1486 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1486 polypeptide, by contacting the native PRO1486 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

30 In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1486 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

82. PRO1433

A cDNA clone (DNA71184-1634) has been identified that encodes a novel transmembrane polypeptide, designated in the present application as "PRO1433".

35 In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1433 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity,

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preferably at least about 85 % sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90 % sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95 % sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1433 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 388, inclusive of Figure 164 (SEQ ID NO:292), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

5 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1433 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about nucleotides 185 and about 1348, inclusive, of Figure 163 (SEQ ID NO:291). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

10 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80 % sequence identity, preferably at least about 85 % sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90 % sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95 % sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203266 (DNA71184-1634) or (b) the complement of the nucleic acid molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203266 (DNA71184-1634).

15 In still a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80 % sequence identity, preferably at least about 85 % sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90 % sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95 % sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 388, inclusive of Figure 164 (SEQ ID NO:292), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

20 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least 250 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1433 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 to about 388, inclusive of Figure 164 (SEQ ID NO:292), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80 % sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85 % sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90 % sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95 % sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

25 In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1433 polypeptide, with or without the initiating methionine, and its soluble, i.e., transmembrane domain deleted or inactivated variant, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The transmembrane domain has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 76 to about amino acid position 97 in the PRO1433 amino acid sequence (Figure 164, SEQ ID NO:292).

30 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80 % positives, preferably at least about 85 % positives, more preferably at least about 90 % positives, most preferably at least about 95 % positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 to about 388, inclusive of Figure 164 (SEQ ID NO:292), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1433 polypeptide coding sequence that may find

use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length and may be derived from the nucleotide sequence shown in Figure 163 (SEQ ID NO:291).

5 In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1433 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove identified.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1433 polypeptide, which in certain embodiments, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 to about 388 of Figure 164 (SEQ ID NO:292).

10 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1433 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80 % sequence identity, preferably at least about 85 % sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90 % sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95 % sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 388, inclusive of Figure 164 (SEQ ID NO:292).

15 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1433 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80 % positives, preferably at least about 85 % positives, more preferably at least about 90 % positives, most preferably at least about 95 % positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 to about 388, inclusive of Figure 164 (SEQ ID NO:292).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1433 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 388, inclusive of Figure 164 (SEQ ID NO:292), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1433 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1433 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1433 polypeptide.

20 In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1433 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 388, inclusive of Figure 164 (SEQ ID NO:292), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80 % sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85 % sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90 % sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95 % sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

25 In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1433 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1433 antibody.

30 In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1433 polypeptide by contacting the native PRO1433 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

35 In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1433 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

83. **PRO1490**

A cDNA clone (DNA71213-1659) has been identified, having homology to nucleic acid encoding a 1-acyl-sn-glycerol-3-phosphate acyltransferase protein that encodes a novel polypeptide, designated in the present application as "PRO1490".

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1490 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1490 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 26 to about 368, inclusive of Figure 166 (SEQ ID NO:297), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1490 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about nucleotides 272 to about 347 and about 1375, inclusive, of Figure 165 (SEQ ID NO:296). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203401 (DNA71213-1659) or (b) the complement of the nucleic acid molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203401 (DNA71213-1659).

In still a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 26 to about 368, inclusive of Figure 166 (SEQ ID NO:297), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least 285 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1490 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 to about 26 to about 368, inclusive of Figure 166 (SEQ ID NO:297), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1490 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, and its soluble, i.e., transmembrane domain deleted or inactivated variants, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid

position 1 to about amino acid position 25 in the sequence of Figure 166 (SEQ ID NO:297). The transmembrane domains have been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 307 to about amino acid position 323 and from about amino acid position 335 to about amino acid position 352 in the PRO1490 amino acid sequence (Figure 166, SEQ ID NO:297).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 to about 26 to about 368, inclusive of Figure 166 (SEQ ID NO:297), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1490 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length and may be derived from the nucleotide sequence shown in Figure 165 (SEQ ID NO:296).

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1490 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinafter identified.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1490 polypeptide, which in certain embodiments includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 to about 26 to about 368 of Figure 166 (SEQ ID NO:297).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1490 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 26 to about 368, inclusive of Figure 166 (SEQ ID NO:297).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1490 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 to about 26 to about 368, inclusive of Figure 166 (SEQ ID NO:297).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1490 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 26 to about 368, inclusive of Figure 166 (SEQ ID NO:297), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1490 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1490 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1490 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1490 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 26 to about 368, inclusive of Figure 166 (SEQ ID NO:297), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii)

recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1482 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1490 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1490 polypeptide by contacting the native PRO1490 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1490 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

84. PRO1482

A cDNA clone (DNA71234-1651) has been identified that encodes a novel secreted polypeptide, designated in the present application as "PRO1482".

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1482 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1482 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 29 to about 143, inclusive of Figure 168 (SEQ ID NO:302), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1482 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about nucleotides 33 or about 117 and about 461, inclusive, of Figure 167 (SEQ ID NO:301). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203402 (DNA71234-1651) or (b) the complement of the nucleic acid molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203402 (DNA71234-1651).

In still a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 29 to about 143, inclusive of Figure 168 (SEQ ID NO:302), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least 260 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1482 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 29 to

about 143, inclusive of Figure 168 (SEQ ID NO:302), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1482 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been recursively identified as extending from about amino acid position 1 to about amino acid position 28 in the sequence of Figure 168 (SEQ ID NO:302).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 29 to about 143, inclusive of Figure 168 (SEQ ID NO:302), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1482 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use in hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length and may be derived from the nucleotide sequence shown in Figure 167 (SEQ ID NO:301).

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1482 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove identified.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1482 polypeptide, which in certain embodiments, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 or about 29 to about 143 of Figure 168 (SEQ ID NO:302).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1482 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 29 to about 143, inclusive of Figure 168 (SEQ ID NO:302).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1482 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 29 to about 143, inclusive of Figure 168 (SEQ ID NO:302).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1482 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 29 to about 143, inclusive of Figure 168 (SEQ ID NO:302), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1482 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1482 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1482 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1482 polypeptide having the

sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 29, inclusive of Figure 168 (SEQ ID NO:302), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (iii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1482 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1482 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1482 polypeptide by contacting the native PRO1482 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1482 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

85. PRO1446

A cDNA clone (DNA1277-1636) has been identified that encodes a novel secreted polypeptide designated in the present application as "PRO1446."

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1446 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1446 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 to about 160, inclusive of Figure 170 (SEQ ID NO:304), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1446 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 197 and about 478, inclusive, of Figure 169 (SEQ ID NO:303). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203285 (DNA1277-1636), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203285 (DNA1277-1636).

In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity, to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203285 (DNA1277-1636), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 16 to about 109, inclusive of Figure 170 (SEQ ID NO:304), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1446 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 16 to about 109, inclusive of Figure 170 (SEQ ID NO:304), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 16 to about 109, inclusive of Figure 170 (SEQ ID NO:304), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1446 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1446 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1446 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 16 through 109 of Figure 170 (SEQ ID NO:304).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1446 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 16 to about 109, inclusive of Figure 170 (SEQ ID NO:304).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1446 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 16 through 109 of Figure 170 (SEQ ID NO:304).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1446 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 16 to about 109, inclusive of Figure 170 (SEQ ID NO:304), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1446 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1446 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1446 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1446 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 16 to about 109, inclusive of Figure 170 (SEQ ID NO:304), or (b)

the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80 % sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85 % sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90 % sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95 % sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

5 In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1446 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1446 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1446 polypeptide, by contacting the native PRO1446 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and measuring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

10 In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1446 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

86. PRO1558

A cDNA clone (DNA71282.1668) has been identified, having homology to nucleic acid encoding methyltransferase enzymes that encodes a novel polypeptide, designated in the present application as "PRO1558".

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1558 polypeptide.

20 In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80 % sequence identity, preferably at least about 85 % sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90 % sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95 % sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1558 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 26 to about 262, inclusive of Figure 172 (SEQ ID NO:306), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

25 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1558 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about nucleotides 84 or about 159 and about 869, inclusive, of Figure 171 (SEQ ID NO:305). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

30 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80 % sequence identity, preferably at least about 85 % sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90 % sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95 % sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203312 (DNA71282.1668) or (b) the complement of the nucleic acid molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203312 (DNA71282.1668).

35 In still a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80 % sequence identity, preferably at least about 85 % sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90 % sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95 % sequence

identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 26 to about 262, inclusive of Figure 172 (SEQ ID NO:306), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

5 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1558 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 26 to about 262, inclusive of Figure 172 (SEQ ID NO:306), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80 % sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85 % sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90 % sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95 % sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

10 In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1558 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, and its soluble, i.e., transmembrane domain deleted or inactivated variants, or a complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 1 to about amino acid position 25 in the sequence of Figure 172 (SEQ ID NO:306). The transmembrane domains have been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 8 to about amino acid position 30 and from about amino acid position 109 to about amino acid position 130 in the PRO1558 amino acid sequence (Figure 172, SEQ ID NO:306).

15 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80 % positives, preferably at least about 85 % positives, more preferably at least about 90 % positives, most preferably at least about 95 % positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 26 to about 262, inclusive of Figure 172 (SEQ ID NO:306), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

20 Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1558 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length and may be derived from the nucleotide sequence shown in Figure 171 (SEQ ID NO:305).

25 In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1558 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove identified.

30 In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1558 polypeptide, which in certain embodiments, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 or about 26 to about 262 of Figure 172 (SEQ ID NO:306).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1558 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80 % sequence identity, preferably at least about 85 % sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90 % sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95 % sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 26 to about 262, inclusive of Figure 172 (SEQ ID NO:306).

35 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1558 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80 % positives, preferably at least about 85 % positives, more preferably at least

about 90 % positives, most preferably at least about 95 % positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 26 to about 262, inclusive of Figure 17 (SEQ ID NO:306).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1558 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 26 to about 262, inclusive of Figure 172 (SEQ ID NO:306), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1558 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1558 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1558 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1558 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 26 to about 262, inclusive of Figure 172 (SEQ ID NO:306), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80 % sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85 % sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90 % sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95 % sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1558 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1558 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1558 polypeptide by contacting the native PRO1558 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1558 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

87. PRO1604

A cDNA clone (DNA71286-1687) has been identified that encodes a novel polypeptide having homology to heparanase-derived growth factor (HDGF) designated in the present application as "PRO1604".

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1604 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80 % sequence identity, preferably at least about 85 % sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90 % sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95 % sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1604 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 14 to about 671, inclusive of Figure 174 (SEQ ID NO:308), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1604 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 104 and about 2077, inclusive, of Figure 173 (SEQ ID NO:307). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80 % sequence identity, preferably at least about 85 % sequence identity, more preferably at least

about 90 % sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95 % sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203357 (DNA71286-1687), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203357 (DNA71286-1687).

In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80 % sequence identity, preferably at least about 85 % sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90 % sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95 % sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 14 to about 671, inclusive of Figure 174 (SEQ ID NO:308), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1604 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 14 to about 671, inclusive of Figure 174 (SEQ ID NO:308), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80 % sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85 % sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90 % sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95 % sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1604 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from amino acid position 1 through about amino acid position 13 in the sequence of Figure 174 (SEQ ID NO:308).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80 % positives, preferably at least about 85 % positives, more preferably at least about 90 % positives, most preferably at least about 95 % positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 14 to about 671, inclusive of Figure 174 (SEQ ID NO:308), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1604 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1604 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1604 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 14 to 671 of Figure 174 (SEQ ID NO:308).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1604 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80 % sequence identity, preferably at least about 85 % sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90 % sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95 % sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 14 to about 671, inclusive of Figure 174 (SEQ ID NO:308).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1604 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 14 to 671 of Figure 174 (SEQ ID NO:308).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1604 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 14 to about 671, inclusive of Figure 174 (SEQ ID NO:308), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1604 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1604 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1604 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1604 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 14 to about 671, inclusive of Figure 174 (SEQ ID NO:308), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1604 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1604 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1604 polypeptide, by contacting the native PRO1604 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and measuring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1604 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

88. PRO1491

A cDNA clone (DNA71883-1660) has been identified, having homology to nucleic acid encoding a collagen protein, that encodes a novel polypeptide, designated in the present application as "PRO1491".

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1491 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1491 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 37 to about 777, inclusive of Figure 176 (SEQ ID NO:310), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1491 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between nucleotides 107 or about 215 and about 2437, inclusive, of Figure 175 (SEQ ID NO:309). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203475 (DNA71883-1660) or (b) the complement of the nucleic acid molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203475 (DNA71883-1660).

In still a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (i) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 37 to about 777, inclusive of Figure 176 (SEQ ID NO:310), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least 1,570 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1491 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 to about 37 to about 777, inclusive of Figure 176 (SEQ ID NO:310), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1491 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 1 to about amino acid position 36 in the sequence of Figure 176 (SEQ ID NO:310).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 to about 37 to about 777, inclusive of Figure 176 (SEQ ID NO:310), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1491 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length and may be derived from the nucleotide sequence shown in Figure 175 (SEQ ID NO:309).

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1491 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove identified.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1491 polypeptide, which in certain embodiments, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 to about 37 to about 777 of Figure

176 (SEQ ID NO:310).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1491 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80 % sequence identity, preferably at least about 85 % sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90 % sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95 % sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 370, inclusive of Figure 176 (SEQ ID NO:310).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1491 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80 % positives, preferably at least about 85 % positives, more preferably at least about 90 % positives, most preferably at least about 95 % positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 to about 370, inclusive of Figure 176 (SEQ ID NO:310).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1491 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 370, inclusive of Figure 176 (SEQ ID NO:310), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1491 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1491 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1491 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1491 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 370, inclusive of Figure 176 (SEQ ID NO:310), or (ii) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80 % sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85 % sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90 % sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95 % sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1491 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1491 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1491 polypeptide by contacting the native PRO1491 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1491 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

89. PRO1431

A cDNA clone (DNA73401-1633) has been identified having a domain with homology to SH3 that encodes a novel polypeptide, which has been designated in the present application as "PRO1431".

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1431 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80 % sequence identity, preferably at least about 85 % sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90 % sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95 % sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1431 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 370, inclusive of Figure 178 (SEQ ID NO:315) or

(b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1431 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between residues 1 to about 1335 and about 1560 to about 3994, inclusive, of Figure 177 (SEQ ID NO:314). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns (a) an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80 % sequence identity, preferably at least about 85 % sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90 % sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95 % sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 202773 (DNA73401-1633) or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 202773 (DNA73401-1633).

In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80 % sequence identity, preferably at least about 85 % sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90 % sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95 % sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 370, inclusive, of Figure 178 (SEQ ID NO:315), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 15 nucleotides that is produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1431 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 370, inclusive, of Figure 178 (SEQ ID NO:315), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80 % sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85 % sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90 % sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95 % sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80 % positives, preferably at least about 85 % positives, more preferably at least about 90 % positives, most preferably at least about 95 % positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 to about 370, inclusive, of Figure 178 (SEQ ID NO:315), inclusive, of Figure 178 (SEQ ID NO:315).

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1431 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1431 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 to 370, inclusive, of Figure 178 (SEQ ID NO:315).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1431 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80 % sequence identity, preferably at least about 85 % sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90 % sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95 % sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 370, inclusive, of Figure 178 (SEQ ID NO:315).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1431 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 to 370 of Figure 178 (SEQ ID NO:315).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1431 or PRO1432 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 370, inclusive, or Figure 178 (SEQ ID NO:315), inclusive, of Figure 178 (SEQ ID NO:315), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1431 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1431 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1431 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1431 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 370, inclusive, of Figure 178 (SEQ ID NO:315), inclusive, of Figure 178 (SEQ ID NO:315), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b); (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1431 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1431 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1431 polypeptide, by contacting the native PRO1431 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity modulated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1431 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

25 90. PRO1563

A cDNA clone (DNA73492-1671) has been identified, having homology to nucleic acid encoding ADAMTS-1 that encodes a novel polypeptide, designated in the present application as "PRO1563".

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1563 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1563 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 49 to about 837, inclusive of Figure 180 (SEQ ID NO:317), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1563 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about nucleotides 419 or about 563 and about 2929, inclusive, of Figures 179A-B (SEQ ID NO:316). Preferably, hybridization occurs

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under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203324 (DNA73492-1671) or (b) the complement of the nucleic acid molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203324 (DNA73492-1671).

In still a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 49 to about 837, inclusive of Figure 180 (SEQ ID NO:317), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1563 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 to about 49 to about 837, inclusive of Figure 180 (SEQ ID NO:317), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1563 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 1 to about amino acid position 48 in the sequence of Figure 180 (SEQ ID NO:317).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 to about 49 to about 837, inclusive of Figure 180 (SEQ ID NO:317), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1563 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length and may be derived from the nucleotide sequence shown in Figures 179A-B (SEQ ID NO:316).

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1563 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove identified.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1563 polypeptide, which in

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certain embodiments, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 or about 49 to about 837 of Figure 180 (SEQ ID NO:317).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1563 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80 % sequence identity, preferably at least about 85 % sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90 % sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95 % sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 49 to about 837, inclusive of Figure 180 (SEQ ID NO:317).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1563 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80 % positives, preferably at least about 85 % positives, more preferably at least about 90 % positives, most preferably at least about 95 % positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 49 to about 837, inclusive of Figure 180 (SEQ ID NO:317).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1563 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 49 to about 837, inclusive of Figure 180 (SEQ ID NO:317), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1563 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1563 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1563 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1563 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 49 to about 837, inclusive of Figure 180 (SEQ ID NO:317), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80 % sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85 % sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90 % sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95 % sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1563 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1563 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1563 polypeptide by contacting the native PRO1563 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1563 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

30 91. PRO1565

A cDNA clone (DNA73727-1673) has been identified, having homology to nucleic acid encoding a chondromodulin protein that encodes a novel polypeptide, designated in the present application as "PRO1565".

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1565 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80 % sequence identity, preferably at least about 85 % sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90 % sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95 % sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1565 polypeptide having

the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 41 to about 317, inclusive of Figure 182 (SEQ ID NO:322), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1565 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about nucleotides 39 or about 179 and about 1009, inclusive, of Figure 181 (SEQ ID NO:321). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80 % sequence identity, preferably at least about 85 % sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90 % sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95 % sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203459 (DNA73727-1673) or (b) the complement of the nucleic acid molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203459 (DNA73727-1673).

In still a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80 % sequence identity, preferably at least about 85 % sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90 % sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95 % sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 41 to about 317, inclusive of Figure 182 (SEQ ID NO:322), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least 410 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1565 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 41 to about 317, inclusive of Figure 182 (SEQ ID NO:322), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80 % sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85 % sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90 % sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95 % sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1565 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, and its soluble, i.e., transmembrane domain deleted or inactivated variants, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 1 to about amino acid position 40 in the sequence of Figure 182 (SEQ ID NO:322). The transmembrane domain has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 25 to about amino acid position 47 in the PRO1565 amino acid sequence (Figure 182, SEQ ID NO:322).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80 % positives, preferably at least about 85 % positives, more preferably at least about 90 % positives, most preferably at least about 95 % positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 41 to about 317, inclusive of Figure 182 (SEQ ID NO:322), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1565 polypeptide coding sequence that may find

use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length and may be derived from the nucleotide sequence shown in Figure 181 (SEQ ID NO:321).

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1565 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove identified.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1565 polypeptide, which in certain embodiments, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 or about 41 to about 317 of Figure 182 (SEQ ID NO:322).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1565 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 41 to about 317, inclusive of Figure 182 (SEQ ID NO:322).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1565 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 41 to about 317, inclusive of Figure 182 (SEQ ID NO:322).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1565 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 41 to about 317, inclusive of Figure 182 (SEQ ID NO:322), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1565 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1565 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1565 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1565 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 41 to about 317, inclusive of Figure 182 (SEQ ID NO:322), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1565 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1565 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1565 polypeptide by contacting the native PRO1565 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1565 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

92. PRO1571
A cDNA clone (DNA7370-1679) has been identified, having homology to nucleic acid encoding the chlamydomonas reinhardtii cationic receptor (CPR-R) that encodes a novel polypeptide, designated in the present application as "PRO1571".

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1571 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1571 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 22 to about 239, inclusive of Figure 184 (SEQ ID NO:324), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1571 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about nucleotides 90 or about 153 and about 806, inclusive, of Figure 183 (SEQ ID NO:323). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203320 (DNA7370-1679) or (b) the complement of the nucleic acid molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203320 (DNA7370-1679).

In still a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 22 to about 239, inclusive of Figure 184 (SEQ ID NO:324), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least 910 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1571 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 22 to about 239, inclusive of Figure 184 (SEQ ID NO:324), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1571 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, and its soluble, i.e., transmembrane domain deleted or inactivated variants, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid

position 1 to about amino acid position 21 in the sequence of Figure 184 (SEQ ID NO:324). The transmembrane domains have been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 82 to about amino acid position 103, from about amino acid position 115 to about amino acid position 141 and from about amino acid position 160 to about amino acid position 182 in the PRO1571 amino acid sequence (Figure 184, SEQ ID NO:324).

5 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 22 to about 239, inclusive of Figure 184 (SEQ ID NO:324), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

10 Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1571 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length and may be derived from the nucleotide sequence shown in Figure 183 (SEQ ID NO:323).

15 In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1571 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove identified.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1571 polypeptide, which in certain embodiments, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 or about 22 to about 239 of Figure 184 (SEQ ID NO:324).

20 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1571 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 22 to about 239, inclusive of Figure 184 (SEQ ID NO:324).

25 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1571 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 22 to about 239, inclusive of Figure 184 (SEQ ID NO:324).

30 In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1571 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 22 to about 239, inclusive of Figure 184 (SEQ ID NO:324), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1571 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1571 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1571 polypeptide.

35 In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1571 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 22 to about 239, inclusive of Figure 184 (SEQ ID NO:324), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host

cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1571 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1571 antibody.

5 In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1571 polypeptide by contacting the native PRO1571 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1571 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

10 93. PRO1572

A cDNA clone (DNA73734-1680) has been identified that encodes a novel polypeptide having sequence identity with CPE-R and designated in the present application as "PRO1572."

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1572 polypeptide.

15 In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1572 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 24 to about 261, inclusive of Figure 186 (SEQ ID NO:326), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

20 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1572 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 159 and about 872, inclusive, of Figure 185 (SEQ ID NO:325). Preferably, hybridization occurs under antigen hybridization and wash conditions.

25 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203363 (DNA73734-1680), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203363 (DNA73734-1680).

30 In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 24 to about 261, inclusive of Figure 186 (SEQ ID NO:326), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

35 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule

under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1572 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 24 to about 261, inclusive of Figure 186 (SEQ ID NO:326), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1572 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, and its soluble, i.e. transmembrane domain deleted or inactivated variants, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from amino acid position 1 through about amino acid position 23 in the sequence of Figure 186 (SEQ ID NO:326). The transmembrane domains have been tentatively identified as approximately at about 81-100, 121-141 and 173-194 in the PRO1572 amino acid sequence (Figure 186, SEQ ID NO:326).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 24 to about 261, inclusive of Figure 186 (SEQ ID NO:326), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1572 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1572 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1572 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 24 through 261 of Figure 186 (SEQ ID NO:326).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1572 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 24 to about 261, inclusive of Figure 186 (SEQ ID NO:326).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1572 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 24 through 261 of Figure 186 (SEQ ID NO:326).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1572 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 24 to about 261, inclusive of Figure 186 (SEQ ID NO:326), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1572 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1572 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1572 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1572 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 24 to about 261, inclusive of Figure 186 (SEQ ID NO:326), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1572 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1572 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1572 polypeptide, by contacting the native PRO1572 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1572 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

94. PRO1572

A cDNA clone (DNA73735-1681) has been identified that encodes a novel polypeptide having sequence identity with CPE-R and designated in the present application as "PRO1573".

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1573 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1573 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 to about 18 to about 225, inclusive of Figure 188 (SEQ ID NO:328), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1573 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 148 and about 771, inclusive, of Figure 187 (SEQ ID NO:327). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203356 (DNA73735-1681), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203356 (DNA73735-1681).

In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA

encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 18 to about 225, inclusive of Figure 188 (SEQ ID NO:328), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

5 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (i) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1573 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 18 to about 225, inclusive of Figure 188 (SEQ ID NO:328), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

10 In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1573 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, and its soluble, i.e. transmembrane domain deleted or inactivated variants, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from amino acid position 1 through about amino acid position 17 in the sequence of Figure 188 (SEQ ID NO:328). The transmembrane domains have been tentatively identified as at approximately 82-101, 118-145 and 164-188 in the PRO1573 amino acid sequence (Figure 188, SEQ ID NO:328).

15 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positive, preferably at least about 85% positive, more preferably at least about 90% positive, most preferably at least about 95% positive when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 18 to about 225, inclusive of Figure 188 (SEQ ID NO:328), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

20 Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1573 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

25 In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1573 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

30 In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1573 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 18 through 225 of Figure 188 (SEQ ID NO:328).

35 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1573 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 18 to about 225, inclusive of Figure 188 (SEQ ID NO:328).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1573 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positive, preferably at least about 85% positive, more preferably at least

about 90% positive, most preferably at least about 95% positive when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 18 through 225 of Figure 188 (SEQ ID NO:328).

5 In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1573 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 18 to about 225, inclusive of Figure 188 (SEQ ID NO:328), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1573 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1573 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1573 polypeptide.

10 In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1573 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 18 to about 225, inclusive of Figure 188 (SEQ ID NO:328), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

15 In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1573 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1573 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1573 polypeptide, by contacting the native PRO1573 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

20 In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1573 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

95. PRO1488

A cDNA clone (DNA73736-1657) has been identified that encodes a novel polypeptide having homology to *Chloridium* perfringens enterotoxin receptor (CPE-R), designated in the present application as "PRO1488".

25 In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1488 polypeptide.

30 In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1488 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 220, inclusive of Figure 190 (SEQ ID NO:330), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

35 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1488 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 6 and about 665, inclusive, of Figure 189 (SEQ ID NO:329). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least

about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203466 (DNA73736-1657), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203466 (DNA73736-1657).

In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 220, inclusive of Figure 190 (SEQ ID NO:330), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1488 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 220, inclusive of Figure 190 (SEQ ID NO:330), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1488 polypeptide, with or without the initiating methionine, and its soluble variants (i.e. transmembrane domains deleted or inactive), or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. Transmembrane domains has been tentatively identified as being located at about amino acid positions 8-30, 82-102, 121-140, and 166-186 in the PRO1488 amino acid sequence (Figure 190, SEQ ID NO:330).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 to about 220, inclusive of Figure 190 (SEQ ID NO:330), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1488 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1488 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1488 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 to 220 of Figure 190 (SEQ ID NO:330).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1488 polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the

sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 220, inclusive of Figure 190 (SEQ ID NO:330).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1488 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 to 220 of Figure 190 (SEQ ID NO:330).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1488 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 220, inclusive of Figure 190 (SEQ ID NO:330), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1488 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1488 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1488 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1488 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 220, inclusive of Figure 190 (SEQ ID NO:330), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1488 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1488 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1488 polypeptide, by contacting the native PRO1488 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1488 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

96. **PRO1489**
A cDNA clone (DNA73737-1658) has been identified, having homology to nucleic acid encoding the chondrium perfringens enterotoxin receptor (CPE-R) that encodes a novel polypeptide, designated in the present application as "PRO1489".

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1489 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1489 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 173, inclusive of Figure 192 (SEQ ID NO:332), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1489 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about nucleotides 264

and about 782, inclusive, of Figure 191 (SEQ ID NO:331). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203412 (DNA73737-1658) or (b) the complement of the nucleic acid molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203412 (DNA73737-1658).

In still a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 173, inclusive of Figure 192 (SEQ ID NO:332), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least 25 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1489 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 to about 173, inclusive of Figure 192 (SEQ ID NO:332), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1489 polypeptide, with or without the initiating methionine, and its soluble, i.e., transmembrane domain deleted or inactivated variants, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The transmembrane domains have been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 31 to about amino acid position 51, from about amino acid position 71 to about amino acid position 90 and from about amino acid position 112 to about amino acid position 133 in the PRO1489 amino acid sequence (Figure 192, SEQ ID NO:332).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (i) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 to about 173, inclusive of Figure 192 (SEQ ID NO:332), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1489 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length and may be derived from the nucleotide sequence shown in Figure 191 (SEQ ID NO:331).

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1489 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove identified.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1489 polypeptide, which in certain embodiments, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 to about 173 of Figure 192 (SEQ ID NO:332).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1489 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 173, inclusive of Figure 192 (SEQ ID NO:332).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1489 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 to about 173, inclusive of Figure 192 (SEQ ID NO:332).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1489 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 173, inclusive of Figure 192 (SEQ ID NO:332), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1489 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1489 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1489 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1489 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 173, inclusive of Figure 192 (SEQ ID NO:332), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1489 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1489 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1489 polypeptide by contacting the native PRO1489 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1489 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

97. PRO1474

A cDNA clone (DNA73739-1645) has been identified that encodes a novel polypeptide having sequence identity with ovomucoid and designated in the present application as "PRO1474."

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1474 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1474 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 to about 20 to about 85, inclusive of Figure 194 (SEQ ID NO:334), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1474 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 102 and about 299, inclusive, of Figure 193 (SEQ ID NO:333). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203270 (DNA73730-1645), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203370 (DNA73730-1645).

In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 20 to about 85, inclusive of Figure 194 (SEQ ID NO:334), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides, and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1474 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 20 to about 85, inclusive of Figure 194 (SEQ ID NO:334), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 20 to about 85, inclusive of Figure 194 (SEQ ID NO:334), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1474 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1474 polypeptide encoded by any of the

isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1474 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 20 through 85 of Figure 194 (SEQ ID NO:334).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1474 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 20 to about 85, inclusive of Figure 194 (SEQ ID NO:334).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1474 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 20 through 85 of Figure 194 (SEQ ID NO:334).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1474 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 20 to about 85, inclusive of Figure 194 (SEQ ID NO:334), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1474 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1474 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1474 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1474 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 20 to about 85, inclusive of Figure 194 (SEQ ID NO:334), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1474 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1474 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1474 polypeptide, by contacting the native PRO1474 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1474 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

98. PRO1508

A cDNA clone (DNA73742-1662) has been identified that encodes a novel secreted polypeptide and designated in the present application as "PRO1508."

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1508 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity,

preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1508 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 to about 31 to about 148, inclusive of Figure 196 (SEQ ID NO:336), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

5 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1508 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 169 and about 313, inclusive, of Figure 195 (SEQ ID NO:335). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

10 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203316 (DNA73742:1662), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203316 (DNA73742:1662).

15 In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 31 to about 148, inclusive of Figure 196 (SEQ ID NO:336), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

20 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1508 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 31 to about 148, inclusive of Figure 196 (SEQ ID NO:336), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

25 In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1508 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from amino acid position 1 through about amino acid position 30 in the sequence of Figure 196 (SEQ ID NO:336).

30 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 31 to about 148, inclusive of Figure 196 (SEQ ID NO:336), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1508 polypeptide coding sequence that may find

use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1508 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

5 In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1508 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 31 to 148 of Figure 196 (SEQ ID NO:336). In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1508 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 31 to about 148, inclusive of Figure 196 (SEQ ID NO:336).

10 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1508 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 31 to 148 of Figure 196 (SEQ ID NO:336).

15 In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1508 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 31 to about 148, inclusive of Figure 196 (SEQ ID NO:336), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1508 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1508 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1508 polypeptide.

20 In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1508 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 31 to about 148, inclusive of Figure 196 (SEQ ID NO:336), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

99. PRO1555

A cDNA clone (DNA73744:1665) has been identified that encodes a novel transmembrane polypeptide designated in the present application as "PRO1555".

30 In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1555 polypeptide.

35 In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1555 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 to about 246, inclusive of Figure 198 (SEQ ID NO:338), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1555 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 83 and about 827, inclusive, of Figure 197 (SEQ ID NO:337). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203322 (DNA73744-1665), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203322 (DNA73744-1665).

In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 32 to about 246, inclusive of Figure 198 (SEQ ID NO:338), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1555 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 32 to about 246, inclusive of Figure 198 (SEQ ID NO:338), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1555 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, and its soluble variants (i.e., transmembrane domains deleted or inactivated), or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from amino acid position 1 through about amino acid position 31 in the sequence of Figure 198 (SEQ ID NO:338). Two transmembrane domains have been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 1 to about amino acid position 32, and from about amino acid position 195 through about amino acid position 217, in the PRO1555 amino acid sequence (Figure 198, SEQ ID NO:338).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 32 to about 246, inclusive of Figure 198 (SEQ ID NO:338), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1555 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length,

preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1555 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1555 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 32 to 246 of Figure 198 (SEQ ID NO:338).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1555 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 32 to about 246, inclusive of Figure 198 (SEQ ID NO:338).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1555 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 32 to 246 of Figure 198 (SEQ ID NO:338).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1555 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 32 to about 246, inclusive of Figure 198 (SEQ ID NO:338), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1555 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1555 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1555 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1555 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 32 to about 246, inclusive of Figure 198 (SEQ ID NO:338), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

100. PRO1485

A cDNA clone (DNA73745-1654) has been identified that encodes a novel polypeptide having sequence identity with tyrosine, and more particularly, tyrosine C precursor, and designated in the present application as "PRO1485."

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1485 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1485 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 to about 148, inclusive of Figure 200 (SEQ ID NO:340), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1485 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 205 and about 584, inclusive, of Figure 199 (SEQ ID NO:339). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203411 (DNA73746-1654), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203411 (DNA73746-1654).

In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 19 to about 148, inclusive of Figure 200 (SEQ ID NO:340), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1485 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 19 to about 148, inclusive of Figure 200 (SEQ ID NO:340), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 19 to about 148, inclusive of Figure 200 (SEQ ID NO:340), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1485 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1485 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1485 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 19 through 148 of Figure 200 (SEQ ID NO:340).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1485 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid

sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 19 to about 148, inclusive of Figure 200 (SEQ ID NO:340).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1485 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 19 through 148 of Figure 200 (SEQ ID NO:340).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1485 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 19 to about 148, inclusive of Figure 200 (SEQ ID NO:340), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1485 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1485 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1485 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1485 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 19 to about 148, inclusive of Figure 200 (SEQ ID NO:340), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1485 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1485 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1485 polypeptide, by contacting the native PRO1485 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1485 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

101. PRO1564

A cDNA clone (DNA73760-1672) has been identified, having homology to nucleic acid encoding an N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase protein that encodes a novel polypeptide, designated in the present application as "PRO1564".

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1564 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1564 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 23 to about 639, inclusive of Figure 202 (SEQ ID NO:347), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1564 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about nucleotides 462 or about 546 and about 2378, inclusive, of Figure 201 (SEQ ID NO:346). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203314 (DNA73760-1672) or (b) the complement of the nucleic acid molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203314 (DNA73760-1672).

In still a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 29 to about 639, inclusive of Figure 202 (SEQ ID NO:347), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1564 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 29 to about 639, inclusive of Figure 202 (SEQ ID NO:347), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1564 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, and its soluble, i.e., transmembrane domain deleted or inactivated variants, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 1 to about amino acid position 28 in the sequence of Figure 202 (SEQ ID NO:347). The transmembrane domain has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 11 to about amino acid position 36 in the PRO1564 amino acid sequence (Figure 202, SEQ ID NO:347).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 29 to about 639, inclusive of Figure 202 (SEQ ID NO:347), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1564 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50

nucleotides in length and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length and may be derived from the nucleotide sequence shown in Figure 201 (SEQ ID NO:346).

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1564 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove identified.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1564 polypeptide, which in certain embodiments, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 or about 29 to about 639 of Figure 202 (SEQ ID NO:347).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1564 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 29 to about 639, inclusive of Figure 202 (SEQ ID NO:347).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1564 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 29 to about 639, inclusive of Figure 202 (SEQ ID NO:347).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1564 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 29 to about 639, inclusive of Figure 202 (SEQ ID NO:347), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1564 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1564 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1564 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1564 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 29 to about 639, inclusive of Figure 202 (SEQ ID NO:347), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1564 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1564 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1564 polypeptide by contacting the native PRO1564 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1564 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

35 **102. PRO1755**

A cDNA clone (DNA76396-1698) has been identified that encodes a novel transmembrane polypeptide designated in the present application as "PRO1755".

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1755 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1755 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 to about 32, inclusive of Figure 204 (SEQ ID NO:352), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1755 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 151 and about 885, inclusive, of Figure 203 (SEQ ID NO:351). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203471 (DNA76396-1698), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203471 (DNA76396-1698).

In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 32 to about 276, inclusive of Figure 204 (SEQ ID NO:352), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1755 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 32 to about 276, inclusive of Figure 204 (SEQ ID NO:352), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1755 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, and its soluble variants (i.e. transmembrane domain deleted or inactivated), or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from amino acid position 1 through about amino acid position 31 in the sequence of Figure 204 (SEQ ID NO:352). The transmembrane domain has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 178 to about amino acid position 198 in the PRO1755 amino acid sequence (Figure 204, SEQ ID NO:352).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA

encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 32 to about 276, inclusive of Figure 204 (SEQ ID NO:352), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1755 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1755 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences heretofore defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1755 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 32 to 276 of Figure 204 (SEQ ID NO:352).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1755 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 32 to about 276, inclusive of Figure 204 (SEQ ID NO:352).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1755 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 32 to 276 of Figure 204 (SEQ ID NO:352).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1755 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 32 to about 276, inclusive of Figure 204 (SEQ ID NO:352), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1755 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1755 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1755 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1755 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 32 to about 276, inclusive of Figure 204 (SEQ ID NO:352), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1755 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1755 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1755 polypeptide, by contacting the native PRO1755 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1755 polypeptide.

or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

103. PRO1757

A cDNA clone (DNA76398-1699) has been identified that encodes a novel transmembrane polypeptide, designated in the present application as "PRO1757".

5 In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1757 polypeptide.

10 In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1757 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 20 to about 121, inclusive of Figure 206 (SEQ ID NO:354), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

15 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1757 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about nucleotides 59 or about 116 and about 121, inclusive, of Figure 205 (SEQ ID NO:353). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

20 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203474 (DNA76398-1699) or (b) the complement of the nucleic acid molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203474 (DNA76398-1699).

25 In still a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 20 to about 121, inclusive of Figure 206 (SEQ ID NO:354), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

30 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least 125 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1757 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 to about 20 to about 121, inclusive of Figure 206 (SEQ ID NO:354), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

35 In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1757 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, and its soluble, i.e., transmembrane domain deleted or inactivated variants, or is complementary to such encoding

nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 1 to about amino acid position 19 in the sequence of Figure 206 (SEQ ID NO:354). The transmembrane domain has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 91 to about amino acid position 110 in the PRO1757 amino acid sequence (Figure 206, SEQ ID NO:354).

5 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 to about 20 to about 121, inclusive of Figure 206 (SEQ ID NO:354), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

10 Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1757 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length and may be derived from the nucleotide sequence shown in Figure 205 (SEQ ID NO:353).

15 In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1757 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove identified.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1757 polypeptide, which in certain embodiments, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 to about 20 to about 121 of Figure 206 (SEQ ID NO:354).

20 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1757 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 20 to about 121, inclusive of Figure 206 (SEQ ID NO:354).

25 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1757 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 to about 20 to about 121, inclusive of Figure 206 (SEQ ID NO:354).

30 In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1757 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 20 to about 121, inclusive of Figure 206 (SEQ ID NO:354), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1757 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1757 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1757 polypeptide.

35 In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1757 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 20 to about 121, inclusive of Figure 206 (SEQ ID NO:354), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii)

recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1757 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1757 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1757 polypeptide by contacting the native PRO1757 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1757 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

104. PRO1758

A cDNA clone (DNA76399-1700) has been identified that encodes a novel secreted polypeptide designated in the present application as "PRO1758".

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1758 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1758 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 to about 167, inclusive of Figure 208 (SEQ ID NO:356), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1758 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 123 and about 548, inclusive, of Figure 207 (SEQ ID NO:355). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203472 (DNA76399-1700), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203472 (DNA76399-1700).

In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 16 to about 157, inclusive of Figure 208 (SEQ ID NO:356), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1758 polypeptide having the sequence of

amino acid residues from about 16 to about 157, inclusive of Figure 208 (SEQ ID NO:356), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1758 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from amino acid position 1 through about amino acid position 15 in the sequence of Figure 208 (SEQ ID NO:356).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 16 to about 157, inclusive of Figure 208 (SEQ ID NO:356), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1758 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1758 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1758 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 16 to 157 of Figure 208 (SEQ ID NO:356).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1758 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 16 to about 157, inclusive of Figure 208 (SEQ ID NO:356).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1758 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 16 to 157 of Figure 208 (SEQ ID NO:356).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1758 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 16 to about 157, inclusive of Figure 208 (SEQ ID NO:356), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1758 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1758 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1758 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1758 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 16 to about 157, inclusive of Figure 208 (SEQ ID NO:356), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence

identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

105. PRO1573

5 A cDNA clone (DNA76401-1683) has been identified that encodes a novel polypeptide having homology to protein disulfide isomerase and designated in the present application as "PRO1573."

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1573 polypeptide.

10 In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1573 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 to about 273, inclusive of Figure 210 (SEQ ID NO:358), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

15 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1573 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 82 and about 840, inclusive, of Figure 209 (SEQ ID NO:357). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

20 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203360 (DNA76401-1683), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203360 (DNA76401-1683).

25 In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 21 to about 273, inclusive of Figure 210 (SEQ ID NO:358), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

30 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1573 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 21 to about 273, inclusive of Figure 210 (SEQ ID NO:358), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding

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5 a PRO1573 polypeptide, its soluble variants, (i.e. transmembrane domain and/or signal peptide deleted or inactivated) or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from amino acid position 1 through about amino acid position 20 in the sequence of Figure 210 (SEQ ID NO:358). The transmembrane domain has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 143 to about amino acid position 162 in the PRO1573 amino acid sequence (Figure 210, SEQ ID NO:358).

10 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 21 to about 273, inclusive of Figure 210 (SEQ ID NO:358), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1573 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

15 In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1573 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1573 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 21 to 273 of Figure 210 (SEQ ID NO:358).

20 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1573 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 21 to about 273, inclusive of Figure 210 (SEQ ID NO:358).

25 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1573 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 21 to 273 of Figure 210 (SEQ ID NO:358).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1573 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 21 to about 273, inclusive of Figure 210 (SEQ ID NO:358), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1573 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1573 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1573 polypeptide.

30 In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1573 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 21 to about 273, inclusive of Figure 210 (SEQ ID NO:358), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the

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polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1575 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1575 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1575 polypeptide, by contacting the native PRO1575 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1575 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

106. PRO1787

10 A cDNA clone (DNA76510-2504) has been identified that encodes a novel polypeptide having sequence identity with myelin p0 and designated in the present application as "PRO1787."

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1787 polypeptide.

15 In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1787 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 to about 38 to about 269, inclusive of Figure 212 (SEQ ID NO:364), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

20 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1787 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 274 and about 269, inclusive, of Figure 211 (SEQ ID NO:363). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203477 (DNA76510-2504), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203477 (DNA76510-2504).

30 In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 38 to about 269, inclusive of Figure 212 (SEQ ID NO:364), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

35 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1787 polypeptide having the sequence of

amino acid residues from about 38 to about 269, inclusive of Figure 212 (SEQ ID NO:364), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

5 In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1787 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, and is soluble, i.e. transmembrane domain deleted or inactivated variants, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from amino acid position 1 through about amino acid position 37 in the sequence of Figure 212 (SEQ ID NO:364). The transmembrane domain has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 161 through about amino acid position 193 in the PRO1787 amino acid sequence (Figure 212, SEQ ID NO:364).

10 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 38 to about 269, inclusive of Figure 212 (SEQ ID NO:364), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

15 Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1787 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

20 In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1787 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1787 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 38 through 269 of Figure 212 (SEQ ID NO:364).

25 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1787 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 38 to about 269, inclusive of Figure 212 (SEQ ID NO:364).

30 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1787 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 38 through 269 of Figure 212 (SEQ ID NO:364).

35 In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1787 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 38 to about 269, inclusive of Figure 212 (SEQ ID NO:364), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1787 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1787 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1787 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA

molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1781 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 38 to about 269, inclusive of Figure 212 (SEQ ID NO:364), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1781 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1781 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1781 polypeptide, by contacting the native PRO1781 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1781 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

15 PRO1781

A cDNA clone (DNA76522-3500) has been identified that encodes a novel transmembrane polypeptide designated in the present application as "PRO1781".

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1781 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1781 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 to about 20 to about 373, inclusive of Figure 214 (SEQ ID NO:366), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1781 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 78 and about 1139, inclusive, of Figure 213 (SEQ ID NO:365). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203469 (DNA76522-2500), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203469 (DNA76522-2500).

In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence

identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 20 to about 373, inclusive of Figure 214 (SEQ ID NO:366), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1781 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 20 to about 373, inclusive of Figure 214 (SEQ ID NO:366), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1781 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, and its soluble variants (i.e., transmembrane domain deleted or inactivated), or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from amino acid position 1 through about amino acid position 19 in the sequence of Figure 214 (SEQ ID NO:366). The transmembrane domain has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 39 to about amino acid position 60 in the PRO1781 amino acid sequence (Figure 214, SEQ ID NO:366).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 20 to about 373, inclusive of Figure 214 (SEQ ID NO:366), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1781 polypeptide coding sequences that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1781 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1781 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 20 to 373 of Figure 214 (SEQ ID NO:366).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1781 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 20 to about 373, inclusive of Figure 214 (SEQ ID NO:366).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1781 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 20 to 373 of Figure 214 (SEQ ID NO:366).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1781 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 20 to about 373, inclusive of Figure 214 (SEQ ID NO:366), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1781 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1781 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1781 polypeptide.

- 5 molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1781 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 20 to about 373, inclusive of Figure 214 (SEQ ID NO:366), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

108. PRO1556

- 15 A cDNA clone (DNA76529-1666) has been identified that encodes a novel transmembrane polypeptide designated in the present application as "PRO1556".

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1556 polypeptide.

- 20 In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1556 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 to about 269, inclusive of Figure 216 (SEQ ID NO:372), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

- 25 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1556 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 160 and about 891, inclusive, of Figure 215 (SEQ ID NO:371). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

- 30 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203315 (DNA76529-1666), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203315 (DNA76529-1666).

- 35 In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 25 to about 269, inclusive of Figure 216 (SEQ ID

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NO:372), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

- 5 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1556 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 25 to about 269, inclusive of Figure 216 (SEQ ID NO:372), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

- 10 In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1556 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, and its soluble variant (i.e. transmembrane domains deleted or inactivated), or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from amino acid position 1 through about amino acid position 24 in the sequence of Figure 216 (SEQ ID NO:372). Two transmembrane domains have been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 11 to about amino acid position 25 and from about amino acid position 226 to about amino acid position 243 in the PRO1556 amino acid sequence (Figure 216, SEQ ID NO:372).

- 15 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 25 to about 269, inclusive of Figure 216 (SEQ ID NO:372), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

- 20 Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1556 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

- 25 In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1556 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

- In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1556 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 25 to 269 of Figure 216 (SEQ ID NO:372).

- 30 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1556 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 25 to about 269, inclusive of Figure 216 (SEQ ID NO:372).

- 35 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1556 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 25 to 269 of Figure 216 (SEQ ID NO:372).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1556 polypeptide, comprising the sequence

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of amino acid residues 25 to about 269, inclusive of Figure 216 (SEQ ID NO:372), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1556 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1556 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1556 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1556 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 25 to about 269, inclusive of Figure 216 (SEQ ID NO:372), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1556 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1556 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1556 polypeptide, by contacting the native PRO1556 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1556 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

109. PRO1759

A cDNA clone (DNA76531-1701) has been identified that encodes a novel polypeptide having multiple transmembrane domains, designated in the present application as "PRO1759."

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1759 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1759 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 to about 450, inclusive of Figure 218 (SEQ ID NO:374), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1759 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 179 and about 1474, inclusive, of Figure 217 (SEQ ID NO:373). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203465 (DNA76531-1701), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic

acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203465 (DNA76531-1701).

In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 19 to about 450, inclusive of Figure 218 (SEQ ID NO:374), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1759 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 19 to about 450, inclusive of Figure 218 (SEQ ID NO:374), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1759 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, and its soluble, i.e., transmembrane domains deleted or inactivated variants, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from amino acid position 1 through about amino acid position 18 in the sequence of Figure 218 (SEQ ID NO:374). The transmembrane domains have been tentatively identified as being at about amino acids 1-19 (possibly a signal peptide), 41-55, 75-94, 127-143, 191-213, 249-270, 278-299, 314-330, 343-359, 379-394, and 410-430 in the PRO1759 amino acid sequence (Figure 218, SEQ ID NO:374).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% positive, preferably at least about 85% positive, more preferably at least about 90% positive, most preferably at least about 95% positive when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 19 to about 450, inclusive of Figure 218 (SEQ ID NO:374), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1759 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1759 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1759 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 19 through 450 of Figure 218 (SEQ ID NO:374).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1759 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more

preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 19 to about 450, inclusive of Figure 218 (SEQ ID NO:374).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1759 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 19 through 450 of Figure 218 (SEQ ID NO:374).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1759 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 19 to about 450, inclusive of Figure 218 (SEQ ID NO:374), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1759 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1759 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1759 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1759 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 19 to about 450, inclusive of Figure 218 (SEQ ID NO:374), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1759 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1759 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1759 polypeptide, by contacting the native PRO1759 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1759 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

110. PRO1760

A cDNA clone (DNA76532-1702) has been identified that encodes a novel secreted polypeptide, designated in the present application as "PRO1760."

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1760 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1760 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 21 to about 188, inclusive of Figure 220 (SEQ ID NO:376), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1760 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 120 and

about 623, inclusive, of Figure 219 (SEQ ID NO:375). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203473 (DNA76532-1702), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203473 (DNA76532-1702).

In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 21 to about 188, inclusive of Figure 220 (SEQ ID NO:376), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1760 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 21 to about 188, inclusive of Figure 220 (SEQ ID NO:376), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 21 to about 188, inclusive of Figure 220 (SEQ ID NO:376), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1760 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1760 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1760 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 21 through 188 of Figure 220 (SEQ ID NO:376).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1760 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the

sequence of amino acid residues 21 to about 188, inclusive of Figure 220 (SEQ ID NO:376).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1760 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203313 (DNA76538-1670) or (b) the complement of the nucleic acid molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203313 (DNA76538-1670).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1760 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 21 to about 188, inclusive of Figure 220 (SEQ ID NO:376), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1760 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1760 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1760 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1760 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 21 to about 188, inclusive of Figure 220 (SEQ ID NO:376), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agents and antagonists of a native PRO1760 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agent or antagonist is an anti-PRO1760 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agents or antagonists of a native PRO1760 polypeptide, by contacting the native PRO1760 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1760 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

25 111. PRO1561

A cDNA clone (DNA76538-1670) has been identified, having homology to nucleic acid encoding human phospholipase A2 protein that encodes a novel polypeptide, designated in the present application as "PRO1561".

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1561 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1561 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 18 to about 116, inclusive of Figure 222 (SEQ ID NO:378), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1561 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about nucleotides 29 or about 80 and about 376, inclusive, of Figure 221 (SEQ ID NO:377). Preferably, hybridization occurs under

stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203313 (DNA76538-1670) or (b) the complement of the nucleic acid molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203313 (DNA76538-1670).

In still a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 116, inclusive of Figure 222 (SEQ ID NO:378), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1561 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 to about 18 to about 116, inclusive of Figure 222 (SEQ ID NO:378), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1561 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, and its soluble, i.e., transmembrane domain deleted or inactivated variant, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 1 to about amino acid position 17 in the sequence of Figure 222 (SEQ ID NO:378). The transmembrane domain has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 1 to about amino acid position 24 in the PRO1561 amino acid sequence (Figure 222, SEQ ID NO:378).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the amino acid sequence of residues 1 to about 18 to about 116, inclusive of Figure 222 (SEQ ID NO:378), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1561 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length and may be derived from the nucleotide sequence shown in Figure 221 (SEQ ID NO:377).

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1561 polypeptide encoded by any of the

isolated nucleic acid sequence hereinabove identified.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1561 polypeptide, which in certain embodiments, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 or about 18 to about 116 of Figure 222 (SEQ ID NO:378).

5 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1561 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 18 to about 116, inclusive of Figure 222 (SEQ ID NO:378).

10 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1561 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positive, preferably at least about 85% positive, more preferably at least about 90% positive, most preferably at least about 95% positive when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 18 to about 116, inclusive of Figure 222 (SEQ ID NO:378).

15 In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1561 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 18 to about 116, inclusive of Figure 222 (SEQ ID NO:378), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1561 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1561 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1561 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1561 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 18 to about 116, inclusive of Figure 222 (SEQ ID NO:378), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

25 In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1561 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1561 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1561 polypeptide by contacting the native PRO1561 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

30 In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1561 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

112. PRO1567

A cDNA clone (DNA76541-1675) has been identified that encodes a novel polypeptide having homology to the expression product of the colon specific gene, CS66, and is designated in the present application as "PRO1567".

35 In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1567 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1567 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 23 to about 178, inclusive of Figure 224 (SEQ ID NO:383), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

5 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1567 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 175 and about 672, inclusive, of Figure 223 (SEQ ID NO:382). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

10 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203409 (DNA76541-1675), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203409 (DNA76541-1675).

15 In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 23 to about 178, inclusive of Figure 224 (SEQ ID NO:383), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

20 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1567 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 23 to about 178, inclusive of Figure 224 (SEQ ID NO:383), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

25 In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1567 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from amino acid position 1 through about amino acid position 22 in the sequence of Figure 224 (SEQ ID NO:383).

30 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positive, preferably at least about 85% positive, more preferably at least about 90% positive, most preferably at least about 95% positive when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 23 to about 178, inclusive of Figure 224 (SEQ ID NO:383), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

35 Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1567 polypeptide coding sequence that may find

use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1567 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

5 In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1567 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 23 to 178 of Figure 224 (SEQ ID NO:383).

10 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1567 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 23 to about 178, inclusive of Figure 224 (SEQ ID NO:383).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1567 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 23 to 178 of Figure 224 (SEQ ID NO:383).

15 In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1567 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 23 to about 178, inclusive of Figure 224 (SEQ ID NO:383), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1567 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1567 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1567 polypeptide.

20 In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1567 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 23 to about 178, inclusive of Figure 224 (SEQ ID NO:383), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1567 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1567 antibody.

30 In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1567 polypeptide, by contacting the native PRO1567 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and measuring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1567 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

35 113. PRO1693

A cDNA clone (DNA77301-1708) has been identified, having homology to nucleic acid encoding an insulin-like growth factor binding protein that encodes a novel polypeptide, designated in the present application

as "PRO1693".

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1693 polypeptide.

5 In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1693 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 34 to about 513, inclusive of Figure 226 (SEQ ID NO:385), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

10 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1693 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about nucleotides 508 or about 607 and about 2046, inclusive, of Figure 226 (SEQ ID NO:384). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

15 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203407 (DNA77301-1708) or (b) the complement of the nucleic acid molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203407 (DNA77301-1708).

20 In still a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 34 to about 513, inclusive of Figure 226 (SEQ ID NO:385), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

25 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least 175 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1693 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 to about 34 to about 513, inclusive of Figure 226 (SEQ ID NO:385), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

30 In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1693 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, and its soluble, i.e., transmembrane domain deleted or inactivated variants, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 1 to about amino acid position 33 in the sequence of Figure 226 (SEQ ID NO:385). The transmembrane domain has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 420 to about amino acid position 442 in the PRO1693 amino acid sequence (Figure 226, SEQ ID NO:385).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 34 to about 513, inclusive of Figure 226 (SEQ ID NO:385), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

5 Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1693 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length and may be derived from the nucleotide sequence shown in Figure 225 (SEQ ID NO:384).

10 In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1693 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove identified.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1693 polypeptide, which in certain embodiments, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 or about 34 to about 513 of Figure 226 (SEQ ID NO:385).

15 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1693 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 34 to about 513, inclusive of Figure 226 (SEQ ID NO:385).

20 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1693 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 34 to about 513, inclusive of Figure 226 (SEQ ID NO:385).

25 In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1693 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 34 to about 513, inclusive of Figure 226 (SEQ ID NO:385), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1693 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1693 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1693 polypeptide.

30 In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1693 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 34 to about 513, inclusive of Figure 226 (SEQ ID NO:385), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b); (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

35 In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1693 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1693 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a

native PRO1693 polypeptide by contacting the native PRO1693 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1693 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

5 114. PRO1784

A cDNA clone (DNA77303-2502) has been identified that encodes a novel transmembrane polypeptide designated in the present application as "PRO1784."

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1784 polypeptide.

10 In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1784 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 30 to about 146, inclusive of Figure 228 (SEQ ID NO:390), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

15 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1784 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 135 and about 505, inclusive, of Figure 227 (SEQ ID NO:389). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

20 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203479 (DNA77303-2502), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203479 (DNA77303-2502).

25 In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 30 to about 146, inclusive of Figure 228 (SEQ ID NO:390), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

30 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 90 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1784 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 30 to about 146, inclusive of Figure 228 (SEQ ID NO:390), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b); isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1784 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, and its soluble, i.e. transmembrane domain deleted or inactivated variants, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from amino acid position 1 through about amino acid position 29 in the sequence of Figure 228 (SEQ ID NO:390). The transmembrane domain has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 52 through about amino acid position 70 in the PRO1784 amino acid sequence (Figure 228, SEQ ID NO:390).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 30 to about 146, inclusive of Figure 228 (SEQ ID NO:390), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1784 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1784 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1784 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 30 through 146 of Figure 228 (SEQ ID NO:390).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1784 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 30 to about 146, inclusive of Figure 228 (SEQ ID NO:390).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1784 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 30 through 146 of Figure 228 (SEQ ID NO:390).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1784 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 30 to about 146, inclusive of Figure 228 (SEQ ID NO:390), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1784 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1784 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1784 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1784 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 30 to about 146, inclusive of Figure 228 (SEQ ID NO:390), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence

identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1784 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1784 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1784 polypeptide, by contacting the native PRO1784 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1784 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

115. PRO1605

A cDNA clone (DNA17648-1688) has been identified, having homology to nucleic acid encoding a glycosyltransferase protein that encodes a novel polypeptide, designated in the present application as "PRO1605".

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1605 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1605 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 27 to about 140, inclusive of Figure 230 (SEQ ID NO:395), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1605 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about nucleotides 425 or about 503 and about 844, inclusive, of Figure 229 (SEQ ID NO:394). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit 203408 (DNA177648-1688) or (b) the complement of the nucleic acid molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203408 (DNA177648-1688).

In still a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 27 to about 140, inclusive of Figure 230 (SEQ ID NO:395), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least 380 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1605 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 to about 27 to about 140, inclusive of Figure 230 (SEQ ID NO:395), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80 % sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85 % sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90 % sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95 % sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1605 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 1 to about amino acid position 25 in the sequence of Figure 230 (SEQ ID NO:395).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80 % positives, preferably at least about 85 % positives, more preferably at least about 90 % positives, most preferably at least about 95 % positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 to about 27 to about 140, inclusive of Figure 230 (SEQ ID NO:395), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1605 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 30 nucleotides in length and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length and may be derived from the nucleotide sequence shown in Figure 229 (SEQ ID NO:394).

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1605 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove identified.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1605 polypeptide, which in certain embodiments, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 to about 27 to about 140 of Figure 230 (SEQ ID NO:395).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1605 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80 % sequence identity, preferably at least about 85 % sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90 % sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95 % sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 27 to about 140, inclusive of Figure 230 (SEQ ID NO:395).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1605 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80 % positives, preferably at least about 85 % positives, more preferably at least about 90 % positives, most preferably at least about 95 % positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 to about 27 to about 140, inclusive of Figure 230 (SEQ ID NO:395).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1605 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 27 to about 140, inclusive of Figure 230 (SEQ ID NO:395), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1605 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1605 fragment

retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1605 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1605 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 27 to about 140, inclusive of Figure 230 (SEQ ID NO:395), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80 % sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85 % sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90 % sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95 % sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1605 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1605 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1605 polypeptide by contacting the native PRO1605 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1605 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

116. PRO1788

A cDNA clone (DNA77652-2505) has been identified that encodes a novel polypeptide having homology to leucine-rich repeat proteins and designated in the present application as "PRO1788."

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1788 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80 % sequence identity, preferably at least about 85 % sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90 % sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95 % sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1788 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 to about 17 to about 353, inclusive of Figure 233 (SEQ ID NO:397), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1788 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 112 and about 1122, inclusive, of Figure 231 (SEQ ID NO:396). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80 % sequence identity, preferably at least about 85 % sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90 % sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95 % sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203480 (DNA77652-2505), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203480 (DNA77652-2505).

In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 17 to about 353, inclusive of Figure 232 (SEQ ID NO:397), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1788 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 17 to about 353, inclusive of Figure 232 (SEQ ID NO:397), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1788 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, and its soluble, i.e. transmembrane domain deleted or inactivated variants, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from amino acid position 1 through about amino acid position 16 in the sequence of Figure 232 (SEQ ID NO:397). Transmembrane domains have been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 215 through about amino acid position 232 and about amino acid position 287 through about amino acid position 304 in the PRO1788 amino acid sequence (Figure 232, SEQ ID NO:397).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 17 to about 353, inclusive of Figure 232 (SEQ ID NO:397), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1788 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1788 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1788 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 17 to 353 of Figure 232 (SEQ ID NO:397).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1788 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 17 to about 353, inclusive of Figure 232 (SEQ ID NO:397).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1788 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid

sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 17 to 353 of Figure 232 (SEQ ID NO:397).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1788 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 17 to about 353, inclusive of Figure 232 (SEQ ID NO:397), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1788 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1788 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1788 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1788 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 17 to about 353, inclusive of Figure 232 (SEQ ID NO:397), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1788 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1788 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1788 polypeptide, by contacting the native PRO1788 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1788 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

117. PRO1801

A cDNA clone (DNA83500-2506) has been identified having homology to nucleic acid encoding IL-19 polypeptide, that encodes a novel polypeptide, designated in the present application as "PRO1801".

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1801 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1801 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 43 to about 261, inclusive of Figure 234 (SEQ ID NO:402), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1801 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about nucleotides 109 or about 235 and about 891, inclusive, of Figure 233 (SEQ ID NO:401). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having

at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203391 (DNAB3500-2506) or (b) the complement of the nucleic acid molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203391 (DNAB3500-2506).

In still a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 43 to about 261, inclusive of Figure 234 (SEQ ID NO-402), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 30 nucleotides, usually at least about 50 nucleotides, more usually at least about 100 nucleotides and generally at least about 150 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1801 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 43 to about 261, inclusive of Figure 234 (SEQ ID NO-402), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1801 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 1 to about amino acid position 42 in the sequence of Figure 234 (SEQ ID NO-402).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 43 to about 261, inclusive of Figure 234 (SEQ ID NO-402), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1801 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length and may be derived from the nucleotide sequence shown in Figure 233 (SEQ ID NO-401).

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1801 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove identified.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1801 polypeptide, which in certain embodiments, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 or about 43 to about 261 of Figure

234 (SEQ ID NO-402).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1801 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 43 to about 261, inclusive of Figure 234 (SEQ ID NO-402).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1801 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 43 to about 261, inclusive of Figure 234 (SEQ ID NO-402).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1801 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 43 to about 261, inclusive of Figure 234 (SEQ ID NO-402), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1801 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1801 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1801 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1801 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 43 to about 261, inclusive of Figure 234 (SEQ ID NO-402), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1801 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1801 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1801 polypeptide by contacting the native PRO1801 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1801 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

Another embodiment of the present invention is directed to a method of inhibiting the production of an inflammatory cytokine by a cell capable of producing that inflammatory cytokine, wherein the method comprises the step of contacting the cell with a PRO1801 polypeptide, wherein the production of the inflammatory cytokine is inhibited. The cell may be, for example, a T-cell, an NK cell or a macrophage and the inflammatory cytokine whose production is inhibited may be, for example, IL-1, IL-6, IFN- γ or TNF- α .

A further embodiment of the present invention is directed to a method for the treatment of an individual in need of immunosuppression, wherein the method comprises the step of administering to the individual an immunosuppressive amount of a PRO1801 polypeptide. The individual in need of immunosuppression may suffer from an autoimmune disease, such as rheumatoid arthritis, myasthenia gravis, insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus, systemic lupus erythematosus, thyroiditis or colitis, or from septic shock, endotoxic shock or any other

type of disorder where immunosuppression is desired. The individual may also be one who has received or is to receive a tissue transplant, where the method serves to inhibit rejection of the tissue transplant.

Other embodiments will become evident upon a reading of the present specification.

118. UCP4

5 A cDNA clone (DNA77568-1626) has been identified, having certain homologies to some known human uncoupling proteins, that encodes a novel polypeptide, designated in the present application as "UCP4."

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a UCP4 polypeptide.

10 In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a UCP4 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 323, inclusive of Figure 236 (SEQ ID NO:406), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

15 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a UCP4 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about nucleotides 40 and about 1011 inclusive, of Figure 233 (SEQ ID NO:405). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

20 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203134, or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203134.

25 In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 323, inclusive of Figure 236 (SEQ ID NO:406), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

30 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 to about 323, inclusive of Figure 236 (SEQ ID NO:406), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

35 Further embodiments of the invention are directed to fragments of the UCP4 coding sequence, which are sufficiently long to be used as hybridization probes. Preferably, such fragments contain at least about 20 to about 80 consecutive bases included in the sequence of Figure 235 (SEQ ID NO:405). Optionally, such fragments include the N-terminus or the C-terminus of the sequence of Figure 236 (SEQ ID NO:406).

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated UCP4 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence UCP4 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 to 323 of Figure 236 (SEQ ID NO:406).

5 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated UCP4 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 323, inclusive of Figure 236 (SEQ ID NO:406).

10 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated UCP4 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 to 323 of Figure 236 (SEQ ID NO:406).

15 In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated UCP4 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 323, inclusive of Figure 236 (SEQ ID NO:406), or a fragment thereof sufficient to, for instance, provide a binding site for an anti-UCP4 antibody. Preferably, the UCP4 fragment retains at least one biological activity of a native UCP4 polypeptide.

20 In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a UCP4 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 323, inclusive of Figure 236 (SEQ ID NO:406), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

25 In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of the native UCP4 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-UCP4 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native UCP4 polypeptide, by contacting the native UCP4 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring the desired activity. The invention also provides therapeutic methods and diagnostic methods using UCP4.

30 In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a UCP4 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a carrier.

119. PRO193

A cDNA clone (DNA23922-1393) has been identified that encodes a novel multi-transmembrane polypeptide, designated in the present application as "PRO193."

35 In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO193 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity,

preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO193 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 158, inclusive of Figure 238 (SEQ ID NO:410), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

5 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO193 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 138 and about 611, inclusive, of Figure 237 (SEQ ID NO:409). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

10 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No.203400 (DNA3322-1393), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203400 (DNA3322-1393).

15 In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 158, inclusive of Figure 238 (SEQ ID NO:410), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

20 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO193 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 158, inclusive of Figure 238 (SEQ ID NO:410), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

25 In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO193 polypeptide in its soluble form, i.e., transmembrane domain deleted or inactivated variants, or its complementarity to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The transmembrane domain has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid positions 23-42, 60-80, 97-117 and 128-148 in the PRO193 amino acid sequence (Figure 238, SEQ ID NO:410).

30 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 to about 158, inclusive of Figure 238 (SEQ ID NO:410), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO193 polypeptide encoded by any of the

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isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO193 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 through 158 of Figure 238 (SEQ ID NO:410).

5 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO193 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 158, inclusive of Figure 238 (SEQ ID NO:410).

10 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO193 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 through 158 of Figure 238 (SEQ ID NO:410).

15 In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO193 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 158, inclusive of Figure 238 (SEQ ID NO:410), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

20 In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of the a native PRO193 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO193 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO193 polypeptide, by contacting the native PRO193 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

25 In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO193 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

120. PRO1130

30 A cDNA clone (DNA59814-1486) has been identified, having homology to nucleic acid encoding the human 2-19 protein that encodes a novel polypeptide, designated in the present application as "PRO1130".

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1130 polypeptide.

35 In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1130 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 16 to about 224, inclusive of Figure 240 (SEQ ID NO:415), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

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In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1130 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about nucleotides 312 or about 337 and about 983, inclusive, of Figure 239 (SEQ ID NO:414). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203359 (DNA59814-1486) or (b) the complement of the nucleic acid molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203359 (DNA59814-1486).

In still a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 16 to about 224, inclusive of Figure 240 (SEQ ID NO:415), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least 10 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1130 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 16 to about 224, inclusive of Figure 240 (SEQ ID NO:415), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1130 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the inhibiting methionine, or its complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 1 to about amino acid position 15 in the sequence of Figure 240 (SEQ ID NO:415).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 16 to about 224, inclusive of Figure 240 (SEQ ID NO:415), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1130 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length and may be derived from the nucleotide sequence shown in Figure 239 (SEQ ID NO:414).

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1130 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove identified.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1130 polypeptide, which in certain embodiments, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 or about 16 to about 224 of Figure 240 (SEQ ID NO:415).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1130 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 16 to about 224, inclusive of Figure 240 (SEQ ID NO:415).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1130 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 16 to about 224, inclusive of Figure 240 (SEQ ID NO:415).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1130 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 16 to about 224, inclusive of Figure 240 (SEQ ID NO:415), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1130 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1130 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1130 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1130 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 16 to about 224, inclusive of Figure 240 (SEQ ID NO:415), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1130 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1130 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1130 polypeptide by contacting the native PRO1130 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1130 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

121. PRO1335

A cDNA clone (DNA62812-1394) has been identified, having homology to nucleic acid encoding carboxic anhydrase that encodes a novel polypeptide, designated in the present application as "PRO1335".

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1335 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1335 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 16 to about 337, inclusive of Figure 242 (SEQ ID NO:423), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1335 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about nucleotides 271 or about 316 and about 1281, inclusive, of Figure 241 (SEQ ID NO:422). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203248 (DNA62812-1594) or (b) the complement of the nucleic acid molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203248 (DNA62812-1594).

In still a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 16 to about 337, inclusive of Figure 242 (SEQ ID NO:423), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least 180 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1335 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 to about 16 to about 337, inclusive of Figure 242 (SEQ ID NO:423), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1335 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, and its soluble, i.e., transmembrane domain deleted or inactivated variant, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 1 to about amino acid position 15 in the sequence of Figure 242 (SEQ ID NO:423). The transmembrane domain has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 291 to about amino acid position 310 in the PRO1335 amino acid sequence (Figure 242, SEQ ID NO:423).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the

amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 16 to about 337, inclusive of Figure 242 (SEQ ID NO:423), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1335 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length and may be derived from the nucleotide sequence shown in Figure 241 (SEQ ID NO:422).

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1335 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove identified.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1335 polypeptide, which in certain embodiments, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 or about 16 to about 337 of Figure 242 (SEQ ID NO:423).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1335 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 16 to about 337, inclusive of Figure 242 (SEQ ID NO:423).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1335 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 16 to about 337, inclusive of Figure 242 (SEQ ID NO:423).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1335 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 16 to about 337, inclusive of Figure 242 (SEQ ID NO:423), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1335 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1335 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1335 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1335 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 16 to about 337, inclusive of Figure 242 (SEQ ID NO:423), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1335 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1335 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1335 polypeptide by contacting the native PRO1335 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1335 polypeptide,

or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

122. PRO1329

A cDNA clone (DNA66660-1585) has been identified that encodes a novel polypeptide designated in the present application as "PRO1329."

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1329 polypeptide:

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1329 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 to about 209, inclusive of Figure 244 (SEQ ID NO:429), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1329 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 138 and about 716, inclusive, of Figure 243 (SEQ ID NO:428). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203279 (DNA66660-1585), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203279 (DNA66660-1585).

In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 17 to about 209, inclusive of Figure 244 (SEQ ID NO:429), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1329 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 17 to about 209, inclusive of Figure 244 (SEQ ID NO:429), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1329 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, or its complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as

extending from amino acid position 1 through about amino acid position 16 in the sequence of Figure 244 (SEQ ID NO:429).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 17 to about 209, inclusive of Figure 244 (SEQ ID NO:429), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1329 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1329 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1329 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 17 to 209 of Figure 244 (SEQ ID NO:429).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1329 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 17 to about 209, inclusive of Figure 244 (SEQ ID NO:429).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1329 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 17 to 209 of Figure 244 (SEQ ID NO:429).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1329 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 17 to about 209, inclusive of Figure 244 (SEQ ID NO:429), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1329 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1329 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1329 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1329 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 17 to about 209, inclusive of Figure 244 (SEQ ID NO:429), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

123. PRO1550

A cDNA clone (DNA76393-1664) has been identified that encodes a novel secreted polypeptide and

designated in the present application as "PRO1550."

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1550 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1550 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 to about 243, inclusive of Figure 246 (SEQ ID NO:431), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1550 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 228 and about 866, inclusive, of Figure 245 (SEQ ID NO:430). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203323 (DNA76393-1664), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203323 (DNA76393-1664).

In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 31 to about 243, inclusive of Figure 246 (SEQ ID NO:431), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1550 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 31 to about 243, inclusive of Figure 246 (SEQ ID NO:431), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1550 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from amino acid position 1 through about amino acid position 30 in the sequence of Figure 246 (SEQ ID NO:431).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more

preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 31 to about 243, inclusive of Figure 246 (SEQ ID NO:431), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1550 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1550 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1550 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 31 to 243 of Figure 246 (SEQ ID NO:431).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1550 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 31 to about 243, inclusive of Figure 246 (SEQ ID NO:431).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1550 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 31 to 243 of Figure 246 (SEQ ID NO:431).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1550 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 31 to about 243, inclusive of Figure 246 (SEQ ID NO:431), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1550 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1550 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1550 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1550 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 31 to about 243, inclusive of Figure 246 (SEQ ID NO:431), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

124. Additional Embodiments

In other embodiments of the present invention, the invention provides vectors comprising DNA encoding any of the herein described polypeptides. Host cell comprising any such vector are also provided. By way of example, the host cells may be CHO cells, *E. coli*, or yeast. A process for producing any of the herein described polypeptides is further provided and comprises culturing host cells under conditions suitable for expression of the desired polypeptide and recovering the desired polypeptide from the cell culture.

In other embodiments, the invention provides chimeric molecules comprising any of the herein described polypeptides fused to a heterologous polypeptide or amino acid sequence. Example of such chimeric molecules comprise any of the herein described polypeptides fused to an epitope tag sequence or a Fc region of an immunoglobulin.

In another embodiment, the invention provides an antibody which specifically binds to any of the above or below described polypeptides. Optionally, the antibody is a monoclonal antibody, humanized antibody, antibody fragment or single-chain antibody.

In yet other embodiments, the invention provides oligonucleotide probes useful for isolating genomic and cDNA nucleotide sequences, wherein those probes may be derived from any of the above or below described nucleotide sequences.

In other embodiments, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence that encodes a PRO polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid molecule comprises a nucleotide sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 81% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 82% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 83% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 84% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 86% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 87% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 88% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 89% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 91% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 92% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 93% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 94% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 95% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 96% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 97% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 98% sequence identity and yet more preferably at least about 99% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO polypeptide having a full-length amino acid sequence as disclosed herein, an amino acid sequence lacking the signal peptide as disclosed herein or an extracellular domain of a transmembrane protein, with or without the signal peptide, as disclosed herein, or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In other aspects, the isolated nucleic acid molecule comprises a nucleotide sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 81% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 82% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 83% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 84% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 86% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 87% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 88% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 89% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 91% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 92% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 93% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 94% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 95% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 96% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 97% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 98% sequence identity and yet more preferably at least about 99% sequence identity.

sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule comprising the coding sequence of a full-length PRO polypeptide cDNA as disclosed herein, the coding sequence of a PRO polypeptide lacking the signal peptide as disclosed herein or the coding sequence of an extracellular domain of a transmembrane PRO polypeptide, with or without the signal peptide, as disclosed herein, or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 81% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 82% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 83% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 84% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 86% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 87% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 88% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 89% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 91% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 92% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 93% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 94% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 95% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 96% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 97% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 98% sequence identity and yet more preferably at least about 99% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule that encodes the same mature polypeptide encoded by any of the human protein cDNAs deposited with the ATCC as disclosed herein, or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

Another aspect of the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding a PRO polypeptide which is either transmembrane domain-detected or transmembrane domain-inactivated, or is complementary to such encoding nucleotide sequence, wherein the transmembrane domain(s) of such polypeptide are disclosed herein. Therefore, soluble extracellular domains of the herein described PRO polypeptides are contemplated.

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as, for example, hybridization probes or for encoding fragments of a PRO polypeptide that may optionally encode a polypeptide comprising a binding site for an anti-PRO antibody. Such nucleic acid fragments are usually at least about 20 nucleotides in length, preferably at least about 30 nucleotides in length, more preferably at least about 40 nucleotides in length, yet more preferably at least about 50 nucleotides in length, yet more preferably at least about 60 nucleotides in length, yet more preferably at least about 70 nucleotides in length, yet more preferably at least about 80 nucleotides in length, yet more preferably at least about 90 nucleotides in length, yet more preferably at least about 100 nucleotides in length, yet more preferably at least about 110 nucleotides in length, yet more preferably at least about 120 nucleotides in length, yet more preferably at least about 130 nucleotides in length, yet more preferably at least about 140 nucleotides in length, yet more preferably at least about 150 nucleotides in length, yet more preferably at least about 160 nucleotides in length, yet more preferably at least about 170 nucleotides in length, yet more preferably at least about 180 nucleotides in length, yet more preferably at least about 190 nucleotides in length, yet more preferably at least about 200 nucleotides in length, yet more preferably at least about 250 nucleotides in length, yet more preferably at least about 300 nucleotides in length, yet more preferably at least about 350 nucleotides in length, yet more preferably at least

about 400 nucleotides in length, yet more preferably at least about 450 nucleotides in length, yet more preferably at least about 500 nucleotides in length, yet more preferably at least about 600 nucleotides in length, yet more preferably at least about 700 nucleotides in length, yet more preferably at least about 800 nucleotides in length, yet more preferably at least about 900 nucleotides in length and yet more preferably at least about 1000 nucleotides in length, wherein in this context the term "about" means the referenced nucleotide sequence length plus or minus 10% of that referenced length. It is noted that novel fragments of a PRO polypeptide-encoding nucleotide sequence may be determined in a routine manner by aligning the PRO polypeptide-encoding nucleotide sequence with other known nucleotide sequences using any of a number of well known sequence alignment programs and determining which PRO polypeptide-encoding nucleotide sequence fragment(s) are novel. All of such PRO polypeptide-encoding nucleotide sequences are contemplated herein. Also contemplated are the PRO polypeptide fragments encoded by these nucleotide molecular fragments, preferably those PRO polypeptide fragments that comprise a binding site for an anti-PRO antibody.

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove identified.

15 sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 81% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 82% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 83% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 84% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 86% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 87% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 88% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 89% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 91% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 92% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 93% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 94% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 95% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 96% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 97% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 98% sequence identity and yet more preferably at least about 99% sequence identity to a PPO polypeptide having a full-length amino acid sequence as disclosed herein, an amino acid sequence lacking the signal peptide as disclosed herein or an extracellular domain of a transmembrane protein, with or without the signal peptide, as disclosed herein.

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In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO poly(amide) comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 81% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 82% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 83% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 84% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 86% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 87% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 88% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 89% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 91% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 92% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 93% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 94% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 95% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 96% sequence identity, yet more preferably

at least about 97% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 98% sequence identity and yet more preferably at least about 99% sequence identity to an amino acid sequence encoded by any of the human protein cDNAs deposited with the ATCC as disclosed herein.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRQ polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 81% positives, more preferably at least about 82% positives, yet more preferably at least about 83% positives, yet more preferably at least about 84% positives, yet more preferably at least about 85% positives, yet more preferably at least about 86% positives, yet more preferably at least about 87% positives, yet more preferably at least about 88% positives, yet more preferably at least about 89% positives, yet more preferably at least about 90% positives, yet more preferably at least about 91% positives, yet more preferably at least about 92% positives, yet more preferably at least about 93% positives, yet more preferably at least about 94% positives, yet more preferably at least about 95% positives, yet more preferably at least about 96% positives, yet more preferably at least about 97% positives, yet more preferably at least about 98% positives, yet more preferably at least about 99% positives.

15 yet more preferably at least about 98% positives and yet more preferably at least about 99% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of a PRO polypeptide having a full-length amino acid sequence as disclosed herein, an amino acid sequence lacking the signal peptide as disclosed herein or an extracellular domain of a transmembrane protein, with or without the signal peptide, as disclosed herein.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated PRO polypeptide without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine and is encoded by a nucleotide sequence that encodes such an amino acid sequence as hereinafter described. Processes for producing the same are also herein described, wherein these processes comprise culturing a host cell comprising a vector which comprises the appropriate encoding nucleic acid molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the PRO polypeptide and recovering the PRO polypeptide from the cell culture.

Another aspect the invention provides an isolated PRO polypeptide which is either transmembrane domain-deleted or transmembrane domain-inactivated. Processes for producing the same are also herein described, wherein those processes comprise culturing a host cell comprising a vector which comprises the appropriate encoding nucleic acid molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the PRO polypeptide and recovering the PRO polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO polypeptide as defined herein. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO antibody or a small molecule.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists to a PRO polypeptide which comprises contacting the PRO polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said PRO polypeptide. Preferably, the PRO polypeptide is a native PRO polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition of matter comprising a PRO polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist of a PRO polypeptide as herein described, or an anti-PRO antibody, in combination with a carrier. Optionally, the carrier is a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

or antagonist thereof as heretofore described, or an anti-PRO antibody, for the preparation of a medicament useful in the treatment of a condition which is responsive to the PRO polypeptide, an agonist or antagonist thereof or an anti-PRO antibody.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

- 5 Figure 1 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:3) of a native sequence PRO1560 (UNQ767) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:3 is a clone designated herein as "DNA19902-1669". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.
- 10 Figure 2 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:4) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:3 shown in Figure 1.
- 15 Figure 3 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:5) of a native sequence PRO444 (UNQ328) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:5 is a clone designated herein as "DNA26846-1397". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.
- 20 Figure 4 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:6) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:5 shown in Figure 3.
- 25 Figure 5 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:7) of a native sequence PRO1018 (UNQ501) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:7 is a clone designated herein as "DNA56107-1415". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.
- 30 Figure 6 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:8) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:7 shown in Figure 5.
- 35 Figure 7 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:9) of a native sequence PRO1773 (UNQ835) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:9 is a clone designated herein as "DNA56406-1704". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.
- 40 Figure 8 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:10) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:9 shown in Figure 7.
- 45 Figure 9 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:11) of a native sequence PRO1477 (UNQ747) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:11 is a clone designated herein as "DNA56525-1647". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.
- 50 Figure 10 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:12) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:11 shown in Figure 9.
- 55 Figure 11 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:16) of a native sequence PRO1478 (UNQ748) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:16 is a clone designated herein as "DNA56531-1648". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.
- 60 Figure 12 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:17) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:16 shown in Figure 11.
- 65 Figure 13 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:21) of a native sequence PRO831 (UNQ471) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:21 is a clone designated herein as "DNA56862-1343". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

- 5 Figure 14 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:22) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:21 shown in Figure 13.
- 10 Figure 15 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:23) of a native sequence PRO1113 (UNQ556) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:23 is a clone designated herein as "DNA57254-1477". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.
- 15 Figure 16 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:24) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:23 shown in Figure 15.
- 20 Figure 17 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:28) of a native sequence PRO1194 (UNQ687) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:28 is a clone designated herein as "DNA57841-1522". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.
- 25 Figure 18 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:29) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:28 shown in Figure 17.
- 30 Figure 19 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:30) of a native sequence PRO1110 (UNQ553) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:30 is a clone designated herein as "DNA58727-1474". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.
- 35 Figure 20 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:31) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:30 shown in Figure 19.
- 40 Figure 21 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:32) of a native sequence PRO1378 (UNQ715) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:32 is a clone designated herein as "DNA58730-1607". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.
- 45 Figure 22 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:33) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:32 shown in Figure 21.
- 50 Figure 23 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:40) of a native sequence PRO1481 (UNQ750) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:40 is a clone designated herein as "DNA58732-1650". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.
- 55 Figure 24 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:41) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:40 shown in Figure 23.
- 60 Figure 25 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:42) of a native sequence PRO1189 (UNQ603) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:42 is a clone designated herein as "DNA58828-1519". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.
- 65 Figure 26 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:43) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:42 shown in Figure 25.
- 70 Figure 27 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:49) of a native sequence PRO1415 (UNQ731) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:49 is a clone designated herein as "DNA58852-1637". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.
- 75 Figure 28 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:50) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:49 shown in Figure 27.

Figure 29 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:51) of a native sequence PRO1411 (UNQ729) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:51 is a clone designated herein as "DNA59212-1627". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 30 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:52) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:51 shown in Figure 29.

Figure 31 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:53) of a native sequence PRO1295 (UNQ664) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:53 is a clone designated herein as "DNA59218-1559". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 32 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:54) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:53 shown in Figure 31.

Figure 33 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:55) of a native sequence PRO1359 (UNQ708) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:55 is a clone designated herein as "DNA59219-1613". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 34 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:56) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:55 shown in Figure 33.

Figure 35 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:57) of a native sequence PRO1190 (UNQ694) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:57 is a clone designated herein as "DNA59286-1520". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 36 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:58) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:57 shown in Figure 35.

Figure 37 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:62) of a native sequence PRO1772 (UNQ834) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:62 is a clone designated herein as "DNA59817-1703". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 38 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:63) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:62 shown in Figure 37.

Figure 39 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:67) of a native sequence PRO1248 (UNQ631) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:67 is a clone designated herein as "DNA60278-1530". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 40 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:68) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:67 shown in Figure 39.

Figure 41 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:69) of a native sequence PRO1316 (UNQ682) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:69 is a clone designated herein as "DNA60608-1577". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 42 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:70) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:69 shown in Figure 41.

Figure 43 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:71) of a native sequence PRO1197 (UNQ610) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:71 is a clone designated herein as "DNA60611-1524". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 44 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:72) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:71 shown in Figure 43.

Figure 45 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:76) of a native sequence PRO1293 (UNQ662) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:76 is a clone designated herein as "DNA60618-1557". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 46 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:77) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:76 shown in Figure 45.

Figure 47 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:78) of a native sequence PRO1380 (UNQ717) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:78 is a clone designated herein as "DNA60740-1615". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 48 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:79) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:78 shown in Figure 47.

Figure 49 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:83) of a native sequence PRO1265 (UNQ636) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:83 is a clone designated herein as "DNA60764-1533". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 50 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:84) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:83 shown in Figure 49.

Figure 51 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:85) of a native sequence PRO1250 (UNQ633) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:85 is a clone designated herein as "DNA60775-1532". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 52 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:86) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:85 shown in Figure 51.

Figure 53 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:87) of a native sequence PRO1475 (UNQ746) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:87 is a clone designated herein as "DNA61185-1646". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 54 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:88) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:87 shown in Figure 53.

Figure 55 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:94) of a native sequence PRO1377 (UNQ714) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:94 is a clone designated herein as "DNA61608-1606". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 56 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:95) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:94 shown in Figure 55.

Figure 57 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:99) of a native sequence PRO1326 (UNQ686) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:99 is a clone designated herein as "DNA62808-1582". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 58 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:100) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:99 shown in Figure 57.

Figure 59 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:101) of a native sequence PRO1349 (UNQ632) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:101 is a clone designated herein as "DNA62809-1531". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 60 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:102) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:100 shown in Figure 59.

Figure 61 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:103) of a native sequence PRO1315 (UNQ681) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:103 is a clone designated herein as "DNA62815-1578". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 62 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:104) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:103 shown in Figure 61.

Figure 63 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:110) of a native sequence PRO1549 (UNQ782) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:110 is a clone designated herein as "DNA62845-1684". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 64 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:111) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:110 shown in Figure 63.

Figure 65 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:115) of a native sequence PRO1430 (UNQ736) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:115 is a clone designated herein as "DNA64842-1632". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 66 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:116) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:115 shown in Figure 65.

Figure 67 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:117) of a native sequence PRO1374 (UNQ711) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:117 is a clone designated herein as "DNA64849-1604". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 68 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:118) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:117 shown in Figure 67.

Figure 69 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:122) of a native sequence PRO1311 (UNQ677) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:122 is a clone designated herein as "DNA64863-1573". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 70 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:123) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:122 shown in Figure 69.

Figure 71 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:127) of a native sequence PRO1357 (UNQ706) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:127 is a clone designated herein as "DNA64881-1602". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 72 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:128) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:127 shown in Figure 71.

Figure 73 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:129) of a native sequence PRO1244 (UNQ628) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:129 is a clone designated herein as "DNA64883-1576". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 74 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:130) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:129 shown in Figure 73.

Figure 75 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:131) of a native sequence PRO1246 (UNQ630) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:131 is a clone designated herein as "DNA64885-1529". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 76 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:132) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:131 shown in Figure 75.

Figure 77 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:133) of a native sequence PRO1356 (UNQ705) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:133 is a clone designated herein as "DNA64886-1601". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 78 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:134) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:133 shown in Figure 77.

Figure 79 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:135) of a native sequence PRO1275 (UNQ645) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:135 is a clone designated herein as "DNA64888-1542". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 80 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:136) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:135 shown in Figure 79.

Figure 81 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:137) of a native sequence PRO1274 (UNQ644) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:137 is a clone designated herein as "DNA64889-1542". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 82 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:138) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:137 shown in Figure 81.

Figure 83 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:139) of a native sequence PRO1412 (UNQ730) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:139 is a clone designated herein as "DNA64897-1628". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 84 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:140) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:139 shown in Figure 83.

Figure 85 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:141) of a native sequence PRO1557 (UNQ765) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:141 is a clone designated herein as "DNA64902-1667". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 86 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:142) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:141 shown in Figure 85.

Figure 87 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:143) of a native sequence PRO1286 (UNQ655) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:143 is a clone designated herein as "DNA64903-1553". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 88 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:144) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:143 shown in Figure 87.

Figure 89 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:145) of a native sequence PRO1294 (UNQ663) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:145 is a clone designated herein as "DNA64905-1558". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 90 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:146) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:145 shown in Figure 89.

Figure 91 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:147) of a native sequence PRO1347 (UNQ702) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:147 is a clone designated herein as "DNA64950-1590". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 92 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:148) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:147 shown in Figure 91.

Figure 93 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:152) of a native sequence PRO1305 (UNQ671) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:152 is a clone designated herein as "DNA64932-1568". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 94 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:153) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:152 shown in Figure 93.

Figure 95 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:157) of a native sequence PRO1273 (UNQ643) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:157 is a clone designated herein as "DNA65402-1540". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 96 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:158) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:157 shown in Figure 95.

Figure 97 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:159) of a native sequence PRO1302 (UNQ668) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:159 is a clone designated herein as "DNA65403-1565". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 98 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:160) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:159 shown in Figure 97.

Figure 99 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:161) of a native sequence PRO1283 (UNQ653) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:161 is a clone designated herein as "DNA65404-1551". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 100 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:162) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:161 shown in Figure 99.

Figure 101 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:169) of a native sequence PRO1279 (UNQ649) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:169 is a clone designated herein as "DNA65405-1547". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 102 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:170) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:169 shown in Figure 101.

Figure 103 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:179) of a native sequence PRO1304 (UNQ670) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:179 is a clone designated herein as "DNA65406-1567". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 104 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:180) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:179 shown in Figure 103.

Figure 105 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:188) of a native sequence PRO1317 (UNQ683) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:188 is a clone designated herein as "DNA65408-1578". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 106 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:189) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:188 shown in Figure 105.

Figure 107 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:193) of a native sequence PRO1303 (UNQ669) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:193 is a clone designated herein as "DNA65409-1566". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 108 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:194) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:193 shown in Figure 107.

Figure 109 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:195) of a native sequence PRO1306 (UNQ672) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:195 is a clone designated herein as "DNA65410-1569". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 110 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:196) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:195 shown in Figure 109.

Figures 111A-B show a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:197) of a native sequence PRO1336 (UNQ691) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:197 is a clone designated herein as "DNA65423-1595". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 112 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:198) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:198 shown in Figures 111A-B.

Figure 113 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:202) of a native sequence PRO1278 (UNQ648) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:202 is a clone designated herein as "DNA66504-1546". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 114 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:203) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:202 shown in Figure 113.

Figure 115 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:209) of a native sequence PRO1298 (UNQ666) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:209 is a clone designated herein as "DNA66511-1563". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 116 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:210) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:209 shown in Figure 115.

Figure 117 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:211) of a native sequence PRO1301 (UNQ667) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:211 is a clone designated herein as "DNA66512-1564". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 118 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:212) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:211 shown in Figure 117.

Figure 119 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:213) of a native sequence PRO1268 (UNQ638) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:213 is a clone designated herein as "DNA66519-1535". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 120 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:214) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:213 shown in Figure 119.

Figure 121 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:215) of a native sequence PRO1269 (UNQ639) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:215 is a clone designated herein as "DNA66520-1536". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 122 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:216) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:215 shown in Figure 121.

Figure 123 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:217) of a native sequence PRO1377 (UNQ687) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:217 is a clone designated herein as "DNA66521-1583". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 124 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:218) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:217 shown in Figure 123.

Figure 125 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:219) of a native sequence PRO1382 (UNQ716) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:219 is a clone designated herein as "DNA66526-1616". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 126 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:220) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:219 shown in Figure 125.

Figure 127 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:224) of a native sequence PRO1328 (UNQ688) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:224 is a clone designated herein as "DNA66658-1584". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 128 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:225) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:224 shown in Figure 127.

Figure 129 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:226) of a native sequence PRO1325 (UNQ685) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:226 is a clone designated herein as "DNA66659-1593". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 130 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:227) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:226 shown in Figure 129.

Figure 131 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:228) of a native sequence PRO1340 (UNQ695) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:228 is a clone designated herein as "DNA66663-1598". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 132 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:229) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:228 shown in Figure 131.

Figure 133 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:233) of a native sequence PRO1339 (UNQ694) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:233 is a clone designated herein as "DNA66669-1597". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 134 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:234) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:233 shown in Figure 133.

Figure 135 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:235) of a native sequence PRO1337 (UNQ692) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:235 is a clone designated herein as "DNA66672-1586". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 136 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:236) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:235 shown in Figure 135.

Figure 137 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:242) of a native sequence PRO1342 (UNQ697) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:242 is a clone designated herein as "DNA66674-1599". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 138 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:243) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:242 shown in Figure 137.

Figure 139 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:247) of a native sequence PRO1343 (UNQ698) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:247 is a clone designated herein as "DNA66675-1587". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 140 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:248) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:247 shown in Figure 139.

Figure 141 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:252) of a native sequence PRO1480 (UNQ749) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:252 is a clone designated herein as "DNA67962-1649". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 142 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:253) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:252 shown in Figure 141.

Figures 143A-B show a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:259) of a native sequence PRO1487 (UNQ756) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:259 is a clone designated herein as "DNA68835-1656". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 144 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:260) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:259 shown in Figures 143A-B.

Figure 145 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:264) of a native sequence PRO1418 (UNQ732) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:264 is a clone designated herein as "DNA68864-1629". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 146 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:265) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:264 shown in Figure 145.

Figure 147 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:266) of a native sequence PRO1472 (UNQ744) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:266 is a clone designated herein as "DNA68866-1644". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 148 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:267) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:266 shown in Figure 147.

Figure 149 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:268) of a native sequence PRO1461 (UNQ742) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:268 is a clone designated herein as "DNA68871-1638". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 150 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:269) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:268 shown in Figure 149.

Figure 151 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:270) of a native sequence PRO1410 (UNQ728) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:270 is a clone designated herein as "DNA68874-1622". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 152 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:271) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:270 shown in Figure 151.

Figure 153 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:272) of a native sequence PRO1568 (UNQ714) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:272 is a clone designated herein as "DNA68880-1676". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 154 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:273) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:272 shown in Figure 153.

Figure 155 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:274) of a native sequence PRO1570 (UNQ776) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:274 is a clone designated herein as "DNA68885-1678". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 156 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:275) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:274 shown in Figure 155.

Figure 157 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:276) of a native sequence PRO1317 (UNQ783) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:276 is a clone designated herein as "DNA71165-1685". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 158 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:277) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:276 shown in Figure 157.

Figure 159 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:281) of a native sequence PRO1780 (UNQ842) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:281 is a clone designated herein as "DNA71169-1709". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 160 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:282) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:281 shown in Figure 159.

Figure 161 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:286) of a native sequence PRO1486 (UNQ755) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:286 is a clone designated herein as "DNA71180-1655". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 162 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:287) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:286 shown in Figure 161.

Figure 163 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:291) of a native sequence PRO1433 (UNQ738) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:291 is a clone designated herein as "DNA71184-1634". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 164 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:292) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:291 shown in Figure 163.

Figure 165 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:296) of a native sequence PRO1490 (UNQ759) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:296 is a clone designated herein as "DNA71213-1659". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 166 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:297) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:296 shown in Figure 165.

Figure 167 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:301) of a native sequence PRO1482 (UNQ731) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:301 is a clone designated herein as "DNA71234-1631". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 168 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:302) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:301 shown in Figure 167.

Figure 169 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:303) of a native sequence PRO1446 (UNQ740) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:303 is a clone designated herein as "DNA71277-1636". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 170 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:304) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:303 shown in Figure 169.

Figure 171 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:305) of a native sequence PRO1558 (UNQ766) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:305 is a clone designated herein as "DNA71282-1668". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 172 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:306) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:305 shown in Figure 171.

Figure 173 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:307) of a native sequence PRO1604 (UNQ785) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:307 is a clone designated herein as "DNA71286-1687". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 174 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:308) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:307 shown in Figure 173.

Figure 175 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:309) of a native sequence PRO1491 (UNQ760) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:309 is a clone designated herein as "DNA71883-1660". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 176 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:310) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:309 shown in Figure 175.

Figure 177 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:314) of a native sequence PRO1431 (UNQ737) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:314 is a clone designated herein as "DNA73401-1633". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 178 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:315) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:314 shown in Figure 177.

Figures 179A-B show a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:316) of a native sequence PRO1563 (UNQ769) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:316 is a clone designated herein as "DNA73492-1671". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 180 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:317) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:316 shown in Figures 179A-B.

5 Figure 181 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:321) of a native sequence PRO1565 (UNQ771) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:321 is a clone designated herein as "DNA73727-1673". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 182 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:322) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:321 shown in Figure 181.

10 Figure 183 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:323) of a native sequence PRO1571 (UNQ777) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:323 is a clone designated herein as "DNA73730-1679". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 184 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:324) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:323 shown in Figure 183.

15 Figure 185 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:325) of a native sequence PRO1572 (UNQ778) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:325 is a clone designated herein as "DNA73734-1680". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 186 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:326) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:325 shown in Figure 185.

20 Figure 187 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:327) of a native sequence PRO1573 (UNQ779) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:327 is a clone designated herein as "DNA73735-1681". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 188 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:328) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:327 shown in Figure 187.

25 Figure 189 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:329) of a native sequence PRO1488 (UNQ757) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:329 is a clone designated herein as "DNA73736-1657". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 190 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:330) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:329 shown in Figure 189.

30 Figure 191 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:331) of a native sequence PRO1489 (UNQ758) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:331 is a clone designated herein as "DNA73737-1658". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 192 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:332) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:331 shown in Figure 191.

35 Figure 193 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:333) of a native sequence PRO1474 (UNQ745) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:333 is a clone designated herein as "DNA73739-1645". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 194 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:334) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:333 shown in Figure 193.

Figure 195 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:335) of a native sequence PRO1508 (UNQ761) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:335 is a clone designated herein as "DNA73742-1662". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

5 Figure 196 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:336) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:335 shown in Figure 195.

Figure 197 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:337) of a native sequence PRO1555 (UNQ763) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:337 is a clone designated herein as "DNA73744-1665". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

10 Figure 198 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:338) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:337 shown in Figure 197.

Figure 199 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:339) of a native sequence PRO1485 (UNQ754) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:339 is a clone designated herein as "DNA73746-1654". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

15 Figure 200 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:340) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:339 shown in Figure 199.

Figure 201 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:346) of a native sequence PRO1564 (UNQ770) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:346 is a clone designated herein as "DNA73760-1672". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

20 Figure 202 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:347) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:346 shown in Figure 201.

Figure 203 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:351) of a native sequence PRO1755 (UNQ828) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:351 is a clone designated herein as "DNA76396-1698". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

25 Figure 204 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:352) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:351 shown in Figure 203.

Figure 205 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:353) of a native sequence PRO1757 (UNQ830) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:353 is a clone designated herein as "DNA76398-1699". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

30 Figure 206 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:354) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:353 shown in Figure 205.

Figure 207 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:355) of a native sequence PRO1758 (UNQ831) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:355 is a clone designated herein as "DNA76399-1700". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

35 Figure 208 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:356) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:355 shown in Figure 207.

Figure 209 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:357) of a native sequence PRO1575 (UNQ781) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:357 is a clone designated herein as "DNA76401-1683". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 210 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:358) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:357 shown in Figure 209.

Figure 211 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:363) of a native sequence PRO1787 (UNQ849) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:363 is a clone designated herein as "DNA76510-2504". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 212 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:364) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:363 shown in Figure 211.

Figure 213 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:365) of a native sequence PRO1781 (UNQ843) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:365 is a clone designated herein as "DNA76522-2500". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 214 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:366) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:365 shown in Figure 213.

Figure 215 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:371) of a native sequence PRO1556 (UNQ764) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:371 is a clone designated herein as "DNA76529-1666". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 216 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:372) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:371 shown in Figure 215.

Figure 217 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:373) of a native sequence PRO1759 (UNQ832) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:373 is a clone designated herein as "DNA76531-1701". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 218 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:374) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:373 shown in Figure 217.

Figure 219 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:375) of a native sequence PRO1760 (UNQ833) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:375 is a clone designated herein as "DNA76532-1702". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 220 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:376) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:375 shown in Figure 219.

Figure 221 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:377) of a native sequence PRO1561 (UNQ768) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:377 is a clone designated herein as "DNA76538-1670". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 222 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:378) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:377 shown in Figure 221.

Figure 223 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:382) of a native sequence PRO1567 (UNQ773) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:382 is a clone designated herein as "DNA76541-1675". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 224 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:383) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:382 shown in Figure 223.

Figure 225 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:384) of a native sequence PRO1693 (UNQ803) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:384 is a clone designated herein as "DNA77301-1693". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 226 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:385) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:384 shown in Figure 225.

Figure 227 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:389) of a native sequence PRO1784 (UNQ846) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:389 is a clone designated herein as "DNA77303-2502". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 228 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:390) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:389 shown in Figure 227.

Figure 229 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:394) of a native sequence PRO1605 (UNQ786) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:394 is a clone designated herein as "DNA77648-1688". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 230 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:395) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:394 shown in Figure 229.

Figure 231 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:396) of a native sequence PRO1788 (UNQ850) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:396 is a clone designated herein as "DNA77652-2505". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 232 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:397) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:396 shown in Figure 231.

Figure 233 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:401) of a native sequence PRO1801 (UNQ852) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:401 is a clone designated herein as "DNA83500-2505". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 234 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:402) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:401 shown in Figure 233.

Figure 235 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:405) of a native sequence UCP4 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:405 is a clone designated herein as "DNA77568-1626". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 236 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:406) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:405 shown in Figure 235.

Figure 237 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:409) of a native sequence PRO193 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:409 is a clone designated herein as "DNA23322-1395". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 238 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:410) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:409 shown in Figure 237.

Figure 239 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:414) of a native sequence PRO1130 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:414 is a clone designated herein as "DNAS9814-1486". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 240 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:415) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:414 shown in Figure 239.

Figure 241 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:422) of a native sequence PRO1335 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:422 is a clone designated herein as "DNAG2812-1594". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 242 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:423) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:422 shown in Figure 241.

Figure 243 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:428) of a native sequence PRO1329 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:428 is a clone designated herein as "DNA66660-1585". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 244 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:429) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:428 shown in Figure 243.

Figure 245 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:430) of a native sequence PRO1550 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:430 is a clone designated herein as "DNA76393-1664". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 246 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:431) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:430 shown in Figure 245.

Figures 247A-D show hypothetical exemplifications for using the below described method to determine % amino acid sequence identity (Figures 247A-B) and % nucleic acid sequence identity (Figures 247C-D) using the ALIGN-2 sequence comparison computer program, wherein "PRO" represents the amino acid sequence of a hypothetical PBACH polypeptide of interest, "Comparison Protein" represents the amino acid sequence of a polypeptide against which the "PRO" polypeptide of interest is being compared, "PRO-DNA" represents a hypothetical PBACH-encoding nucleic acid sequence of interest, "Comparison DNA" represents the nucleotide sequence of a nucleic acid molecule against which the "PRO-DNA" nucleic acid molecule of interest is being compared, "X", "Y" and "Z" each represent different hypothetical amino acid residues and "N", "L" and "V" each represent different hypothetical nucleotides.

Figures 248A-Q provide the complete source code for the ALIGN-2 sequence comparison computer program. This source code may be routinely compiled for use on a UNIX operating system to provide the ALIGN-2 sequence comparison computer program.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS.

1. Definitions

The terms "PRO polypeptide" and "PRO" or "UCP" as used herein and when immediately followed by a numerical designation refer to various polypeptides, wherein the complete designation (i.e., PRO(number) refers to specific polypeptide sequences as described herein. The terms "PRO/number polypeptide" and

"PRO/number" wherein the term "number" is provided as an actual numerical designation as used herein encompasses native sequence polypeptides and polypeptide variants (which are further defined herein). The PRO polypeptides described herein may be isolated from a variety of sources, such as from human tissue types or from another source, or prepared by recombinant or synthetic methods.

A "native sequence PRO polypeptide" or "UCP" comprises a polypeptide having the same amino acid sequence as the corresponding PRO polypeptide derived from nature. Such native sequence PRO polypeptides can be isolated from nature or can be produced by recombinant or synthetic means. The term "native sequence PRO polypeptide" specifically encompasses naturally-occurring truncated or secreted forms of the specific PRO polypeptide (e.g., an extracellular domain sequence), naturally-occurring variant forms (e.g., alternatively spliced forms) and naturally-occurring allelic variants of the polypeptide. In various embodiments of the invention, native sequence PRO polypeptides are native or full-length native sequence polypeptides comprising the full-length amino acid sequences shown in the accompanying figures. Start and stop codons are shown in bold font and underlined in the figures. However, while the PRO polypeptides disclosed in the accompanying figures are shown to begin with methionine residues designated herein as amino acid position 1 in the figures, it is conceivable and possible that other methionine residues located either upstream or downstream from the amino acid position 1 in the figures may be employed as the starting amino acid residue for the PRO polypeptides.

The PRO polypeptide "extracellular domain" or "ECD" refers to a form of the PRO polypeptide which is essentially free of the transmembrane and cytoplasmic domains. Ordinarily, a PRO polypeptide ECD will have less than 1 % of such transmembrane and/or cytoplasmic domain and preferably, will have less than 0.5 % of such domains. It will be understood that any transmembrane domains identified for the PRO polypeptides of the present invention are identified pursuant to criteria routinely employed in the art for identifying that type of hydrophobic domain. The exact boundaries of a transmembrane domain may vary but most likely by no more than about 5 amino acids at either end of the domain as initially identified herein. Optionally, therefore, an extracellular domain of a PRO polypeptide may contain from about 5 or fewer amino acids on either side of the transmembrane domain/extracellular domain boundary as identified in the Examples or specification and such polypeptides, with or without the associated signal peptide, and nucleic acid encoding them, are contemplated by the present invention.

The approximate location of the "signal peptides" of the various PRO polypeptides disclosed herein are shown in the accompanying figures. It is noted, however, that the C-terminal boundary of a signal peptide may vary, but most likely by no more than about 5 amino acids on either side of the signal peptide C-terminal boundary as initially identified herein, wherein the C-terminal boundary of the signal peptide may be identified pursuant to criteria routinely employed in the art for identifying that type of amino acid sequence element (e.g., Nielsen et al., *EMBO. Eng.* 10:1-6 (1997) and von Heijne et al., *Nobel. Acad. Res.* 14:4683-4690 (1986)). Moreover, it is also recognized that, in some cases, cleavage of a signal sequence from a secreted polypeptide is not entirely uniform, resulting in more than one secreted species. These mature polypeptides, where the signal peptide is cleaved within no more than about 5 amino acids on either side of the C-terminal boundary of the signal peptide as identified herein, and the polypeptides encoding them, are contemplated by the present

invention.

"PRO polypeptide variant" means an active PRO polypeptide as defined above or below having at least about 80% amino acid sequence identity with a full-length native sequence PRO polypeptide sequence as disclosed herein, a PRO polypeptide sequence lacking the signal peptide as disclosed herein, an extracellular domain of a PRO polypeptide, with or without the signal peptide, as disclosed herein or any other fragment of a full-length PRO polypeptide sequence as disclosed herein. Such PRO polypeptide variants include, for instance, PRO polypeptides wherein one or more amino acid residues are added, or deleted, at the N- or C-terminus of the full-length native amino acid sequence. Ordinarily, a PRO polypeptide variant will have at least about 80% amino acid sequence identity, preferably at least about 81% amino acid sequence identity, more preferably at least about 82% amino acid sequence identity, more preferably at least about 83% amino acid sequence identity, more preferably at least about 84% amino acid sequence identity, more preferably at least about 85% amino acid sequence identity, more preferably at least about 86% amino acid sequence identity, more preferably at least about 87% amino acid sequence identity, more preferably at least about 88% amino acid sequence identity, more preferably at least about 89% amino acid sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% amino acid sequence identity, more preferably at least about 91% amino acid sequence identity, more preferably at least about 92% amino acid sequence identity, more preferably at least about 93% amino acid sequence identity, more preferably at least about 94% amino acid sequence identity, more preferably at least about 95% amino acid sequence identity, more preferably at least about 96% amino acid sequence identity, more preferably at least about 97% amino acid sequence identity, more preferably at least about 98% amino acid sequence identity and most preferably at least about 99% amino acid sequence identity with a full-length native sequence PRO polypeptide sequence as disclosed herein, a PRO polypeptide sequence lacking the signal peptide as disclosed herein, an extracellular domain of a PRO polypeptide, with or without the signal peptide, as disclosed herein. PRO variant polypeptides are at least about 10 amino acids in length, often at least about 20 amino acids in length, more often at least about 30 amino acids in length, more often at least about 40 amino acids in length, more often at least about 50 amino acids in length, more often at least about 60 amino acids in length, more often at least about 70 amino acids in length, more often at least about 80 amino acids in length, more often at least about 90 amino acids in length, more often at least about 100 amino acids in length, more often at least about 150 amino acids in length, more often at least about 200 amino acids in length, more often at least about 300 amino acids in length, or more.

"Percent (%) amino acid sequence identity" with respect to the PRO polypeptide sequences identified herein is defined as the percentage of amino acid residues in a candidate sequence that are identical with the amino acid residues in the specific PRO polypeptide sequence, after aligning the sequences and introducing gaps, if necessary, to achieve the maximum percent sequence identity, and not considering any conservative substitutions as part of the sequence identity. Alignment for purposes of determining percent amino acid sequence identity can be achieved in various ways that are within the skill in the art, for instance, using publicly available computer software such as BLAST, BLAST2, ALIGN or Megalign (DNASTAR) software. Those skilled in the art can determine appropriate parameters for measuring alignment, including any algorithms needed

to achieve maximal alignment over the full length of the sequences being compared. For purposes herein, however, % amino acid sequence identity values are generated using the WU-BLAST-2 computer program (Altschul et al., *Methods in Enzymology* 266:460-480 (1996)). Most of the WU-BLAST-2 search parameters are set to the default values. Those not set to default values, i.e., the adjustable parameters, are set with the following values: overlap span = 1, overlap fraction = 0.125, word threshold (T) = 11, and scoring matrix = BLOSUM62. For purposes herein, a % amino acid sequence identity value is determined by dividing (a) the number of matching identical amino acid residues between the amino acid sequence of the PRO polypeptide of interest having a sequence derived from the native PRO polypeptide and the comparison amino acid sequence of interest (i.e., the sequence against which the PRO polypeptide of interest is being compared which may be a PRO variant polypeptide) as determined by WU-BLAST-2 by (b) the total number of amino acid residues of the PRO polypeptide of interest. For example, in the statement "a polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence A which has or having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity to the amino acid sequence B", the amino acid sequence A is the comparison amino acid sequence of interest and the amino acid sequence B is the amino acid sequence of the PRO polypeptide of interest.

Unless specifically stated otherwise, all % amino acid sequence identity values used herein are obtained as described in the immediately preceding paragraph using the WU-BLAST-2 computer program. However, % amino acid sequence identity values may also be obtained as described below by using the sequence comparison computer program ALIGN-2, wherein the complete source code for the ALIGN-2 program is provided in Figures 248A-Q. The ALIGN-2 sequence comparison computer program was authored by Genentech, Inc. and the source code shown in Figures 248A-Q has been filed with user documentation in the U.S. Copyright Office, Washington D.C., 20359, where it is registered under U.S. Copyright Registration No. TXUS10087. The ALIGN-2 program is publicly available through Genentech, Inc., South San Francisco, California or may be compiled from the source code provided in Figures 248A-Q. The ALIGN-2 program should be compiled for use on a UNIX operating system, preferably digital UNIX V4.0D. All sequence comparison parameters are set by the ALIGN-2 program and do not vary.

In situations where ALIGN-2 is employed for amino acid sequence comparisons, the % amino acid sequence identity of a given amino acid sequence A to, with, or against a given amino acid sequence B (which can alternatively be phrased as a given amino acid sequence A that has or comprises a certain % amino acid sequence identity to, with, or against a given amino acid sequence B) is calculated as follows:

$$100 \text{ times the fraction } \frac{X}{Y}$$

where X is the number of amino acid residues scored as identical matches by the sequence alignment program ALIGN-2 in that program's alignment of A and B, and where Y is the total number of amino acid residues in B. It will be appreciated that where the length of amino acid sequence A is not equal to the length of amino acid sequence B, the % amino acid sequence identity of A to B will not equal the % amino acid sequence identity of B to A. As examples of % amino acid sequence identity calculations using this method, Figures 247A-B demonstrate how to calculate the % amino acid sequence identity of the amino acid sequence designated

"Comparison Protein" to the amino acid sequence designated "PRO".

Percent amino acid sequence identity may also be determined using the sequence comparison program NCBI-BLAST2 (Altschul et al., *Nucleic Acids Res.* 25:3389-3402 (1997)). The NCBI-BLAST2 sequence comparison program may be downloaded from <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov>. NCBI-BLAST2 uses several search parameters, wherein all of those search parameters are set to default values including, for example, unmask = yes, strand = all, expected occurrences = 10, minimum low complexity length = 1515, multi-pass e-value = 0.01, constant for multi-pass = 25, dropout for final gapped alignment = 25 and scoring matrix = BLOSUM62.

In situations where NCBI-BLAST2 is employed for amino acid sequence comparisons, the % amino acid sequence identity of a given amino acid sequence A to, with, or against a given amino acid sequence B (which can alternatively be phrased as a given amino acid sequence A that has or comprises a certain % amino acid sequence identity to, with, or against a given amino acid sequence B) is calculated as follows:

$$100 \text{ times the fraction } X/Y$$

15 where X is the number of amino acid residues scored as identical matches by the sequence alignment program NCBI-BLAST2 in that program's alignment of A and B, and where Y is the total number of amino acid residues in B. It will be appreciated that where the length of amino acid sequence A is not equal to the length of amino acid sequence B, the % amino acid sequence identity of A to B will not equal the % amino acid sequence identity of B to A.

20 "PRO variant polynucleotide" or "PRO variant nucleic acid sequence" means a nucleic acid molecule which encodes an active PRO polypeptide as defined below and which has at least about 80% nucleic acid sequence identity with a nucleotide acid sequence encoding a full-length native sequence PRO polypeptide sequence as disclosed herein, a full-length native sequence PRO polypeptide sequence lacking the signal peptide as disclosed herein, an extracellular domain of a PRO polypeptide, with or without the signal peptide, as disclosed herein or any other fragment of a full-length PRO polypeptide sequence as disclosed herein.

25 Ordinarily, a PRO variant polynucleotide will have at least about 80% nucleic acid sequence identity, more preferably at least about 81% nucleic acid sequence identity, more preferably at least about 82% nucleic acid sequence identity, more preferably at least about 83% nucleic acid sequence identity, more preferably at least about 84% nucleic acid sequence identity, more preferably at least about 85% nucleic acid sequence identity, more preferably at least about 86% nucleic acid sequence identity, more preferably at least about 87% nucleic acid sequence identity, more preferably at least about 88% nucleic acid sequence identity, more preferably at least about 89% nucleic acid sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% nucleic acid sequence identity, more preferably at least about 91% nucleic acid sequence identity, more preferably at least about 92% nucleic acid sequence identity, more preferably at least about 93% nucleic acid sequence identity, more preferably at least about 94% nucleic acid sequence identity, more preferably at least about 95% nucleic acid sequence identity, more preferably at least about 96% nucleic acid sequence identity, more preferably at least about 97% nucleic acid sequence identity, more preferably at least about 98% nucleic acid sequence identity and

yet more preferably at least about 99% nucleic acid sequence identity with the nucleic acid sequence encoding a full-length native sequence PRO polypeptide sequence as disclosed herein, a full-length native sequence PRO polypeptide sequence lacking the signal peptide as disclosed herein, an extracellular domain of a PRO polypeptide, with or without the signal sequence, as disclosed herein or any other fragment of a full-length PRO polypeptide sequence as disclosed herein. Variants do not encompass the native nucleotide sequence.

5 Ordinarily, PRO variant polynucleotides are at least about 30 nucleotides in length, often at least about 60 nucleotides in length, more often at least about 90 nucleotides in length, more often at least about 120 nucleotides in length, more often at least about 150 nucleotides in length, more often at least about 180 nucleotides in length, more often at least about 210 nucleotides in length, more often at least about 240 nucleotides in length, more often at least about 270 nucleotides in length, more often at least about 300 nucleotides in length, more often at least about 450 nucleotides in length, more often at least about 600 nucleotides in length, more often at least about 900 nucleotides in length, or more.

10 "Percent (%) nucleic acid sequence identity" with respect to PRO-encoding nucleic acid sequences identified herein is defined as the percentage of nucleotides in a candidate sequence that are identical with the nucleotides in the PRO nucleic acid sequence of interest, after aligning the sequences and introducing gaps, if necessary, to achieve the maximum percent sequence identity. Alignment for purposes of determining percent nucleic acid sequence identity can be achieved in various ways that are within the skill in the art, for instance, using publicly available computer software such as BLAST, BLAST-2, ALIGN or Megalign (DNASTAR) software. For purposes herein, however, % nucleic acid sequence identity values are generated using the WU-BLAST-2 computer program (Altschul et al., *Methods in Enzymology* 266:460-480 (1996)). Most of the WU-BLAST-2 search parameters are set to the default values. Those not set to default values, i.e., the adjustable parameters, are set with the following values: overlap span = 1, overlap fraction = 0.125, word threshold (T) = 11, and scoring matrix = BLOSUM62. For purposes herein, a % nucleic acid sequence identity value is determined by dividing (a) the number of matching identical nucleotides between the nucleic acid sequence of the PRO polypeptide-encoding nucleic acid molecule of interest having a sequence derived from the native sequence PRO polypeptide-encoding nucleic acid and the comparison nucleic acid molecule of interest (i.e., the sequence against which the PRO polypeptide-encoding nucleic acid molecule of interest is being compared which may be a variant PRO polynucleotide) as determined by WU-BLAST-2 by (b) the total number of nucleotides of the PRO polypeptide-encoding nucleic acid molecule of interest. For example, in the statement "an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleic acid sequence A which has or having at least 80% nucleic acid sequence identity to the nucleic acid sequence B", the nucleic acid sequence A is the comparison nucleic acid molecule of interest and the nucleic acid sequence B is the nucleic acid sequence of the PRO polypeptide-encoding nucleic acid molecule of interest.

35 Unless specifically stated otherwise, all % nucleic acid sequence identity values used herein are obtained as described in the immediately preceding paragraph using the WU-BLAST-2 computer program. However, % nucleic acid sequence identity values may also be obtained as described below by using the sequence comparison computer program ALIGN-2, wherein the complete source code for the ALIGN-2 program is provided in Figures 24A-B. The ALIGN-2 sequence comparison computer program was authored by

Genentech, Inc. and the source code shown in Figures 24A-Q has been filed with user documentation in the U.S. Copyright Office, Washington D.C., 20559, where it is registered under U.S. Copyright Registration No. TXUS10087. The ALIGN-2 program is publicly available through Genentech, Inc., South San Francisco, California or may be compiled from the source code provided in Figures 24A-Q. The ALIGN-2 program should be compiled for use on a UNIX operating system, preferably digital UNIX V4.0D. All sequence comparison parameters are set by the ALIGN-2 program and do not vary.

In situations where ALIGN-2 is employed for nucleic acid sequence comparisons, the % nucleic acid sequence identity of a given nucleic acid sequence C to, with, or against a given nucleic acid sequence D (which can alternatively be phrased as a given nucleic acid sequence C that has or comprises a certain % nucleic acid sequence identity to, with, or against a given nucleic acid sequence D) is calculated as follows:

100 times the fraction W/Z

where W is the number of nucleotides scored as identical matches by the sequence alignment program ALIGN-2 in that program's alignment of C and D, and where Z is the total number of nucleotides in D. It will be appreciated that where the length of nucleic acid sequence C is not equal to the length of nucleic acid sequence D, the % nucleic acid sequence identity of C to D will not equal the % nucleic acid sequence identity of D to C. As examples of % nucleic acid sequence identity calculations, Figures 24TC-D demonstrate how to calculate the % nucleic acid sequence identity of the nucleic acid sequence designated "Comparison DNA" to the nucleic acid sequence designated "PRO-DNA".

Percent nucleic acid sequence identity may also be determined using the sequence comparison program NCBI-BLAST2 (Altschul et al., *Nucleic Acids Res.* 25:3389-3402 (1997)). The NCBI-BLAST2 sequence comparison program may be downloaded from <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov>. NCBI-BLAST2 uses several search parameters, wherein all of those search parameters are set to default values including, for example, $\text{unmatch} = \text{yes}$, $\text{strand} = \text{all}$, $\text{expected occurrences} = 10$, $\text{minimum low complexity length} = 155$, $\text{multi-pass e-value} = 0.01$, $\text{constant for multi-pass} = 25$, $\text{dropoff for final gapped alignment} = 25$ and $\text{scoring matrix} = \text{BLOSUM62}$.

In situations where NCBI-BLAST2 is employed for sequence comparisons, the % nucleic acid sequence identity of a given nucleic acid sequence C to, with, or against a given nucleic acid sequence D (which can alternatively be phrased as a given nucleic acid sequence C that has or comprises a certain % nucleic acid sequence identity to, with, or against a given nucleic acid sequence D) is calculated as follows:

100 times the fraction W/Z

where W is the number of nucleotides scored as identical matches by the sequence alignment program NCBI-BLAST2 in that program's alignment of C and D, and where Z is the total number of nucleotides in D. It will be appreciated that where the length of nucleic acid sequence C is not equal to the length of nucleic acid sequence D, the % nucleic acid sequence identity of C to D will not equal the % nucleic acid sequence identity of D to

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C. In other embodiments, PRO variant polynucleotides are nucleic acid molecules that encode an active PRO polypeptide and which are capable of hybridizing, preferably under stringent hybridization and wash conditions, to nucleotide sequences encoding a full-length PRO polypeptide as disclosed herein. PRO variant polypeptides may be those that are encoded by a PRO variant polynucleotide.

The term "positives", in the context of sequence comparison performed as described above, includes residues in the sequences compared that are not identical but have similar properties (e.g. as a result of conservative substitutions, see Table 1 below). For purposes herein, the % value of positives is determined by dividing (a) the number of amino acid residues scoring a positive value between the PRO polypeptide amino acid sequence of interest having a sequence derived from the native PRO polypeptide sequence and the comparison amino acid sequence of interest (i.e., the amino acid sequence against which the PRO polypeptide sequence is being compared) as determined in the BLOSUM62 matrix of WU-BLAST-2 by (b) the total number of amino acid residues of the PRO polypeptide of interest.

Unless specifically stated otherwise, the % value of positives is calculated as described in the immediately preceding paragraph. However, in the context of the amino acid sequence identity comparisons performed as described for ALIGN-2 and NCBI-BLAST2 above, includes amino acid residues in the sequences compared that are not only identical, but also those that have similar properties. Amino acid residues that score a positive value to an amino acid residue of interest are those that are either identical to the amino acid residue of interest or are a preferred substitution (as defined in Table 1 below) of the amino acid residue of interest.

For amino acid sequence comparisons using ALIGN-2 or NCBI-BLAST2, the % value of positives of a given amino acid sequence A to, with, or against a given amino acid sequence B (which can alternatively be phrased as a given amino acid sequence A that has or comprises a certain % positives to, with, or against a given amino acid sequence B) is calculated as follows:

100 times the fraction X/Y

where X is the number of amino acid residues scoring a positive value as defined above by the sequence alignment program ALIGN-2 or NCBI-BLAST2 in that program's alignment of A and B, and where Y is the total number of amino acid residues in B. It will be appreciated that where the length of amino acid sequence A is not equal to the length of amino acid sequence B, the % positives of A to B will not equal the % positives of B to A.

"Isolated," when used to describe the various polypeptides disclosed herein, means polypeptide that has been identified and separated and/or recovered from a component of its natural environment. Contaminant components of its natural environment are materials that would typically interfere with diagnostic or therapeutic uses for the polypeptide, and may include enzymes, hormones, and other proteinaceous or non-proteinaceous solutes. In preferred embodiments, the polypeptide will be purified (1) to a degree sufficient to obtain at least 15 residues of N-terminal or internal amino acid sequence by use of a spinning cup sequenator, or (2) to homogeneity by SDS-PAGE under non-reducing or reducing conditions using Coomassie blue or, preferably,

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silver stain. Isolated polypeptide includes polypeptide *in situ* within recombinant cells, since at least one component of the PRO polypeptide natural environment will not be present. Ordinarily, however, isolated polypeptide will be prepared by at least one purification step.

An "isolated" PRO polypeptide-encoding nucleic acid is a nucleic acid molecule that is identified and separated from at least one contaminant nucleic acid molecule with which it is ordinarily associated in the natural source of the PRO polypeptide nucleic acid. An isolated PRO polypeptide nucleic acid molecule is other than in the form or setting in which it is found in nature. Isolated PRO polypeptide nucleic acid molecules therefore are distinguished from the specific PRO polypeptide nucleic acid molecule as it exists in natural cells. However, an isolated PRO polypeptide nucleic acid molecule includes PRO polypeptide nucleic acid molecules contained in cells that ordinarily express the PRO polypeptide where, for example, the nucleic acid molecule is in a chromosomal location different from that of natural cells.

The term "control sequences" refers to DNA sequences necessary for the expression of an operably linked coding sequence in a particular host organism. The control sequences that are suitable for prokaryotes, for example, include a promoter, optionally an operator sequence, and a ribosome binding site. Eukaryotic cells are known to utilize promoters, polyadenylation signals, and enhancers.

Nucleic acid is "operably linked" when it is placed into a functional relationship with another nucleic acid sequence. For example, DNA for a presequence or secretory leader is operably linked to DNA for a polypeptide if it is expressed as a preprotein that participates in the secretion of the polypeptide; a promoter or enhancer is operably linked to a coding sequence if it affects the transcription of the sequence; or a ribosome binding site is operably linked to a coding sequence if it is positioned so as to facilitate translation. Generally, "operably linked" means that the DNA sequences being linked are contiguous, and, in the case of a secretory leader, contiguous and in reading phase. However, enhancers do not have to be contiguous. Linking is accomplished by ligation at convenient restriction sites. If such sites do not exist, the synthetic oligonucleotide adaptors or linkers are used in accordance with conventional practice.

The term "antibody" is used in the broadest sense and specifically covers, for example, single anti-PRO monoclonal antibodies (including agonist, antagonist, and neutralizing antibodies), anti-PRO antibody compositions with polypeptidic specificity, single chain anti-PRO antibodies, and fragments of anti-PRO antibodies (see below). The term "monoclonal antibody" as used herein refers to an antibody obtained from a population of substantially homogeneous antibodies, i.e., the individual antibodies comprising the population are identical except for possible naturally-occurring mutations that may be present in minor amounts.

"Stringency" of hybridization reactions is readily determinable by one of ordinary skill in the art, and generally is an empirical calculation dependent upon probe length, washing temperature, and salt concentration. In general, longer probes require higher temperatures for proper annealing, while shorter probes need lower temperatures. Hybridization generally depends on the ability of denatured DNA to reanneal when complementary strands are present in an environment below their melting temperature. The higher the degree of desired homology between the probe and hybridizable sequence, the higher the relative temperature which can be used. As a result, it follows that higher relative temperatures would tend to make the reaction conditions more stringent, while lower temperatures less so. For additional details and explanation of stringency of

hybridization reactions, see Ausubel et al., *Current Protocols in Molecular Biology*, Wiley Interscience Publishers, (1995).

"Stringent conditions" or "high stringency conditions", as defined herein, may be identified by those that: (1) employ low ionic strength and high temperature for washing, for example 0.015 M sodium chloride/0.0015 M sodium citrate/0.1% sodium dodecyl sulfate at 50°C; (2) employ during hybridization a denaturing agent, such as formamide, for example, 50% (v/v) formamide with 0.1% bovine serum albumin/0.1% Ficoll/0.1% polyvinylpyrrolidone/50mM sodium phosphate buffer at pH 6.5 with 150 mM sodium chloride, 75 mM sodium citrate at 42°C; or (3) employ 50% formamide, 5 x SSC (0.75 M NaCl, 0.075 M sodium citrate), 50 mM sodium phosphate (pH 6.8), 0.1% SDS, and 10% dextran sulfate at 42°C, with washes at 42°C in 0.2 x SSC (sodium chloride/sodium citrate) and 50% formamide at 55°C, followed by a high-stringency wash consisting of 0.1 x SSC containing EDTA at 55°C.

"Moderately stringent conditions" may be identified as described by Sambrook et al., *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*, New York: Cold Spring Harbor Press, 1989, and include the use of washing solution and hybridization conditions (e.g., temperature, ionic strength and %SDS) less stringent than those described above. An example of moderately stringent conditions is overnight incubation at 37°C in a solution comprising: 20% formamide, 5 x SSC (150 mM NaCl, 15 mM trisodium citrate), 50 mM sodium phosphate (pH 7.0), 5 x Denhardt's solution, 10% dextran sulfate, and 20 mg/ml denatured sheared salmon sperm DNA, followed by washing the filters in 1 x SSC at about 37-50°C. The skilled artisan will recognize how to adjust the temperature, ionic strength, etc. as necessary to accommodate factors such as probe length and the like.

The term "epitope tagged" when used herein refers to a chimeric polypeptide comprising a PRO polypeptide fused to a "tag polypeptide". The tag polypeptide has enough residues to provide an epitope against which an antibody can be made, yet is short enough such that it does not interfere with activity of the polypeptide to which it is fused. The tag polypeptide preferably also is fairly unique so that the antibody does not substantially cross-react with other epitopes. Suitable tag polypeptides generally have at least six amino acid residues and usually between about 8 and 50 amino acid residues (preferably, between about 10 and 20 amino acid residues).

As used herein, the term "immunoadhesin" designates antibody-like molecules which combine the binding specificity of a heterologous protein (an "adhesin") with the effector functions of immunoglobulin constant domains. Structurally, the immunoadhesins comprise a fusion of an amino acid sequence with the desired binding specificity which is other than the antigen recognition and binding site of an antibody (i.e., is "heterologous"), and an immunoglobulin constant domain sequence. The adhesin part of an immunoadhesin molecule typically is a contiguous amino acid sequence comprising at least the binding site of a receptor or a ligand. The immunoglobulin constant domain sequence in the immunoadhesin may be obtained from any immunoglobulin, such as IgG-1, IgG-2, IgG-3, or IgG-4 subtypes, IgA (including IgA-1 and IgA-2), IgE, IgD or IgM.

"Active" or "activity" for the purposes herein refers to form(s) of a PRO polypeptide which remain a biological and/or an immunological activity of native or naturally-occurring PRO, wherein "biological" activity

refers to a biological function (either inhibitory or stimulatory) caused by a native or naturally-occurring PRO other than the ability to induce the production of an antibody against an antigenic epitope possessed by a native or naturally-occurring PRO and an "immunological" activity refers to the ability to induce the production of an antibody against an antigenic epitope possessed by a native or naturally-occurring PRO.

The term "antagonist" is used in the broadest sense, and includes any molecule that partially or fully blocks, inhibits, or neutralizes a biological activity of a native PRO polypeptide disclosed herein. In a similar manner, the term "agonist" is used in the broadest sense and includes any molecule that mimics a biological activity of a native PRO polypeptide disclosed herein. Suitable agonist or antagonist molecules specifically include agonist or antagonist antibodies or antibody fragments, fragments or amino acid sequence variants of native PRO polypeptides, peptides, antisense oligonucleotides, small organic molecules, etc. Method for identifying agonists or antagonists of a PRO polypeptide may comprise contacting a PRO polypeptide with a candidate agonist or antagonist molecule and measuring a detectable change in one or more biological activities normally associated with the PRO polypeptide.

"Treatment" refers to both therapeutic treatment and prophylactic or preventative measures, wherein the object is to prevent or slow down (lessen) the targeted pathologic condition or disorder. Those in need of treatment include those already with the disorder as well as those prone to have the disorder or those in whom the disorder is to be prevented.

"Chronic" administration refers to administration of the agent(s) in a continuous mode as opposed to an acute mode, so as to maintain the initial therapeutic effect (activity) for an extended period of time. "Intermittent" administration is treatment that is not consecutively done without interruption, but rather is cyclic in nature.

"Mammal" for purposes of treatment refers to any animal classified as a mammal, including humans, domestic and farm animals, and zoo, sports, or pet animals, such as dogs, cats, cattle, horses, sheep, pigs, goats, rabbits, etc. Preferably, the mammal is human.

Administration "in combination with" one or more further therapeutic agents includes simultaneous (concurrent) and consecutive administration in any order.

"Carriers" as used herein include pharmaceutically acceptable carriers, excipients, or stabilizers which are isotonic to the cell or mammal being exposed thereto at the dosages and concentrations employed. Often the physiologically acceptable carrier is an aqueous pH buffered solution. Examples of physiologically acceptable carriers include buffers such as phosphate, citrate, and other organic acids; antioxidants including ascorbic acid; low molecular weight (less than about 10 residues) polypeptide; proteins, such as serum albumin, gelatin, or immunoglobulins; hydrophilic polymers such as poly(vinylpyrrolidone); amino acids such as glycine, glutamine, asparagine, arginine or lysine; monosaccharides, disaccharides, and other carbohydrates including glucose, mannose, or dextrans; chelating agents such as EDTA; sugar alcohols such as mannitol or sorbitol; salt-forming counterions such as sodium; and/or nonionic surfactants such as TWEEN™, poly(ethylene glycol) (PEG), and PLURONICS™.

"Antibody fragments" comprise a portion of an intact antibody, preferably the antigen binding or variable region of the intact antibody. Examples of antibody fragments include Fab, Fab', F(ab')₂, and Fv

fragments; diabodies; linear antibodies (Zapata et al., Protein Eng. 8(10): 1057-1062 (1995)); single-chain antibody molecules; and multispecific antibodies formed from antibody fragments.

Pepsin digestion of antibodies produces two identical antigen-binding fragments, called "Fab" fragments, each with a single antigen-binding site, and a residual "Fc" fragment, a designation reflecting the ability to crystallize readily. Pepsin treatment yields an F(ab')₂ fragment that has two antigen-combining sites and is still capable of cross-linking antigen.

"Fv" is the minimum antibody fragment which contains a complete antigen-recognition and -binding site. This region consists of a dimer of one heavy- and one light-chain variable domain in light, non-covalent association. It is in this configuration that the three CDRs of each variable domain interact to define an antigen-binding site on the surface of the VH-VL dimer. Collectively, the six CDRs confer antigen-binding specificity to the antibody. However, even a single variable domain (or half of an Fv comprising only three CDRs specific for an antigen) has the ability to recognize and bind antigen, although at a lower affinity than the entire binding site.

The Fab fragment also contains the constant domain of the light chain and the first constant domain (CH1) of the heavy chain. Fab fragments differ from F(ab') fragments by the addition of a few residues at the carboxy terminus of the heavy chain CH1 domain including one or more cysteines from the antibody hinge region. F(ab')₂ is the designation herein for F(ab')₂ in which the cysteine residue(s) of the constant domain bear a free thiol group. F(ab')₂ antibody fragments originally were produced as pairs of Fab' fragments which have hinge cysteines between them. Other chemical couplings of antibody fragments are also known.

The "light chains" of antibodies (immunoglobulins) from any vertebrate species can be assigned to one of two clearly distinct types, called kappa and lambda, based on the amino acid sequences of their constant domains.

Depending on the amino acid sequence of the constant domain of their heavy chains, immunoglobulins can be assigned to different classes. There are five major classes of immunoglobulins: IgA, IgD, IgE, IgG, and IgM, and several of these may be further divided into subclasses (isotypes), e.g., IgG1, IgG2, IgG3, IgG4, IgA₁, and IgA₂.

"Single-chain Fv" or "scFv" antibody fragments comprise the VH and VL domains of antibody, wherein these domains are present in a single polypeptide chain. Preferably, the Fv polypeptide further comprises a polypeptide linker between the VH and VL domains which enables the scFv to form the desired structure for antigen binding. For a review of scFv, see Pluckthun in *The Pharmacology of Monoclonal Antibodies*, vol. 113, Rosenberg and Moore eds., Springer-Verlag, New York, pp. 269-315 (1994).

The term "diabodies" refers to small antibody fragments with two antigen-binding sites, which fragments comprise a heavy-chain variable domain (VH) connected to a light-chain variable domain (VL) in the same polypeptide chain (VH - VL). By using a linker that is too short to allow pairing between the two domains on the same chain, the domains are forced to pair with the complementary domains of another chain and create two antigen-binding sites. Diabodies are described more fully in, for example, EP 404,097; WO 93/11161; and Hollinger et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 90:6444-6448 (1993).

An "isolated" antibody is one which has been identified and separated and/or recovered from a

component of its natural environment. Contaminant components of its natural environment are materials which would interfere with diagnostic or therapeutic uses for the antibody, and may include enzymes, hormones, and other proteinaceous or nonproteinaceous solutes. In preferred embodiments, the antibody will be purified (1) to greater than 95% by weight of antibody as determined by the Lowry method, and most preferably more than 99% by weight; (2) to a degree sufficient to obtain at least 15 residues of N-terminal or internal amino acid sequence by use of a spinning cup sequencer; or (3) to homogeneity by SDS-PAGE under reducing or nonreducing conditions using Coomassie Blue or, preferably, silver stain. Isolated antibody includes the antibody in situ within recombinant cells since at least one component of the antibody's natural environment will not be present. Ordinarily, however, isolated antibody will be prepared by at least one purification step.

The word "label" when used herein refers to a detectable compound or composition which is conjugated directly or indirectly to the antibody so as to generate a "labeled" antibody. The label may be detectable by itself (e.g., radioactive labels or fluorescent labels) or, in the case of an enzymatic label, may catalyze chemical alteration of a substrate compound or composition which is detectable.

By "solid phase" is meant a non-aqueous matrix to which the antibody of the present invention can adhere. Examples of solid phases encompassed herein include those formed partially or entirely of glass (e.g., controlled pore glass), polysaccharides (e.g., agarose), polyacrylamides, polystyrene, polyvinyl alcohol and silicates. In certain embodiments, depending on the context, the solid phase can comprise the well of an assay plate; in others it is a purification column (e.g., an affinity chromatography column). This term also includes a discontinuous solid phase of discrete particles, such as those described in U.S. Patent No. 4,273,149.

A "liposome" is a small vesicle composed of various types of lipids, phospholipids and/or surfactant which is useful for delivery of a drug (such as a PRO polypeptide or antibody thereto) to a mammal. The components of the liposome are commonly arranged in a bilayer formation, similar to the lipid arrangement of biological membranes.

A "small molecule" is defined herein to have a molecular weight below about 500 Daltons.

25 II. Composition and Method of the Invention.

The present invention provides newly identified and isolated nucleotide sequences encoding polypeptides referred to in the present application as PRO polypeptides. In particular, cDNAs encoding various PRO polypeptides have been identified and isolated, as disclosed in further detail in the Examples below. It is noted that proteins produced in separate expression rounds may be given different PRO numbers but the UNQ number is unique for any given DNA and the encoded protein, and will not be changed. However, for sake of simplicity, in the present specification the protein encoded by the full length native nucleic acid molecules disclosed herein as well as all further native homologues and variants included in the foregoing definition of PRO, will be referred to as "PRO/number", regardless of their origin or mode of preparation.

As disclosed in the Examples below, various cDNA clones have been deposited with the ATCC. The actual nucleotide sequences of these clones can readily be determined by the skilled artisan by sequencing of the deposited clone using routine methods in the art. The predicted amino acid sequence can be determined from the nucleotide sequence using routine skill. For the PRO polypeptides and encoding nucleic acids described

herein. Applicants have identified what is believed to be the reading frame best identifiable with the sequence information available at the time.

A. Full-Length PRO Polypeptides

1. **PRO1560**
Using the WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer program, the full-length native sequence PRO1560 (shown in Figure 2 and SEQ ID NO:4) has certain amino acid sequence identity with Tgpn-6, identified after the discovery of the present invention herein. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1560 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the tetraspan family.

2. **PRO444**

The DNA26846-1397 clone was isolated from a human fetal lung library using a trapping technique which selects for nucleotide sequences encoding secreted proteins. Thus, the DNA26846-1397 clone encodes a secreted factor. As far as is known, the DNA26846-1397 sequence encodes a novel factor designated herein as PRO444. Using the WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer program, no significant sequence identity with known proteins was revealed.

3. **PRO1018**

The DNA56107-1415 clone was isolated from a human ovary tumor tissue library using a trapping technique which selects for nucleotide sequences encoding secreted proteins. As far as is known, the DNA56107-1415 sequence encodes a novel factor designated herein as PRO1018; using the WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer program, no significant sequence identities to any known proteins were revealed.

4. **PRO1773**

Using the WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer program, it has been found that a portion of the full-length native sequence PRO1773 (shown in Figure 8 and SEQ ID NO:10) has certain amino acid sequence identity with a portion of the retinol dehydrogenase type II protein of *rattus norvegicus* (RORH2, R4AT). Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1773 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the retinol dehydrogenase protein family and may possess activity typical of that protein family.

5. **PRO1477**

Using the WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer program, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1477 (shown in Figure 10 and SEQ ID NO:12) has certain amino acid sequence identity with the mannosyl-oligosaccharide 1,2- α -glucanase protein (A54408). Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1477 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the mannosidase protein family and may possess activity typical of the mannosidase protein family.

6. PRO1478

Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1478 (shown in Figure 12 and SEQ ID NO:17) has certain amino acid sequence identity with galactosyltransferases. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1478 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the galactosyltransferase family and may possess at least one shared mechanism with other members of this family.

7. PRO131

The DNAS5862-1343 clone was isolated from a human uterus library using a trapping technique which selects for nucleotide sequences encoding secreted proteins. Thus, the DNAS5862-1343 clone does encode a secreted factor. As far as is known, the DNAS5862-1343 sequence encodes a novel factor designated herein as PRO131; using the WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer program, no sequence identities to any known proteins were revealed.

8. PRO113

Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO113 (shown in Figure 16 and SEQ ID NO:24) has certain amino acid sequence identity with LG-1 and SLIT. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO113 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the heparin rich repeat family and may possess protein-protein interaction activity as is typical of this family.

9. PRO194

As far as is known, the DNAS7841-1522 sequence encodes a novel factor designated herein as PRO1194; using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, limited sequence identities to known proteins were revealed.

10. PRO110

Using the WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer program, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO110 (shown in Figure 20 and SEQ ID NO:31) has certain amino acid sequence identity with the murine myeloid upregulated protein. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO110 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the myeloid upregulated protein family and may possess activity typical of this family.

11. PRO1378

The DNAS8730-1607 clone was isolated from a bone marrow library using a trapping technique which selects for nucleotide sequences encoding secreted proteins. Thus, the DNAS8730-1607 clone encodes a secreted factor. As far as is known, the DNAS8730-1607 sequence encodes a novel factor designated herein as PRO1378. WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs revealed some sequence identities between

the amino acid sequence of PRO1378 with known proteins. However, they were determined to not be significant.

12. PRO1481

As far as is known, the DNAS8732-1650 sequence encodes a novel factor designated herein as PRO1481. Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, only some sequence identities to known proteins were revealed.

13. PRO189

Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO189 (shown in Figure 26 and SEQ ID NO:43) has certain amino acid sequence identity with the amino acid sequence of an E25 protein designated "MUSE25A_1" in the Dayhoff database. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO189 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the E25 protein family and may possess activity or properties typical of this family.

14. PRO145

The DNAS8532-1637 clone was isolated from a diseased human prostate tissue library using a trapping technique which selects for nucleotide sequences encoding secreted proteins. As far as is known, the DNAS8532-1637 sequence encodes a novel factor designated herein as PRO145; using the WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer program, no significant sequence identities to any known proteins were revealed.

15. PRO141

As far as is known, the DNAS9212-1627 sequence encodes a novel factor designated herein as PRO141. However, using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, some sequence identities to known proteins were revealed.

16. PRO1295

As far as is known, the DNAS9218-1559 sequence encodes a novel factor designated herein as PRO1295. Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, only some sequence identities to known proteins were revealed.

17. PRO1359

Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1359 (shown in Figure 34 and SEQ ID NO:56) has certain amino acid sequence identity with N-acetylglucosaminase alpha-2, 6-hydrolytransferase. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1359 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the sialyltransferase family and may possess transferase activity typical of this family.

18. PRO1190

Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1190 (shown in Figure 36 and SEQ ID NO:58) has certain amino acid sequence identity with both rat and human CDO. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1190 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the CDO family and may possess cell adhesion activity typical of the CDO family.

19. PRO1772

Using the WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer program, it has been found that a portion of the full-length native sequence PRO1772 (shown in Figure 38 and SEQ ID NO:63) has certain amino acid sequence identity with a human microsomal dipeptidase protein (P_R13857). Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1772 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the peptidase protein family and may possess activity typical of that protein family.

20. PRO1248

Using the WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer program, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1248 (shown in Figure 40 and SEQ ID NO:68) has amino acid sequence identity with the PUT-2 protein (AF026198.5). Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1248 disclosed in the present application is a newly PUT-2 homolog and may possess activity typical of the PUT-2 protein.

21. PRO1316

Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1316 (shown in Figure 42 and SEQ ID NO:70) has certain amino acid sequence identity with murine dickkopf. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1316 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the dickkopf family and may possess the ability to cause head induction from the Spemann organizer and/or Wnt antagonism.

22. PRO1197

As far as is known, the DNA60611-1524 sequence encodes a novel factor designated herein as PRO1197. Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, only some sequence identities to known proteins were revealed as further described in the examples.

23. PRO1293

Using the WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer program, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1293 (shown in Figure 46 and SEQ ID NO:77) has certain amino acid sequence identity with the human Ig heavy chain V region protein (H5VCDS4_1). Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1293 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the Ig superfamily of proteins and fragments thereof and may possess activity typical of that family.

24. PRO1380

The DNA60740-1615 clone was isolated from a human retina library. As far as is known, the DNA60740-1615 sequence encodes a novel multi-span transmembrane polypeptide designated herein as PRO1380. Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, some sequence identity with known proteins were revealed.

25. PRO1265

Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1265 (shown in Figure 50 and SEQ ID NO:84) has certain amino acid sequence identity with the Fcγ1 polypeptide designated "MMUT0429_1" in the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 33). Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1265 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the Fcγ1 family and may possess activity typical of the Fcγ1 polypeptide, including activation by interleukin-4.

26. PRO1250

Using the WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer program, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1250 (shown in Figure 52 and SEQ ID NO:86) has certain amino acid sequence identity with the human long chain fatty acid CoA ligase protein (LCFB_HUMAN). Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1250 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified long chain fatty acid CoA ligase homolog that may have activity typical of long chain fatty acid CoA ligase.

27. PRO1475

Using the WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer program, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1475 (shown in Figure 54 and SEQ ID NO:88) has certain amino acid sequence identity with a portion of the mouse alpha-3-D-mannoside bran-1,2-N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase 1 protein. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1475 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase protein family and may possess activity typical of that protein family.

28. PRO1377

As described herein, WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs were used to determine the sequence identity of the PRO1377 amino acid sequence with the amino acid sequences of known proteins. While some sequence identities were revealed, they were determined to not be significant. Accordingly, as far as is known, the DNA61608 sequence encodes a novel transmembrane protein designated herein as PRO1377.

29. PRO1326

The DNA62808-1582 clone is believed to encode a secreted factor. As far as is known, the DNA62808-1582 sequence encodes a novel factor designated herein as PRO1326. Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment

computer programs, sequence identities to known proteins were revealed but determined not to be significant.

30. PRO1249

The DNA62809-1531 clone was isolated from a human colon tumor tissue library using a mapping technique which selects for nucleotide sequences encoding secreted proteins. As far as is known, the DNA62809-1531 sequence encodes a novel factor designated herein as PRO1249, using the WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer program, no sequence identities to any known proteins were revealed.

31. PRO1315

Using the WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer program, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1315 (shown in Figure 62 and SEQ ID NO:104) has certain amino acid sequence identity with the class II cytolysin receptor 4 protein of *mus musculus* (MMU153696_1). Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1315 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the cytolysin receptor protein family and may possess activity typical of that family.

32. PRO1599

Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer program, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1599 (shown in Figure 64 and SEQ ID NO:111) has certain amino acid sequence identity with Dayhoff sequence "CPAD_PIG". Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1599 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the Granzyme M family and may possess activity or properties typical of the Granzyme M family.

33. PRO1430

Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer program, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1430 (shown in Figure 66 and SEQ ID NO:116) has certain amino acid sequence identity proximate specific reductase (designated "P_W03198" in the Dayhoff database). Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1430 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the reductase family and may possess activity typical of members of the reductase family.

34. PRO1374

As far as is known, the DNA66849-1604 sequence encodes a novel factor designated herein as PRO1374, using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer program, some sequence identities to known proteins such as the human alpha subunit of P4HA were revealed. Therefore, it is believed that PRO1374 is related to P4HA, and may share one or more mechanisms.

35. PRO1311

The DNA64863-1573 clone was isolated from human aortic endothelial cells and is believed to encode a novel transmembrane polypeptide designated herein as PRO1311. Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment

computer programs, some sequence identities with known proteins were revealed, but were determined to not be significant.

36. PRO1357

Using the WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer program, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1357 (shown in Figure 72 and SEQ ID NO:128) has certain amino acid sequence identity with the von Ebner minor salivary gland protein of *mus musculus* (MMU46068_1). Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1357 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified von Ebner minor salivary gland protein homolog.

37. PRO1244

Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer program, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1244 (shown in Figure 74 and SEQ ID NO:130) has certain amino acid sequence identity with a known implantation-associated protein designated "AF088354_1" on the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 Swedlow 35). Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1244 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the implantation-associated protein family and may possess attachment activity typical of that protein family.

38. PRO1246

Using the WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer program, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1246 (shown in Figure 76 and SEQ ID NO:132) has certain amino acid sequence identity with the murine bone-related sulphatase-like precursor protein (P_831355). Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1246 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified bone-related sulphatase homolog and may possess activity typical of bone-related sulfatase.

39. PRO1356

Using the WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer program, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1356 (shown in Figure 78 and SEQ ID NO:134) has certain amino acid sequence identity with the CPE-receptor protein of *mus musculus* (AB000713_1). Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1356 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the CPE receptor family and may possess activity typical of that family.

40. PRO1275

As far as is known, the DNA6888-1542 sequence encodes a novel factor designated herein as PRO1275. Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer program, some sequence identities to known proteins were revealed.

41. PRO1274

As far as is known, the DNA64889-1541 sequence encodes a novel factor designated herein as PRO1274. Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer program, some sequence identities to known proteins were revealed.

42. PRO1412

The DNA64897-1628 clone is believed to be a secreted factor. As far as is known, the DNA64897-1628 sequence encodes a novel factor designated herein as PRO1412; using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer program, sequence identities to known proteins were revealed but determined not to be significant.

43. PRO1557

Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer program, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1557 (shown in Figure 86; SEQ ID NO:142) has certain amino acid sequence identity chordin protein designated AF034606_1 in the Dayhoff database. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1557 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the chordin family and may possess activity typical of the chordin family.

44. PRO1286

The DNA64903-1553 clone identified using techniques which selects for nucleotide sequences encoding secreted proteins. As far as is known, the DNA64903 sequence encodes a novel secreted factor designated herein as PRO1286. Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer program, some sequence identities to known proteins were revealed; however, it was determined that they were not significant.

45. PRO1294

Using the WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer program, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1294 (shown in Figure 90 and SEQ ID NO:146) has certain amino acid sequence identity with the neuronal oligosaccharide-related ER localized protein of the rat (T73636). Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1294 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified oligosaccharin homolog and may possess activity typical of that protein.

46. PRO1347

Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer program, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1347 (shown in Figure 92 and SEQ ID NO:148) has certain amino acid sequence identity with hydropodin. Moreover, there is a transmembrane domain approximately in the middle of the sequence as is typical of hydropodins. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1347 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the hydropodin family and may play a role in the budding and release of milk-fat globules during lactation.

47. PRO1305

The DNA64932-1568 clone was isolated from a human fetal kidney library using a trapping technique which selects for nucleotide sequences encoding secreted proteins. Thus, the DNA64932-1568 clone does encode a secreted factor. As far as is known, the DNA64932-1568 sequence encodes a novel factor designated herein as PRO1305; using the WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer program, no sequence identities to any known proteins were revealed.

48. PRO1273

Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer program, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1273 (shown in Figure 96 and SEQ ID NO:158) has certain amino acid sequence identity with a lipocalin precursor. Moreover, Figure 96 shows that PRO1273 has a motif conserved in lipocalins. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1273 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the lipocalin family and shares at least one mechanism with lipocalins.

49. PRO1302

Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer program, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1302 (shown in Figure 98 and SEQ ID NO:160) has certain amino acid sequence identity with CD331.1 and CD331.2. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1302 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the stathmin family and possesses characteristics typical of this family. Specifically, PRO1302 may be involved in cancer, inflammation, hemopoiesis, neuronal development and/or immunity.

50. PRO1283

Using the WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer program, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1283 (shown in Figure 100 and SEQ ID NO:162) has certain amino acid sequence identity with the rat odorant binding protein homolog OBP-II precursor (A40464). Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1283 disclosed in the present application is a newly odorant binding protein and may possess activity typical of the odorant binding proteins.

51. PRO1279

Using the WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer program, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1279 (shown in Figure 102 and SEQ ID NO:170) has certain amino acid sequence identity with the mouse neuropilin protein (U56559). Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1279 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified neuropilin homolog and may possess activity typical of the neuropilin protein.

52. PRO1304

Using the WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer program, it has been found that a full-length

native sequence PRO1304 (shown in Figure 104 and SEQ ID NO:180) has certain amino acid sequence identity with the FK-506 binding protein of *mus musculus* (AF040322_1). Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1304 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the FK506 binding protein family and may possess activity typical of that family.

53. PRO1317

Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1317 (shown in Figure 106 and SEQ ID NO:189) has certain amino acid sequence identity with human CD97 protein. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1317 disclosed in the present application is a leukocyte antigen that may be involved in leukocyte activation.

54. PRO1303

Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1303 (shown in Figure 108 and SEQ ID NO:194) has certain amino acid sequence identity with neuropilin. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1303 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the serine protease family and may possess catalytic activity typical of this family.

55. PRO1306

Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1306 (shown in Figure 110 and SEQ ID NO:196) has certain amino acid sequence identity with Dayhoff sequence no. AIFI_HUMAN. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1306 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the AIFI/human family and may possess activity and properties typical of AIFI/human.

56. PRO1336

Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1336 (shown in Figure 112 and SEQ ID NO:198) has certain amino acid sequence identity with AII. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1336 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the EGF-repeat family and may possess protein interaction mediation activity.

57. PRO1278

Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1278 (shown in Figure 114 and SEQ ID NO:203) has certain amino acid sequence identity with tyrosine c-1 precursor designated "LYCL_ANAPL" in the Dayhoff database. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1278 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the tyrosine family and may possess hydrolytic and other activity typical of the tyrosine family.

58. PRO1298

Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1298 (shown in Figure 116 and SEQ ID NO:210) has certain amino acid sequence identity with glycosyltransferase alg2. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1298 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the glycosyltransferase family and may share at least one mechanism with members of this family.

59. PRO1301

Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1301 (shown in Figure 118 and SEQ ID NO:212) has certain amino acid sequence identity with cytochrome P450 proteins. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1301 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the cytochrome P450 family and may possess monooxygenase activity typical of the cytochrome P450 family.

60. PRO1268

As far as is known, the DNA6519-1535 sequence encodes a novel transmembrane polypeptide factor designated herein as PRO1268. Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, sequence identity to a known protein was revealed, but determined to not be significant.

61. PRO1262

Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1269 (shown in Figure 122 and SEQ ID NO:216) has certain amino acid sequence identity with bovine granulocyte peptide A precursor, designated "P_W23722" on the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35). Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1269 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the granulocyte A peptide family and may possess microbial activity typical of that family of peptides.

62. PRO1327

Using the WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer program, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1327 (shown in Figure 124 and SEQ ID NO:218) has certain amino acid sequence identity with the rat neurotrophin-1 protein (NPH1_RAT). Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1327 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the neurotrophin protein family and may possess activity typical of that protein family.

63. PRO1382

Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1382 (shown in Figure 126 and SEQ ID NO:220) has certain amino acid sequence identity with the amino acid sequence of a known cerebellin-like glycoprotein designated "CERL_RAT" in the Dayhoff

database. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1382 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the cerebellin family of neuropeptides and may possess activity and properties typical of cerebellin.

64. PRO1328

The DNA66658-1584 clone was isolated from a human decreased protease tissue library using a trapping technique which selects for nucleotide sequences encoding proteins. As far as is known, the DNA66658-1584 sequence encodes a novel factor designated herein as PRO1328; using the WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer program, no significant sequence identities to any known proteins were revealed.

65. PRO1325

The DNA66659-1593 clone was isolated from a human thymus tissue library using a trapping technique which selects for nucleotide sequences encoding proteins. As far as is known, the DNA66659-1593 sequence encodes a novel factor designated herein as PRO1325; using the WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer program, no sequence identities to any known proteins were revealed.

66. PRO1340

Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer program, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1340 (shown in Figure 132 and SEQ ID NO:229) has certain amino acid sequence identity with Dayhoff sequence no. 146536. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1340 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the cadherin family and may possess activity and properties typical of the cadherin family.

67. PRO1339

Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer program, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1339 (shown in Figure 134 and SEQ ID NO:234) has certain amino acid sequence identity with human pancreatic carboxypeptidase and carboxypeptidase a1. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1339 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the carboxypeptidase family and possesses carboxypeptidase activity.

68. PRO1332

Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer program, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1332 (shown in Figure 136 and SEQ ID NO:230) has certain amino acid sequence identity with a human TBG identified as "TBG_HUMAN" in the Dayhoff database. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1332 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the TBG family and may possess thyroid hormone transport capability and have other

69. PRO1342

The DNA66674-1599 clone was isolated from human esophageal tissue. As described in further detail below, using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer program, some sequence identities to known proteins were revealed. The DNA66674-1599 clone appears to encode for a novel transmembrane polypeptide.

70. PRO1434

The DNA66675-1587 clone was isolated from a human smooth muscle cell tissue library using a trapping technique which selects for nucleotide sequences encoding secreted proteins. Thus, the DNA66675-1587 clone does encode a secreted factor. As far as is known, the DNA66675-1587 sequence encodes a novel factor designated herein as PRO1343; using the WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer program, no significant sequence identities to any known proteins were revealed.

71. PRO1480

Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer program, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1480 (shown in Figure 142 and SEQ ID NO:233) has certain amino acid sequence identity with Dayhoff sequence no. 148746. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1480 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the Semaphorin C family.

72. PRO1487

Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer program, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1487 (Figure 144; SEQ ID NO:260) has certain amino acid sequence identity with a radical fringe protein designated GCU82088_1 on the Dayhoff database. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1487 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the fringe family and may possess activity typical of the fringe family.

73. PRO1418

As far as is known, the DNA68864-1629 sequence encodes a novel factor designated herein as PRO1418. Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer program, sequence identities to known proteins were minimal.

74. PRO1472

Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer program, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1472 (shown in Figure 148 and SEQ ID NO:267) has certain amino acid sequence identity with myrophilin. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1472 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the myrophilin family and may possess involvement in lactation.

75. PRO1461

Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer program, it has been found that a full-length native

sequence PRO1461 (shown in Figure 150 and SEQ ID NO:269) has certain amino acid sequence identity to the trypsin-like enzyme identified as "P_R89435" on the Dayhoff database. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1461 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the serine protease family and may possess serine protease activity, and more particularly, may possess enzymatic activity typical of other trypsin-like enzymes. Homology was also found to exist between the PRO1461 amino acid sequence and other trypsin-like enzymes and serine proteases in the Dayhoff database.

76. PRO1410

The DNA68874-1622 clone was isolated from a human brain meningioma tissue library using a trapping technique which selects for nucleotide sequences encoding proteins. As far as is known, the DNA68874-1622 sequence encodes a novel factor designated herein as PRO1410; using the WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer program, no sequence identities to any known proteins were revealed.

77. PRO1568

Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1568 (shown in Figure 154 and SEQ ID NO:273) has certain amino acid sequence identity to tetraspan 5 and tetraspan 4. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1568 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the tetraspanin family and may possess molecular facilitator activity typical of this family.

78. PRO1570

Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1570 (shown in Figure 156 and SEQ ID NO:275) has certain amino acid sequence identity with STP6; however, for the first time, the first 199 amino acids (or amino terminal end) of that protein are identified and presented herein. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1570 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the serine protease family and is involved in carcinoma.

79. PRO1317

Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1317 (shown in Figure 158 and SEQ ID NO:277) has certain amino acid sequence identity with a known semaphorin B protein, designated "48745" on the Dayhoff database. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1317 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the semaphorin glycoprotein family and may possess activity or properties typical of semaphorins.

80. PRO1780

Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1780 (shown in Figure 160 and SEQ ID NO:282) has certain amino acid sequence identity with a known glucuronosyltransferase designated "UDAA2_KABIT" in the Dayhoff database. Accordingly, it is

presently believed that PRO1780 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the glucuronosyltransferase family and may possess enzymatic activity and other properties typical of the glucuronosyltransferase family.

81. PRO1486

Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1486 (shown in Figure 162 and SEQ ID NO:287) has certain amino acid sequence identity with cerebellin 1 precursor. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1486 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the cerebellin family and shares at least one mechanism with cerebellin.

82. PRO1433

The DNA71184-1634 clone was isolated from a human adrenal gland tissue library using a trapping technique which selects for nucleotide sequences encoding proteins. As far as is known, the DNA71184-1634 sequence encodes a novel factor designated herein as PRO1433; using the WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer program, no sequence identities to any known proteins were revealed.

83. PRO1490

Using the WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer program, it has been found that a portion of the full-length native sequence PRO1490 (shown in Figure 166 and SEQ ID NO:297) has certain amino acid sequence identity with a portion of the 1-acyl-sn-glycerol-3-phosphatase protein (S60478). Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1490 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the acyltransferase protein family and may possess activity typical of 1-acyl-sn-glycerol-3-phosphatase acyltransferase proteins.

84. PRO1482

The DNA71234-1651 clone was isolated from a human adrenal gland library using a trapping technique which selects for nucleotide sequences encoding secreted proteins. Thus, the DNA71234-1651 clone does encode a secreted factor. As far as is known, the DNA71234-1651 sequence encodes a novel factor designated herein as PRO1482; using the WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer program, no sequence identities to any known proteins were revealed.

85. PRO1446

As far as is known, the DNA71277-1636 sequence encodes a novel factor designated herein as PRO1446. Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, minimal sequence identities to known proteins were revealed.

86. PRO1558

Using the WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer program, it has been found that a full-length

native sequence PRO1558 (shown in Figure 172 and SEQ ID NO:306) has significant amino acid sequence identity with a methyltransferase protein (CAMT_EUCGU). Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1558 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the methyltransferase protein family and may possess activity typical of that protein family.

5 87. PRO1604

Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1604 (shown in Figure 174 and SEQ ID NO:308) has certain amino acid sequence identity with the mouse liver cancer-origined cell growth factor designated P_W37483 on the Dayhoff database. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1604 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the HDGF family and may possess growth factor activity typical of other HDGFs.

10 88. PRO1491

Using the WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer program, it has been found that a portion of the full-length native sequence PRO1491 (shown in Figure 176 and SEQ ID NO:310) has certain amino acid sequence identity with a portion of the collagen-2 protein of *Galus gallus* (GGU28240_1). Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1491 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the collagen protein family and may possess activity typical of that protein family.

15 89. PRO1431

It has been found that the full-length native sequence PRO1431 (shown in Figure 178 (SEQ ID NO:315) has significant sequence identity with the SH3 domain containing protein SH17_HUMAN. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1431 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of proteins having an SH3 domains and may possess signal transduction properties.

20 90. PRO1563

Using the WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer program, it has been found that a portion of a full-length native sequence PRO1563 (shown in Figure 180 and SEQ ID NO:317) has certain amino acid sequence identity with a portion of the mouse ADAMTS-1 protein (AB001735_1). Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1563 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the ADAM protein family and may possess activity typical of that protein family.

25 91. PRO1565

Using the WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer program, it has been found that a portion of the full-length native sequence PRO1565 (shown in Figure 182 and SEQ ID NO:322) has certain amino acid sequence identity with a portion of the chondromodulin-1 protein of *ranus norvegicus* (AF014425_1). Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1565 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the chondromodulin protein family and may possess activity typical of that protein family.

92. PRO1571

Using the WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer program, it has been found that a portion of the full-length native sequence PRO1571 (shown in Figure 184 and SEQ ID NO:324) has certain amino acid sequence identity with a portion of the human claudrin perfringens enterotoxin receptor protein (AB000712_1). Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1571 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified CPE-R homolog and may possess activity typical of the CPE-R protein.

5 93. PRO1572

Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1572 (shown in Figure 186 and SEQ ID NO:326) has certain amino acid sequence identity with CPE-R. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1572 disclosed in the present application is related to CPE-R and may possess at least one shared mechanism.

10 94. PRO1573

Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1573 (shown in Figure 188 and SEQ ID NO:328) has certain amino acid sequence identity with CPE-R. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1573 disclosed in the present application is related to CPE-R and may possess at least one shared mechanism.

15 95. PRO1488

Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1488 (Figure 190; SEQ ID NO:330) has certain amino acid sequence identity with a known CPE-R designated "AB000712_1" on the Dayhoff database. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1488 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the CPE-R family and may possess binding activity typical of the CPE-R family.

20 96. PRO1489

Using the WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer program, it has been found that a portion of the full-length native sequence PRO1489 (shown in Figure 192 and SEQ ID NO:332) has certain amino acid sequence identity with the claudrin perfringens enterotoxin receptor of *Cerophidicus achings* (D88492_1). Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1489 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified claudrin perfringens enterotoxin receptor homolog and may possess activity typical of the claudrin perfringens enterotoxin receptor protein.

25 97. PRO1474

Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1474 (shown in Figure 194 and SEQ ID NO:334) has certain amino acid sequence identity with ovonectin. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1474 disclosed in the present application is a newly

identified member of the basal serine protease inhibitor family and may possess serine protease inhibitory activity typical of this family.

98. PRO1508

The DNA/3742-1508 clone was isolated from a human diseased cartilage tissue library. As far as is known, the DNA/3742-1508 sequence encodes a novel factor designated herein as PRO1508; although, using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, some sequence identities to known proteins were revealed.

99. PRO1555

The DNA/3744-1665 clone was isolated from a human tissue library. As far as is known, the DNA/3744 sequence encodes a novel transmembrane protein designated herein as PRO1555. Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, some sequence identities to known proteins were revealed.

100. PRO1485

Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1485 (shown in Figure 200 and SEQ ID NO:340) has certain amino acid sequence identity with lysosyme C precursor peptide. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1485 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the lysosyme family and shares at least one like mechanism.

20 101. PRO1564

Using the WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer program, it has been found that a portion of a full-length native sequence PRO1564 (shown in Figure 202 and SEQ ID NO:347) has certain amino acid sequence identity with a portion of a mouse polypeptide GalNAc transferase T4 protein (MAMU7819.1). Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1564 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the N-acetylgalactosaminyltransferase protein family and may possess activity typical of that protein family.

102. PRO1755

As far as is known, the DNA/6396-1698 sequence encodes a novel transmembrane protein designated herein as PRO1755. Although, some sequence identities to known proteins was revealed using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs.

103. PRO1757

The DNA/6398-1699 clone was isolated from a human testicular tissue library using a trapping technique which selects for nucleotide sequences encoding proteins. As far as is known, the DNA/6398-1699 sequence encodes a novel factor designated herein as PRO1757; using the WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer program, no significant sequence identities to any known proteins were revealed.

104. PRO1758

The DNA/6399-1700 clone was isolated from a library derived from human thymus tissue obtained from a fetus that died at 17 weeks' gestation from autonephrosis. It is believed that the DNA/6399-1700 clone encodes a novel secreted factor, designated herein as PRO1758. Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, significant sequence identity was revealed between the amino acid sequences of PRO1758 and Dayhoff sequence No. AC005328.2.

105. PRO1575

Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1575 (shown in Figure 210 and SEQ ID NO:358) has certain amino acid sequence identity with Dayhoff sequence no. A12005.1. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1575 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the protein disulfide isomerase family and may possess activity and properties typical of the disulfide isomerase family.

106. PRO1787

Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1787 (shown in Figure 212 and SEQ ID NO:364) has certain amino acid sequence identity with various species of myelin p0. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1787 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the myelin p0 protein family and may share at least one similar mechanism. It is believed that modulators of PRO1787 may be used to treat myelin p0 associated disorders, such as neuropathy, hereditary tooth disease, etc.

107. PRO1781

Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, some sequence identities were found between the PRO1781 amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:366) and the amino acid sequences of known proteins, but were not found to be significant. Accordingly, as far as is known, the DNA/6522-2500 sequence encodes a novel protein.

108. PRO1556

The DNA/6529-1666 clone was isolated from a human breast tumor tissue library. As far as is known, the DNA/6529-1666 sequence encodes a novel transmembrane protein designated herein as PRO1556. Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, some sequence identities to known proteins were revealed.

109. PRO1759

As far as is known, the DNA/6531-1701 sequence encodes a novel factor designated herein as PRO1759; using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, limited sequence identities to known proteins were revealed.

110. PRO1760

As far as is known, the DNA/6532-1702 sequence encodes a novel factor designated herein as PRO1760; using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, limited sequence identities to known proteins were revealed.

5 111. PRO1561

Using the WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer program, it has been found that a portion of a full-length native sequence PRO1561 (shown in Figure 222 and SEQ ID NO:378) has certain amino acid sequence identity with a portion of the human phospholipase A2 protein (P_R65033). Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1561 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the phospholipase A2 protein family and may possess activity typical of that protein family.

112. PRO1562

Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1562 (Figure 224; SEQ ID NO:383) has certain amino acid sequence identity with human colon specific gene CSG6 polypeptide, identified as P_W06549 on the Dayhoff database. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1562 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified CSG expression product, and may possess properties typical of such proteins.

113. PRO1693

Using the WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer program, it has been found that a portion of the full-length native sequence PRO1693 (shown in Figure 226 and SEQ ID NO:385) has certain amino acid sequence identity with a portion of a mouse insulin-like growth factor binding protein (ALS_MOUSE). Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1693 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the insulin-like growth factor binding protein family and may possess activity typical of that protein family.

114. PRO1784

As far as is known, the DNA/77303-2502 sequence encodes a novel factor designated herein as PRO1784; using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, some sequence identities to known proteins were revealed.

115. PRO1605

Using the WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer program, it has been found that a portion of the full-length native sequence PRO1605 (shown in Figure 230 and SEQ ID NO:393) has certain amino acid sequence identity with a portion of the human alpha-1,3-mannosylglycoprotein beta-1,6-N-acetyltransferase protein (GN15_HUMAN). Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1605 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the glycosyltransferase protein family and may possess activity

typical of that protein family.

116. PRO1788

Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1788 (shown in Figure 232 and SEQ ID NO:397) has certain amino acid sequence identity with Dayhoff sequence "GARP_HUMAN", a leucine-rich repeat-containing protein encoded by a gene localized in the 11q14 chromosomal region. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1788 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the leucine-rich repeat-containing family and may possess activity or properties typical of the leucine-rich repeat-containing family.

10 117. PRO1801

Using the WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer program, it has been found that a portion of the full-length native sequence PRO1801 (shown in Figure 234 and SEQ ID NO:402) has certain amino acid sequence identity with a portion of the IL-19 protein (P_W37935). Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1801 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the IL-10-related cytokine family and may possess activity typical of that cytokine family.

118. UCP4

Using the Megalign DNASTAR computer program (and algorithms and parameters in this software set by the manufacturer) (Oxford Molecular Group, Inc.), it has been found that a full-length native sequence UCP4 (shown in Figure 236 and SEQ ID NO:406) has certain amino acid sequence identity with UCP3, UCP2 and UCP1. Accordingly, it is presently believed that UCP4 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the human uncoupling protein family and may possess activity(s) and/or property(s) typical of that protein family, such as the ability to enhance or suppress metabolic rate by affecting mitochondrial membrane potential.

119. PRO193

The present invention provides newly identified and isolated nucleotide sequences encoding polypeptides referred to in the present application as PRO193. In particular, Applicants have identified and isolated cDNA encoding a PRO193 polypeptide, as disclosed in further detail in the Examples below. The PRO193-encoding clone was isolated from a human retina library.

120. PRO1130

Using the WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer program, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1130 (shown in Figure 240 and SEQ ID NO:415) has amino acid sequence identity with the human 2-19 protein. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1130 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified 2-19 protein homolog.

121. PRO1335

Using the WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer program, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1335 (shown in Figure 24d and SEQ ID NO-425) has certain amino acid sequence identity with the human carbonic anhydrase precursor protein (AF037335_1). Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1335 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the carbonic anhydrase protein family and may possess activity typical of that family.

122. PRO1322

The DNA66660-1585 clone is believed to encode a secreted factor. As far as is known, the DNA66660-1585 sequence encodes a novel factor designated herein as PRO1329; using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, sequence identities to known proteins were revealed but determined not to be significant.

123. PRO1550

The DNA76393-1664 clone was isolated from a subtracted human breast tumor tissue library. As far as is known, the DNA76393-1664 sequence encodes a novel factor designated herein as PRO1550; using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, sequence identities to known proteins were revealed but determined not to be significant.

B. PRO Variants

In addition to the full-length native sequence PRO polypeptides described herein, it is contemplated that PRO variants can be prepared. PRO variants can be prepared by introducing appropriate nucleotide changes into the PRO DNA, and/or by synthesis of the desired PRO polypeptide. Those skilled in the art will appreciate that amino acid changes may alter post-translational processes of the PRO, such as changing the number or position of glycosylation sites or altering the membrane anchoring characteristics.

Variations in the native full-length sequence PRO or in various domains of the PRO described herein, can be made, for example, using any of the techniques and guidelines for conservative and non-conservative mutations set forth, for instance, in U.S. Patent No. 5,364,934. Variations may be a substitution, deletion or insertion of one or more codons encoding the PRO that results in a change in the amino acid sequence of the PRO as compared with the native sequence PRO. Optionally the variation is by substitution of at least one amino acid with any other amino acid in one or more of the domains of the PRO. Guidance in determining which amino acid residue may be inserted, substituted or deleted without adversely affecting the desired activity may be found by comparing the sequence of the PRO with that of homologous known protein molecules and minimizing the number of amino acid sequence changes made in regions of high homology. Amino acid substitutions can be the result of replacing one amino acid with another amino acid having similar structural and/or chemical properties, such as the replacement of a leucine with a serine, i.e., conservative amino acid replacements. Insertions or deletions may optionally be in the range of about 1 to 5 amino acids. The variation allowed may be determined by systematically making insertions, deletions or substitutions of amino acids in the sequence and testing the resulting variants for activity exhibited by the full-length or mature native sequence.

PRO polypeptide fragments are provided herein. Such fragments may be truncated at the N-terminus or C-terminus, or may lack internal residues, for example, when compared with a full length native protein. Certain fragments lack amino acid residues that are not essential for a desired biological activity of the PRO polypeptide.

PRO fragments may be prepared by any of a number of conventional techniques. Desired peptide fragments may be chemically synthesized. An alternative approach involves generating PRO fragments by enzymatic digestion, e.g., by treating the protein with an enzyme known to cleave proteins at sites defined by particular amino acid residues, or by digesting the DNA with suitable restriction enzymes and isolating the desired fragment. Yet another suitable technique involves isolating and amplifying a DNA fragment encoding a desired polypeptide fragment, by polymerase chain reaction (PCR). Oligonucleotides that define the desired termini of the DNA fragment are employed at the 5' and 3' primers in the PCR. Preferably, PRO polypeptide fragments share at least one biological and/or immunological activity with the native PRO polypeptide disclosed herein.

In particular embodiments, conservative substitutions of interest are shown in Table I under the heading of preferred substitutions. If such substitutions result in a change in biological activity, then more substantial changes, denominated exemplary substitutions in Table I, or as further described below in reference to amino acid classes, are introduced and the products screened.

Table 1

Original Residue	Exemplary Substitutions	Preferred Substitutions
5		
Ala (A)	val; leu; ile	val
Arg (R)	lys; gln; asn	lys
Asn (N)	gln; his; lys; arg	gln
Asp (D)	glu	glu
Asn (C)	asn	asn
Gln (Q)	asn	asn
Glu (E)	asp	asp
His (H)	pro; ala	asn
Ile (I)	asn; gln; lys; arg	asn
Leu (L)	leu; val; met; ala; phe; norleucine	arg
Lys (K)	norleucine; ile; val;	leu
Met (M)	met; ala; phe	ile
Phe (F)	arg; gln; asn	arg
Pro (P)	leu; phe; ile	leu
Ser (S)	leu; val; ile; ala; tyr	leu
Thr (T)	ala	ala
Trp (W)	thr	thr
Tyr (Y)	ser	ser
Val (V)	tyr; phe	tyr
	trp; phe; thr; ser	phe
	ile; leu; met; phe;	
	ala; norleucine	leu

30 Substantial modifications in function or immunological identity of the PRO polypeptide are accomplished by selecting substitutions that differ significantly in their effect on maintaining (a) the structure of the polypeptide backbone in the area of the substitution, for example, as a sheet or helical conformation, (b) the charge or hydrophobicity of the molecule at the target site, or (c) the bulk of the side chain. Naturally occurring residues are divided into groups based on common side-chain properties:

35 (1) hydrophobic: norleucine, met, ala, val, leu, ile;

(2) neutral hydrophilic: cys, ser, thr;

(3) acidic: asp, glut;

(4) basic: asn, gln, his, lys, arg;

(5) residues that influence chain orientation: gly, pro; and

(6) aromatic: trp, tyr, phe.

40 Non-conservative substitutions will entail exchanging a member of one of these classes for another class. Such substituted residues also may be introduced into the conservative substitution class or, more preferably, into the remaining (non-conserved) sites.

45 The variations can be made using methods known in the art such as oligonucleotide-mediated (site-directed) mutagenesis, alanine scanning, and PCR mutagenesis. Site-directed mutagenesis (Carter et al., *Mol. Acids Res.*, 13:4331 (1986), Zoller et al., *Nucl. Acids Res.*, 10:6467 (1987)), cassette mutagenesis (Wells et al., *Gene*, 34:315 (1983)), restriction selection mutagenesis (Wells et al., *Phila. Trans. R. Soc. London Ser. A*, 317:415 (1986)) or other known techniques can be performed on the cloned DNA to produce the PRO variant

DNA.

Scanning amino acid analysis can also be employed to identify one or more amino acids along a contiguous sequence. Among the preferred scanning amino acids are relatively small, neutral amino acids. Such amino acids include alanine, glycine, serine, and cysteine. Alanine is typically a preferred scanning amino acid among this group because it eliminates the side-chain beyond the beta-carbon and is less likely to alter the main-chain conformation of the variant (Cunningham and Wells, *Science*, 244: 1081-1083 (1989)). Alanine is also typically preferred because it is the most common amino acid. Further, it is frequently found in both buried and exposed positions (Creighton, *The Protein*, (W.H. Freeman & Co., N.Y.); Chothia, *J. Mol. Biol.*, 129:1 (1979)). If alanine substitution does not yield adequate amounts of variant, an isotopic amino acid can be used.

C. Modifications of PRO

10 Covalent modifications of PRO are included within the scope of this invention. One type of covalent modification includes reacting targeted amino acid residues of a PRO polypeptide with an organic derivatizing agent that is capable of reacting with selected side chains or the N- or C- terminal residues of the PRO. Derivatization with bifunctional agents is useful, for instance, for crosslinking PRO to a water-insoluble support matrix or surface for use in the method for purifying anti-PRO antibodies, and vice-versa. Commonly used crosslinking agents include, e.g., 1,1'-bis(4-azobenzyl)-2-phenylethane, glutaraldehyde, N-hydroxysuccinimide esters, for example, esters with 4-azidoalicyclic acid, homobifunctional imide esters, including disuccinimyl esters such as 3,3'-dithiobis(succinimidylpropionate), bifunctional maleimides such as bis-N-maleimide-1,8-octane and agents such as methyl-3-(3-azidopropyl)dimethylpropionamide.

20 Other modifications include deamidation of glutamyl and asparagyl residues to the corresponding glutamyl and asparagyl residues, respectively, hydroxylation of proline and lysine, phosphorylation of hydroxyl groups of seryl or threonyl residues, methylation of the α -amino groups of lysine, arginine, and histidine side chains (T.E. Creighton, *Excellence: Structure and Molecular Properties*, W.H. Freeman & Co., San Francisco, pp. 79-86 (1983)), acetylation of the N-terminal amine, and amidation of any C-terminal carboxyl group.

25 Another type of covalent modification of the PRO polypeptide included within the scope of this invention comprises altering the native glycosylation pattern of the polypeptide. "Altering the native glycosylation pattern" is intended for purposes herein to mean deleting one or more carbohydrate moieties found in native sequence PRO (either by removing the underlying glycosylation site or by deleting the glycosylation by chemical and/or enzymatic means), and/or adding one or more glycosylation sites that are not present in the native sequence PRO. In addition, the phrase includes qualitative changes in the glycosylation of the native proteins, involving a change in the nature and proportions of the various carbohydrate moieties present.

30 Addition of glycosylation sites to the PRO polypeptide may be accomplished by altering the amino acid sequence. The alteration may be made, for example, by the addition of, or substitution by, one or more aspartic or threonine residues to the native sequence PRO (for O-linked glycosylation sites). The PRO amino acid sequence may optionally be altered through changes at the DNA level, particularly by mutating the DNA encoding the PRO polypeptide at prescheduled bases such that codons are generated that will translate into the desired amino acids.

Another means of increasing the number of carbohydrate moieties on the PRO polypeptide is by chemical or enzymatic coupling of glycosides to the polypeptide. Such methods are described in the art, e.g., in WO 87/03330 published 11 September 1987, and in Aplin and Wilson, *CRC Crit. Rev. Biochem.*, pp. 239-306 (1981).

Removal of carbohydrate moieties present on the PRO polypeptide may be accomplished chemically or enzymatically or by mutational substitution of codons encoding for amino acid residues that serve as targets for glycosylation. Chemical deglycosylation techniques are known in the art and described, for instance, by Hakamuddin, et al., *Arch. Biochem. Biophys.*, 258:52 (1987) and by Edge et al., *Anal. Biochem.*, 118:131 (1981). Enzymatic cleavage of carbohydrate moieties on polypeptides can be achieved by the use of a variety of endo- and exo-glycosidases as described by Thirumala et al., *Math. Enzymol.*, 138:350 (1987).

Another type of covalent modification of PRO comprises linking the PRO polypeptide to one of a variety of nonproteinaceous polymers, e.g., polyethylene glycol (PEG), polypropylene glycol, or polyoxyalkylenes, in the manner set forth in U.S. Patent Nos. 4,640,835; 4,496,689; 4,301,144; 4,670,417; 4,791,192 or 4,179,337.

The PRO of the present invention may also be modified in a way to form a chimeric molecule comprising PRO fused to another, heterologous polypeptide or amino acid sequence.

In one embodiment, such a chimeric molecule comprises a fusion of the PRO with a tag polypeptide which provides an epitope to which an anti-tag antibody can selectively bind. The epitope tag is generally placed at the amino- or carboxyl- terminus of the PRO. The presence of such epitope-tagged forms of the PRO can be detected using an antibody against the tag polypeptide. Also, provision of the epitope tag enables the PRO to be readily purified by affinity purification using an anti-tag antibody or another type of affinity matrix that binds to the epitope tag. Various tag polypeptides and their respective antibodies are well known in the art. Examples include poly-histidine (poly-his) or poly-histidine-glycine (poly-his-gly) tags; the flu HA tag polypeptide and its antibody [KAS Field et al., *Mol. Cell. Biol.*, 8:2159-2165 (1988)]; the c-myc tag and the 8P, 3C7, 6E10, G4, B7 and 9E10 antibodies thereto [Evan et al., *Molecular and Cellular Biology*, 3:5610-5616 (1983)]; and the Herpes Simplex virus glycoprotein D (gD) tag and its antibody [Pahorjky et al., *Protein Engineering*, 3(6):547-553 (1990)]. Other tag polypeptides include the Flag peptide [Hopp et al., *BioTechnology*, 6:1204-1210 (1988)]; the K73 epitope peptide [Martin et al., *Science*, 255:192-194 (1992)]; an α -tubulin epitope peptide [Stanner et al., *J. Biol. Chem.*, 266:15163-15166 (1991)]; and the T7 gene 10 protein peptide tag [Lutz-Freyermuth et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 87:6393-6397 (1990)].

In an alternative embodiment, the chimeric molecule may comprise a fusion of the PRO with an immunoglobulin or a particular region of an immunoglobulin. For a bivalent form of the chimeric molecule (also referred to as an "immunoadhesin"), such a fusion could be to the Fc region of an IgG molecule. The Ig fusions preferably include the substitution of a soluble (transmembrane domain deleted or inactivated) form of a PRO polypeptide in place of at least one variable region within an Ig molecule. In a particularly preferred embodiment, the immunoglobulin fusion includes the hinge, CH2 and CH3, or the hinge, CH1, CH2 and CH3 regions of an IgG1 molecule. For the production of immunoglobulin fusions see also US Patent No. 5,428,130 issued June 27, 1995.

D. Expression of PRO

The description below relates primarily to production of PRO by culturing cells transformed or transfected with a vector containing PRO nucleic acid. It is, of course, contemplated that alternative methods, which are well known in the art, may be employed to prepare PRO. For instance, the PRO sequence, or portions thereof, may be produced by direct peptide synthesis using solid-phase techniques [see, e.g., Stewart et al., *Solid-Phase Peptide Synthesis*, W.H. Freeman Co., San Francisco, CA (1969); Merrifield, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 85:2149-2154 (1963)]. *In vitro* protein synthesis may be performed using manual techniques or by automation. Automated synthesis may be accomplished, for instance, using an Applied Biosystems Peptide Synthesizer (Foster City, CA) using manufacturer's instructions. Various portions of the PRO may be chemically synthesized separately and combined using chemical or enzymatic methods to produce the full-length PRO.

1. Isolation of DNA encoding PRO

DNA encoding PRO may be obtained from a cDNA library prepared from tissue believed to possess the PRO mRNA and to express it at a detectable level. Accordingly, human PRO DNA can be conveniently obtained from a cDNA library prepared from human tissue, such as described in the Examples. The PRO-encoding gene may also be obtained from a genomic library or by known synthetic procedures (e.g., automated nucleic acid synthesis).

Libraries can be screened with probes (such as antibodies to the PRO or oligonucleotides of at least about 20-80 bases) designed to identify the gene of interest or the protein encoded by it. Screening the cDNA or genomic library with the selected probe may be conducted using standard procedures, such as described in Sambrook et al., *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual* (New York: Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, 1989). An alternative means to isolate the gene encoding PRO is to use PCR methodology [Sambrook et al., *supra*; Dieffenbach et al., *PCR Primer: A Laboratory Manual* (Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, 1993)].

The Examples below describe techniques for screening a cDNA library. The oligonucleotide sequences selected as probes should be of sufficient length and sufficiently unambiguous that false positives are minimized. The oligonucleotide is preferably labeled such that it can be detected upon hybridization to DNA in the library being screened. Methods of labeling are well known in the art, and include the use of radiolabels like ³²P-labeled ATP, biotinylation or enzyme labeling. Hybridization conditions, including moderate stringency and high stringency, are provided in Sambrook et al., *supra*.

Sequences identified in such library screening methods can be compared and aligned to other known sequences deposited and available in public databases such as Genbank or other private sequence databases. Sequence identity (at either the amino acid or nucleotide level) within defined regions of the molecule or across the full-length sequence can be determined using methods known in the art and as described herein.

Nucleic acid having protein coding sequence may be obtained by screening selected cDNA or genomic libraries using the deduced amino acid sequence disclosed herein for the first time, and, if necessary, using conventional primer extension procedures as described in Sambrook et al., *supra*, to detect precursors and processing intermediates of mRNA that may not have been reverse-transcribed into cDNA.

2. Selection and Transformation of Host Cells

Host cells are transfected or transformed with expression or cloning vectors described herein for PRO production and cultured in conventional nutrient media modified as appropriate for inducing promoters, selecting transformants, or amplifying the genes encoding the desired sequences. The culture conditions, such as media, temperature, pH and the like, can be selected by the skilled artisan without undue experimentation. In general, principles, protocols, and practical techniques for maximizing the productivity of cell cultures can be found in *Mammalian Cell Biotechnology: A Practical Approach*, M. Butler, ed. (IRL Press, 1991) and Sambrook et al., *2002*.

Methods of eukaryotic cell transfection and prokaryotic cell transformation are known to the ordinarily skilled artisan, for example, CaCl_2 , CaPO_4 , liposome-mediated and electroporation. Depending on the host cell used, transformation is performed using standard techniques appropriate to such cells. The calcium reagent employing calcium chloride, as described in Sambrook et al., *2002*, or electroporation is generally used for prokaryotes. Infection with *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* is used for transformation of certain plant cells, as described by Shaw et al., *Gene*, 23:315 (1983) and WO 89/05859 published 29 June 1989. For mammalian cells without such cell walls, the calcium phosphate precipitation method of Graham and van der Eb, *Virology*, 52:456-457 (1978) can be employed. General aspects of mammalian cell host system transfections have been described in U.S. Patent No. 4,399,216. Transformations into yeast are typically carried out according to the method of Van Sinderen et al., *J. Bact.*, 130:946 (1977) and Hsiao et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. (USA)*, 76:3829 (1979). However, other methods for introducing DNA into cells, such as by nuclear microinjection, electroporation, bacterial protoplast fusion with intact cells, or polycations, e.g., polystyrene-polyornithine, may also be used. For various techniques for transforming mammalian cells, see Kwon et al., *Methods in Enzymology*, 185:527-537 (1990) and Masour et al., *Nucl. Acids*, 336:348-352 (1988).

Suitable host cells for cloning or expressing the DNA in the vectors herein include prokaryote, yeast, or higher eukaryote cells. Suitable prokaryotes include but are not limited to bacteria, such as Gram-negative or Gram-positive organisms, for example, Enterobacteriaceae such as *E. coli*. Various *E. coli* strains are publicly available, such as *E. coli* K12 strain MM294 (ATCC 31,440); *E. coli* X1776 (ATCC 31,537); *E. coli* strain W3110 (ATCC 27,325) and K5 772 (ATCC 53,635). Other suitable prokaryotic host cells include Enterobacteriaceae such as *Escherichia*, e.g., *E. coli*, *Enterobacter*, *Erwinia*, *Klebsiella*, *Proteus*, *Salmoneilla*, e.g., *Salmoneilla typhimurium*, *Serratia*, e.g., *Serratia marcescens*, and *Shigella*, as well as *Bacilli* such as *B. subtilis* and *B. licheniformis* (e.g., *B. licheniformis* 41P disclosed in DD 266,710 published 12 April 1989), *Pseudomonas* such as *P. aeruginosa*, and *Streptomyces*. These examples are illustrative rather than limiting. Strain W3110 is one particularly preferred host or parent host because it is a common host strain for recombinant DNA product fermentations. Preferably, the host cell secretes minimal amounts of proteolytic enzymes. For example, strain W3110 may be modified to effect a genetic mutation in the genes encoding proteins endogenous to the host, with examples of such hosts including *E. coli* W3110 strain 1A2, which has the complete genotype *tond4* : *E. coli* W3110 strain 9E4, which has the complete genotype *tond4 prf3*; *E. coli* W3110 strain 27C7 (ATCC 55,244), which has the complete genotype *tond4 prf3 phoA E15 (argF-lac)(69 delgP ompT hmr)*; *E. coli* W3110 strain 37D6, which has the complete genotype *tond4 prf3 phoA E15 (argF-lac)(69 delgP ompT hmr)*

lacZ hmr; *E. coli* W3110 strain 40B4, which is strain 37D6 with a non-haemagglutinin resistant *delgP* deletion mutation; and an *E. coli* strain having mutant periplasmic protease disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 4,946,783 issued 7 August 1990. Alternatively, *in vitro* methods of cloning, e.g., PCR or other nucleic acid polymerase reactions, are suitable.

In addition to prokaryotes, eukaryotic microbes such as filamentous fungi or yeast are suitable cloning or expression hosts for PRO-encoding vectors. *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* is a commonly used lower eukaryotic host microorganism. Others include *Schizosaccharomyces pombe* (Beauch and Nurse, *Nature*, 290: 140 (1981); EP 139,383 published 2 May 1985); *Kluyveromyces fragilis* (U.S. Patent No. 4,943,529; Flier et al., *Bio/Technology*, 9:968-975 (1991)) such as, e.g., *K. lactis* (MW98-8C, CBS663, CBS4574; Lohvenhout et al., *Bio/Technology*, 7:737 (1983)); *K. fragilis* (ATCC 12,424); *K. bulgaricus* (ATCC 16,045); *K. wickerhamii* (ATCC 24,178); *K. waltii* (ATCC 56,500); *K. druseophilum* (ATCC 36,906; Van den Berg et al., *Bio/Technology*, 8:135 (1990)); *K. thermotolerans*, and *K. marxianus*; *Yarrowia* (EP 402,226); *Pichia pastoris* (EP 183,070; Streibshaus et al., *J. Basic Microbiol.*, 28:265-278 (1988)); *Candida*; *Trichoderma reesei* (EP 244,234); *Neurospora crassa* (Case et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 76:5259-5263 (1979)); *Schwiebiaomyces* such as *Schwiebiaomyces occidentalis* (EP 394,538 published 31 October 1990); and filamentous fungi such as *Aspergillus*, *Penicillium*, *Tetrapleura* (WO 91/00357 published 10 January 1991), and *Aspergillus* hosts such as *A. nidulans* (Bullman et al., *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.*, 112:284-289 (1983); Tilton et al., *Gene*, 26:205-221 (1983); Yellon et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 81: 1470-1474 (1984)) and *A. niger* (Kaly and Hyman, *EMBO J.*, 4:475-479 (1985)). Methylothermic yeasts are suitable herein and include, but are not limited to, yeast capable of growth on methanol selected from the genera consisting of *Hansenula*, *Candida*, *Rhodococcus*, *Pichia*, *Saccharomyces*, *Torulopsis*, and *Rhodospirillum*. A list of specific species that are exemplary of this class of yeasts may be found in C. Anthony, *The Biochemistry of Methylothermophiles*, 269 (1982).

Suitable host cells for the expression of glycosylated PRO are derived from multicellular organisms. Examples of invertebrate cells include insect cells such as *Drosophila* S2 and *Spodoptera* Sf9, as well as plant cells. Examples of useful mammalian host cell lines include Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) and COS cells. More specific examples include monkey kidney CV1 line transformed by SV40 (COS-7, ATCC CRL 1651); human embryonic kidney line 293 or 293 cells subcloned for growth in suspension culture, Graham et al., *J. Gen. Virol.*, 36:59 (1977); Chinese hamster ovary cells-DHFR (CHO, Urlaub and Chasin, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 77:4216 (1980)); mouse serotri cells (TM4, Melnick, *Biol. Reprod.*, 23:243-251 (1980)); human lung cells (W138, ATCC CCL 75); human liver cells (Hep G2, HB 8065); and mouse mammary tumor (MMT 060562, ATCC CCL151). The selection of the appropriate host cell is deemed to be within the skill in the art.

3. Selection and Use of a Replicable Vector

The nucleic acid (e.g., cDNA or genomic DNA) encoding PRO may be inserted into a replicable vector for cloning (amplification of the DNA) or for expression. Various vectors are publicly available. The vector may, for example, be in the form of a plasmid, cosmid, viral particle, or phage. The appropriate nucleic acid sequence may be inserted into the vector by a variety of procedures. In general, DNA is inserted into an appropriate restriction endonuclease site(s) using techniques known in the art. Vector components generally

include, but are not limited to, one or more of a signal sequence, an origin of replication, one or more marker genes, an enhancer element, a promoter, and a transcription termination sequence. Construction of suitable vectors containing one or more of these components employs standard ligation techniques which are known to the skilled artisan.

- 5 The PRO may be produced recombinantly not only directly, but also as a fusion polypeptide with a heterologous polypeptide, which may be a signal sequence or other polypeptide having a specific cleavage site at the N-terminus of the mature protein or polypeptide. In general, the signal sequence may be a component of the vector, or it may be a part of the PRO-encoding DNA that is inserted into the vector. The signal sequence may be a prokaryotic signal sequence selected, for example, from the group of the alkaline phosphatase, penicillinase, lpp, or heat-stable enterotoxin II leaders. For yeast secretion the signal sequence may be, e.g., the yeast invertase leader, alpha factor leader (including *Saccharomyces* and *Kluyveromyces* α -factor leaders, the latter described in U.S. Patent No. 5,010,182), or acid phosphatase leader, the *C. albicans* glucanase leader (EP 362,179 published 4 April 1990), or the signal described in WO 90/13646 published 15 November 1990. In mammalian cell expression, mammalian signal sequences may be used to direct secretion of the protein, such as signal sequences from secreted polypeptides of the same or related species, as well as viral secretory leaders.
- 15

- Both expression and cloning vectors contain a nucleic acid sequence that enables the vector to replicate in one or more selected host cells. Such sequences are well known for a variety of bacteria, yeast, and viruses. The origin of replication from the plasmid pBR322 is suitable for most Gram-negative bacteria, the *ori* plasmid origin is suitable for yeast, and various viral origins (SV40, polyoma, adenovirus, VSV or BPV) are useful for cloning vectors in mammalian cells.
- 20

- Expression and cloning vectors will typically contain a selection gene, also termed a selectable marker. Typical selection genes encode proteins that (a) confer resistance to antibiotics or other toxins, e.g., ampicillin, neomycin, methotrexate, or tetracycline, (b) complement auxotrophic deficiencies, or (c) supply critical nutrients not available from complex media, e.g., the gene encoding D-alanine racemase for *Bacilli*.
- 25

- An example of suitable selectable markers for mammalian cells are those that enable the identification of cells competent to take up the PRO-encoding nucleic acid, such as DHFR or thymidine kinase. An appropriate host cell when wild-type DHFR is employed is the CHO cell line deficient in DHFR activity, prepared and propagated as described by Urlaub et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 77:4216 (1980). A suitable selection gene for use in yeast is the *trp1* gene present in the yeast plasmid YRp7 (Stinchcomb et al., *Nature*, 282:39 (1979); Kingston et al., *Gene*, 7:141 (1979); Techemper et al., *Gene*, 10:157 (1980)). The *trp1* gene provides a selection marker for a mutant strain of yeast lacking the ability to grow in tryptophan, for example, ATCC No. 44076 or PEP4-1 (Jones, *Gene*, 85:112 (1977)).
- 30

- Expression and cloning vectors usually contain a promoter operably linked to the PRO-encoding nucleic acid sequence to direct mRNA synthesis. Promoters recognized by a variety of potential host cells are well known. Promoters suitable for use with prokaryotic hosts include the β -lactamase and lacase promoter systems [Chang et al., *Nature*, 273:615 (1978); Goeddel et al., *Nature*, 281:544 (1979), alkaline phosphatase, a tryptophan (*trp*) promoter system (Goeddel, *Nucleic Acids Res.*, 8:4057 (1980); EP 36,776), and hybrid
- 35

promoters such as the lac promoter (deBoer et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 80:21-25 (1983)). Promoters for use in bacterial systems also will contain a Shine-Dalgarno (5'D) sequence operably linked to the DNA encoding PRO.

- 5 Examples of suitable promoting sequences for use with yeast hosts include the promoters for 3-phosphoglycerate kinase [Hitzeman et al., *J. Biol. Chem.*, 255:2073 (1980)] or other glycolytic enzymes [Hess et al., *J. Adu. Enzyme Res.*, 7:149 (1969); Holland, *Biochemistry*, 17:4900 (1978)], such as enolase, glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase, hexokinase, pyruvate decarboxylase, phosphofructokinase, glucose-6-phosphate isomerase, 3-phosphoglycerate mutase, pyruvate kinase, ribosephosphatase isomerase, phosphoglucose isomerase, and glucokinase.

- Other yeast promoters, which are inducible promoters having the additional advantage of transcription controlled by growth conditions, are the promoter regions for alcohol dehydrogenase 2, isocytosine C, acid phosphatase, degradative enzymes associated with nitrogen metabolism, methionine, glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase, and enzymes responsible for maltose and galactose utilization. Suitable vectors and promoters for use in yeast expression are further described in EP 73,657.
- 10

- PRO transcription from vectors in mammalian host cells is controlled, for example, by promoters obtained from the genomes of viruses such as polyoma virus, fowlpox virus (UK 2,211,504 published 5 July 1989), adenovirus (such as Adenovirus 2), bovine papilloma virus, avian sarcoma virus, cytomegalovirus, a retrovirus, hepatitis-B virus and Simian Virus 40 (SV40), from heterologous mammalian promoters, e.g., the acid promoter or an immunoglobulin promoter, and from heat-shock promoters, provided such promoters are compatible with the host cell systems.
- 15

- Transcription of a DNA encoding the PRO by higher eukaryotes may be increased by inserting an enhancer sequence into the vector. Enhancers are cis-acting elements of DNA, usually about from 10 to 300 bp, that act on a promoter to increase its transcription. Many enhancer sequences are now known from mammalian genes (globin, elastase, albumin, α -fetoprotein, and insulin). Typically, however, one will use an enhancer from a eukaryotic cell virus. Examples include the SV40 enhancer on the late side of the replication origin (bp 100-570), the cytomegalovirus early promoter enhancer, the polyoma enhancer on the late side of the replication origin, and adenovirus enhancers. The enhancer may be spliced into the vector at a position 5' or 3' to the PRO coding sequence, but is preferably located at a site 5' from the promoter.
- 20

- Expression vectors used in eukaryotic host cells (yeast, fungi, insect, plant, animal, human, or nucleated cells from other multicellular organisms) will also contain sequences necessary for the termination of transcription and for stabilizing the mRNA. Such sequences are commonly available from the 5' and, occasionally 3', untranslated regions of eukaryotic or viral DNAs or cDNAs. These regions contain nucleotide segments transcribed as polyadenylated fragments in the untranslated portion of the mRNA encoding PRO.
- 25

- Still other methods, vectors, and host cells suitable for adaptation to the synthesis of PRO in recombinant vertebrate cell culture are described in Gething et al., *Nature*, 293:620-625 (1981); Manni et al., *Nature*, 281:40-46 (1979); EP 117,060; and EP 117,058.
- 30

4. Detecting Gene Amplification/Expression

Gene amplification and/or expression may be measured in a sample directly, for example, by conventional Southern blotting, Northern blotting to quantitate the transcription of mRNA (Thomas, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 77:5201-5205 (1980)), dot blotting (DNA analysis), or *in situ* hybridization, using an appropriately labeled probe, based on the sequences provided herein. Alternatively, antibodies may be employed that can recognize specific duplexes, including DNA duplexes, RNA duplexes, and DNA-RNA hybrid duplexes or DNA-protein duplexes. The antibodies in turn may be labeled and the assay may be carried out where the duplex is bound to a surface, so that upon the formation of duplex on the surface, the presence of antibody bound to the duplex can be detected.

Gene expression, alternatively, may be measured by immunological methods, such as immunohistochemical staining of cells or tissue sections and assay of cell culture or body fluids, to quantitate directly the expression of gene product. Antibodies useful for immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids may be either monoclonal or polyclonal, and may be prepared in any mammal. Conveniently, the antibodies may be prepared against a native sequence PRO polypeptide or against a synthetic peptide based on the DNA sequences provided herein or against exogenous sequence fused to PRO DNA and encoding a specific antibody epitope.

5. Purification of Polypeptide

Forms of PRO may be recovered from culture medium or from host cell lysates. If membrane-bound, it can be released from the membrane using a suitable detergent solution (e.g., Triton-X-100) or by enzymatic cleavage. Cells employed in expression of PRO can be disrupted by various physical or chemical means, such as freeze-thaw cycling, sonication, mechanical disruption, or cell lysing agents.

It may be desired to purify PRO from recombinant cell proteins or polypeptides. The following procedures are exemplary of suitable purification procedures: by fractionation on an ion-exchange column; ethanol precipitation; reverse phase HPLC; chromatography on silica or on a cation-exchange resin such as DEAE; chromatofocusing; SDS-PAGE; ammonium sulfate precipitation; gel filtration using, for example, Sephadex G-75; protein A Sepharose columns to remove contaminants such as IgG; and metal chelating columns to bind epitope-tagged forms of the PRO. Various methods of protein purification may be employed and such methods are known in the art and described for example in Demischer, *Methods in Enzymology*, 182 (1990); Soepa, *Protein Purification: Principles and Practice*, Springer-Verlag, New York (1982). The purification step(s) selected will depend, for example, on the nature of the production process used and the particular PRO produced.

E. Uses for PRO

Nucleotide sequences (or their complement) encoding PRO have various applications in the art of molecular biology, including uses as hybridization probes, in chromosome and gene mapping and in the generation of anti-sense RNA and DNA. PRO nucleic acid will also be useful for the preparation of PRO polypeptides by the recombinant techniques described herein.

The full-length native sequence PRO gene, or portions thereof, may be used as hybridization probes for a cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate still other cDNAs (for instance, those encoding naturally-occurring variants of PRO or PRO from other species) which have a desired sequence identity to the native PRO sequence disclosed herein. Optionally, the length of the probes will be about 20 to about 50 bases. The hybridization probes may be derived from at least partially novel regions of the full length native nucleotide sequence wherein those regions may be determined without undue experimentation or from genomic sequences including promoters, enhancer elements and introns of native sequence PRO. By way of example, a screening method will comprise isolating the coding region of the PRO gene using the known DNA sequence to synthesize a selected probe of about 40 bases. Hybridization probes may be labeled by a variety of labels, including radionucleotides such as ^{32}P or ^{35}S , or enzymatic labels such as alkaline phosphatase coupled to the probe via avidin/biotin coupling systems. Labeled probes having a sequence complementary to that of the PRO gene of the present invention can be used to screen libraries of human cDNA, genomic DNA or mRNA to determine which members of such libraries the probe hybridizes to. Hybridization techniques are described in further detail in the Examples below.

Any EST sequences disclosed in the present application may similarly be employed as probes, using the methods disclosed herein.

Other useful fragments of the PRO nucleic acids include antisense or sense oligonucleotides comprising a single-stranded nucleic acid sequence (either RNA or DNA) capable of binding to target PRO mRNA (sense) or PRO DNA (antisense) sequences. Antisense or sense oligonucleotides, according to the present invention, comprise a fragment of the coding region of PRO DNA. Such a fragment generally comprises at least about 14 nucleotides, preferably from about 14 to 30 nucleotides. The ability to derive an antisense or a sense oligonucleotide, based upon a cDNA sequence encoding a given protein is described in, for example, Stein and Cohen (*Cancer Res.*, 48:2659, 1988) and van der Krol et al. (*MolCellBio*, 6:958, 1988).

Binding of antisense or sense oligonucleotides to target nucleic acid sequences results in the formation of duplexes that block transcription or translation of the target sequence by one of several means, including enhanced degradation of the duplexes, premature termination of transcription or translation, or by other means. The antisense oligonucleotides thus may be used to block expression of PRO proteins. Antisense or sense oligonucleotides further comprise oligonucleotides having modified sugar-phosphodiester backbones (or other sugar linkages, such as those described in WO 91/06629) and wherein such sugar linkages are resistant to exogenous nucleases. Such oligonucleotides with resistant sugar linkages are stable *in vivo* (i.e., capable of resisting enzymatic degradation) but retain sequence specificity to be able to bind to target nucleotide sequences.

Other examples of sense or antisense oligonucleotides include those oligonucleotides which are covalently linked to organic moieties, such as those described in WO 90/10048, and other molecules that increases affinity of the oligonucleotide for a target nucleic acid sequence, such as poly-(L-lysine). Further still, interacting agents, such as cationic, and alkylating agents or metal complexes may be attached to sense or antisense oligonucleotides to modify binding specificities of the antisense or sense oligonucleotide for the target nucleotide sequence.

Antisense or sense oligonucleotides may be introduced into a cell containing the target nucleic acid

sequence by any gene transfer method, including, for example, CaPO₄-mediated DNA transfection, electroporation, or by using gene transfer vectors such as Epstein-Barr virus. In a preferred procedure, an antisense or sense oligonucleotide is inserted into a suitable retroviral vector. A cell containing the target nucleic acid sequence is contacted with the recombinant retroviral vector, either *in vivo* or *ex vivo*. Suitable retroviral vectors include, but are not limited to, those derived from the murine retrovirus M-MuLV, N2 (a retrovirus derived from M-MuLV), or the double copy vectors designated DCTA, DCTB and DCTC (see WO 90/13641).

Sense or antisense oligonucleotides also may be introduced into a cell containing the target nucleotide sequence by formation of a conjugate with a ligand binding molecule, as described in WO 91/04753. Suitable ligand binding molecules include, but are not limited to, cell surface receptors, growth factors, other cytokines, or other ligands that bind to cell surface receptors. Preferably, conjugation of the ligand binding molecule does not substantially interfere with the ability of the ligand binding molecule to bind to its corresponding molecule or receptor, or block entry of the sense or antisense oligonucleotide or its conjugated version into the cell.

Alternatively, a sense or an antisense oligonucleotide may be introduced into a cell containing the target nucleic acid sequence by formation of an oligonucleotide-lipid complex, as described in WO 90/10448. The sense or antisense oligonucleotide-lipid complex is preferably dissociated within the cell by an endogenous lipase. The probes may also be employed in PCR techniques to generate a pool of sequences for identification of closely related PRO coding sequences.

Nucleotide sequences encoding a PRO can also be used to construct hybridization probes for mapping the gene which encodes that PRO and for the genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders. The nucleotide sequences provided herein may be mapped to a chromosome and specific regions of a chromosome using known techniques, such as *in situ* hybridization, linkage analysis against known chromosomal markers, and hybridization screening with libraries.

When the coding sequences for PRO encode a protein which binds to another protein (example, where the PRO is a receptor), the PRO can be used in assays to identify the other proteins or molecules involved in the binding interaction. By such methods, inhibitors of the receptor/ligand binding interaction can be identified. Proteins involved in such binding interactions can also be used to screen for peptide or small molecule inhibitors or agonists of the binding interaction. Also, the receptor PRO can be used to isolate correlative ligand(s). Screening assays can be designed to find lead compounds that mimic the biological activity of a native PRO or a receptor for PRO. Such screening assays will include assays amenable to high-throughput screening of chemical libraries, making them particularly suitable for identifying small molecule drug candidates. Small molecules contemplated include synthetic organic or inorganic compounds. The assays can be performed in a variety of formats, including protein-protein binding assays, biochemical screening assays, immunoassays and cell based assays, which are well characterized in the art.

Nucleic acids which encode PRO or its modified forms can also be used to generate either transgenic animals or "knock out" animals which, in turn, are useful in the development and screening of therapeutically useful reagents. A transgenic animal (e.g., a mouse or rat) is an animal having cells that contain a transgene, which transgene was introduced into the animal or an ancestor of the animal at a prenatal, e.g., an embryonic

stage. A transgene is a DNA which is integrated into the genome of a cell from which a transgenic animal develops. In one embodiment, cDNA encoding PRO can be used to clone genomic DNA encoding PRO in accordance with established techniques and the genomic sequences used to generate transgenic animals that contain cells which express DNA encoding PRO. Methods for generating transgenic animals, particularly animals such as mice or rats, have become conventional in the art and are described, for example, in U.S. Patent Nos. 4,736,866 and 4,870,069. Typically, particular cells would be targeted for PRO transgene incorporation with tissue-specific enhancers. Transgenic animals that include a copy of a transgene encoding PRO introduced into the germ line of the animal at an embryonic stage can be used to examine the effect of increased expression of DNA encoding PRO. Such animals can be used as tester animals for reagents thought to confer protection from, for example, pathological conditions associated with its overexpression. In accordance with this facet of the invention, an animal is treated with the reagent and a reduced incidence of the pathological condition, compared to untreated animals bearing the transgene, would indicate a potential therapeutic intervention for the pathological condition.

Alternatively, non-human homologues of PRO can be used to construct a PRO "knock out" animal which has a defective or altered gene encoding PRO as a result of homologous recombination between the endogenous gene encoding PRO and altered genomic DNA encoding PRO introduced into an embryonic stem cell of the animal. For example, cDNA encoding PRO can be used to clone genomic DNA encoding PRO in accordance with established techniques. A portion of the genomic DNA encoding PRO can be deleted or replaced with another gene, such as a gene encoding a selectable marker which can be used to monitor integration. Typically, several kilobases of flanking DNA (about at the 5' and 3' ends) are included in the vector (see e.g., Thomas and Capocchi, Cell, 51:503 (1987) for a description of homologous recombination vectors). The vector is introduced into an embryonic stem cell line (e.g., by electroporation) and cells in which the introduced DNA has homologously recombined with the endogenous DNA are selected (see e.g., Li et al., Cell, 69:915 (1992)). The selected cells are then injected into a blastocyst of an animal (e.g., a mouse or rat) to form aggregation chimeras (see e.g., Bradley, in *Transgenic Animals and Embryonic Stem Cells: A Practical Approach*, E. J. Robertson, ed. (IRL, Oxford, 1987), pp. 113-152). A chimeric embryo can then be implanted into a suitable pseudopregnant female foster animal and the embryo brought to term to create a "knock out" animal. Progeny harboring the homologously recombined DNA in their germ cells can be identified by standard techniques and used to breed animals in which all cells of the animal contain the homologously recombined DNA. Knockout animals can be characterized for instance, for their ability to defend against certain pathological conditions and for their development of pathological conditions due to absence of the PRO polypeptide.

Nucleic acid encoding the PRO polypeptides may also be used in gene therapy. In gene therapy applications, genes are introduced into cells in order to achieve *in vivo* synthesis of a therapeutically effective genetic product, for example for replacement of a defective gene. "Gene therapy" includes both conventional gene therapy where a lasting effect is achieved by a single treatment, and the administration of gene therapeutic agents, which involves the one time or repeated administration of a therapeutically effective DNA or mRNA. Antisense RNAs and DNAs can be used as therapeutic agents for blocking the expression of certain genes in

in vivo. It has already been shown that short antisense oligonucleotides can be imported into cells where they act as inhibitors, despite their low intracellular concentrations caused by their restricted uptake by the cell membrane. (Zamecnik *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 83:4143-4146 (1986)). The oligonucleotides can be modified to enhance their uptake, e.g. by substituting their negatively charged phosphodiester groups by uncharged groups.

- There are a variety of techniques available for introducing nucleic acids into viable cells. The techniques vary depending upon whether the nucleic acid is transferred into cultured cells *in vitro*, or *in vivo* in the cells of the intended host. Techniques suitable for the transfer of nucleic acid into mammalian cells *in vitro* include the use of liposomes, electroporation, microinjection, cell fusion, DEAE-dextran, the calcium phosphate precipitation method, etc. The currently preferred *in vitro* gene transfer techniques include transfection with viral (typically retroviral) vectors and viral coat protein-liposome mediated transfection (Dzau *et al.*, *Trends. In Biotechnology* 11, 205-210 (1993)). In some situations it is desirable to provide the nucleic acid source with an agent that targets the target cells, such as an antibody specific for a cell surface membrane protein or the target cell, a ligand for a receptor on the target cell, etc. Where liposomes are employed, proteins which bind to a cell surface membrane protein associated with endocytosis may be used for targeting and/or to facilitate uptake, e.g. capsid proteins or fragments thereof, tropic for a particular cell type, antibodies for proteins which undergo internalization in cycling, proteins that target intracellular localization and enhance intracellular half-life. The technique of receptor-mediated endocytosis is described, for example, by Wu *et al.*, *J. Biol. Chem.* 262, 4429-4432 (1987); and Wagner *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 87, 3410-3414 (1990). For review of gene marking and gene therapy protocols see Anderson *et al.*, *Science* 256, 808-813 (1992).

- The PRO polypeptides described herein may also be employed as molecular weight markers for protein electrophoresis purposes and the isolated nucleic acid sequences may be used for recombinantly expressing those markers.

- The nucleic acid molecules encoding the PRO polypeptides or fragments thereof described herein are useful for chromosome identification. In this regard, there exists an ongoing need to identify new chromosome markers, since relatively few chromosome marking reagents, based upon actual sequence data are presently available. Each PRO nucleic acid molecule of the present invention can be used as a chromosome marker.

- The PRO polypeptides and nucleic acid molecules of the present invention may also be used for tissue typing, wherein the PRO polypeptides of the present invention may be differentially expressed in one tissue as compared to another. PRO nucleic acid molecules will find use for generating probes for PCR, Northern analysis, Southern analysis and Western analysis.

- The PRO polypeptides described herein may also be employed as therapeutic agents. The PRO polypeptides of the present invention can be formulated according to known methods to prepare pharmaceutically useful compositions, whereby the PRO product hereof is combined in admixture with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier vehicle. Therapeutic formulations are prepared for storage by mixing the active ingredient having the desired degree of purity with optional physiologically acceptable carriers, excipients or stabilizers (Remington's, Pharmaceutical Sciences, 16th edition, Orel, A. Ed. (1980)), in the form of lyophilized formulations or aqueous solutions. Acceptable carriers, excipients or stabilizers are nontoxic to recipients at the

- dosages and concentrations employed, and include buffers such as phosphate, citrate and other organic acids; antioxidants including ascorbic acid; low molecular weight (less than about 10 residues) polypeptides; proteins, such as serum albumin, gelatin or immunoglobulin; hydrophilic polymers such as polyvinylpyrrolidone; amino acids such as glycine, glutamine, asparagine, arginine or lysine; monosaccharides, disaccharides and other carbohydrates including glucose, mannose, or dextrins; chelating agents such as EDTA; sugar alcohols such as mannitol or sorbitol; salt-forming counterions such as sodium; and/or nonionic surfactants such as TWEEN™, PLURONIC™ or PEG.

- The formulations to be used for *in vivo* administration must be sterile. This is readily accomplished by filtration through sterile filtration membranes, prior to or following lyophilization and reconstitution.

- Therapeutic compositions herein generally are placed into a container having a sterile access port, for example, an intravenous solution bag or vial having a stopper pierceable by a hypodermic injection needle.

- The route of administration is in accord with known methods, e.g. injection or infusion by intravenous, intraperitoneal, intracerebral, intramuscular, intracocular, intracardial or intralateral routes, topical administration, or by sustained release systems.

- Dosages and desired drug concentrations of pharmaceutical compositions of the present invention may vary depending on the particular use envisioned. The determination of the appropriate dosage or route of administration is well within the skill of an ordinary physician. Animal experiments provide reliable guidance for the determination of effective doses for human therapy. Intracapsid sealing of effective doses can be performed following the principles laid down by Mordenti, J. and Chappell, W. "The use of intracapsid sealing in toxicokinetics" In Toxicokinetics and New Drug Development, Yasochi *et al.*, Eds., Pergamon Press, New York 1989, pp. 42-96.

- When *in vivo* administration of a PRO polypeptide or agonist or antagonist thereof is employed, normal dosage amounts may vary from about 10 ng/kg to up to 100 mg/kg of mammalian body weight or more per day, preferably about 1 µg/kg/day to 10 mg/kg/day, depending upon the route of administration. Guidance as to particular dosages and methods of delivery is provided in the literature; see, for example, U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,657,760; 5,206,344; or 5,223,212. It is anticipated that different formulations will be effective for different treatment compounds and different disorders, that administration targeting one organ or tissue, for example, may necessitate delivery in a manner different from that to another organ or tissue.

- Where sustained-release administration of a PRO polypeptide is desired in a formulation with release characteristics suitable for the treatment of any disease or disorder requiring administration of the PRO polypeptide, microencapsulation of the PRO polypeptide is contemplated. Microencapsulation of recombinant proteins for sustained release has been successfully performed with human growth hormone (rhGH), interferon- γ (rhIFN- γ), interleukin-2, and MN (gp120) Johnson *et al.*, *Nat. Med.*, 2:795-799 (1996); Yasuda, *Biomol. Tech.*, 27:1221-1223 (1992); Hovra *et al.*, *BioTechnology*, 8:755-758 (1990); Chishti, "Design and Production of Single Immunization Vaccines Using Poly(lactic Polylactide Microcapsule Systems," in *Vaccine Design: The Subunit and Adjuvant Approach*, Powell and Newman, eds. (Plenum Press: New York, 1993), pp. 439-462; WO 97/03692, WO 96/40072, WO 96/07399, and U.S. Pat. No. 5,664,010.

- The sustained-release formulations of these proteins were developed using poly(lactic-co-glycolic acid

(PLGA) polymer due to its biocompatibility and wide range of biodegradable properties. The degradation products of PLGA, lactic and glycolic acids, can be cleared quickly within the human body. Moreover, the degradability of this polymer can be adjusted from months to years depending on its molecular weight and composition. Lewis, "Controlled release of bioactive agents from lactide/glycolide polymer," in: M. Chasin and R. Langer (Eds.), *Biodegradable Polymers as Drug Delivery Systems* (Marcel Dekker: New York, 1990), pp. 1-41.

This invention encompasses methods of screening compounds to identify those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). Screening assays for antagonist drug candidates are designed to identify compounds that bind or complex with the PRO polypeptides encoded by the genes identified herein, or otherwise interfere with the interaction of the encoded polypeptides with other cellular proteins. Such screening assays will include assays amenable to high-throughput screening of chemical libraries, making them particularly suitable for identifying small molecule drug candidates.

The assays can be performed in a variety of formats, including protein-protein binding assays, biochemical screening assays, immunosays, and cell-based assays, which are well characterized in the art.

All assays for antagonists are common in that they call for contacting the drug candidate with a PRO polypeptide encoded by a nucleic acid identified herein under conditions and for a time sufficient to allow these two components to interact.

In binding assays, the interaction is binding and the complex formed can be isolated or detected in the reaction mixture. In a particular embodiment, the PRO polypeptide encoded by the gene identified herein or the drug candidate is immobilized on a solid phase, e.g., on a microtiter plate, by covalent or non-covalent attachments. Non-covalent attachment generally is accomplished by coating the solid surface with a solution of the PRO polypeptide and drying. Alternatively, an immobilized antibody, e.g., a monoclonal antibody, specific for the PRO polypeptide to be immobilized can be used to anchor it to a solid surface. The assay is performed by adding the non-immobilized component, which may be labeled by a detectable label, to the immobilized component, e.g., the coated surface containing the anchored component. When the reaction is complete, the non-reacted components are removed, e.g., by washing, and complexes anchored on the solid surface are detected. When the originally non-immobilized component carries a detectable label, the detection of label immobilized on the surface indicates that complexing occurred. Where the originally non-immobilized component does not carry a label, complexing can be detected, for example, by using a labeled antibody specifically binding the immobilized complex.

If the candidate compound interacts with but does not bind to a particular PRO polypeptide encoded by a gene identified herein, its interaction with that polypeptide can be assayed by methods well known for detecting protein-protein interactions. Such assays include traditional approaches, such as, e.g., cross-linking, co-immunoprecipitation, and co-purification through gradients or chromatographic columns. In addition, protein-protein interactions can be monitored by using a yeast-based genetic system described by Fields and Song (Fields and Song, *Nature (London)*, 340:245-246 (1989); Chien et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 88:9578-9583 (1991)) as disclosed by Chervy and Nathans, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 89: 5789-5793 (1991). Many transcriptional activations, such as yeast GAL4, consist of two physically discrete modular domains, one acting

as the DNA-binding domain, the other one functioning as the transcription-activation domain. The yeast expression system described in the foregoing publications (generally referred to as the "two-hybrid system") takes advantage of this property, and employs two hybrid proteins, one in which the target protein is fused to the DNA-binding domain of GAL4, and another, in which candidate activating proteins are fused to the activation domain. The expression of a GAL1-lacZ reporter gene under control of a GAL4-activated promoter depends on reconstitution of GAL4 activity via protein-protein interaction. Columbia containing interacting polypeptides are detected with a chromogenic substrate for β -galactosidase. A complete kit (MATCHMAKER™) for identifying protein-protein interactions between two specific proteins using the two-hybrid technique is commercially available from Clontech. This system can also be extended to map protein domains involved in specific protein interactions as well as to pinpoint amino acid residues that are crucial for these interactions.

Compounds that interfere with the interaction of a gene encoding a PRO polypeptide identified herein and other intra- or extracellular components can be tested as follows: usually a reaction mixture is prepared containing the product of the gene and the intra- or extracellular component under conditions and for a time allowing for the interaction and binding of the two products. To test the ability of a candidate compound to inhibit binding, the reaction is run in the absence and in the presence of the test compound. In addition, a placebo may be added to a third reaction mixture, to serve as positive control. The binding (complex formation) between the test compound and the intra- or extracellular component present in the mixture is monitored as described hereinabove. The formation of a complex in the control reaction(s) but not in the reaction mixture containing the test compound indicates that the test compound interferes with the interaction of the test compound and its reaction partner.

To assay for antagonists, the PRO polypeptide may be added to a cell along with the compound to be screened for a particular activity and the ability of the compound to inhibit the activity of interest in the presence of the PRO polypeptide indicates that the compound is an antagonist to the PRO polypeptide. Alternatively, antagonists may be detected by combining the PRO polypeptide and a potential antagonist with membrane-bound assay. The PRO polypeptide can be labeled, such as by radioactivity, such that the number of PRO polypeptide molecules bound to the receptor can be used to determine the effectiveness of the potential antagonist. The gene encoding the receptor can be identified by numerous methods known to those of skill in the art, for example, ligand panning and FACS sorting. Coligan et al., *Current Protocols in Immunol.* (2): Chapter 3 (1991). Preferably, expression cloning is employed wherein polyadenylated RNA is prepared from a cell responsive to the PRO polypeptide and a cDNA library created from this RNA is divided into pools and used to transfect COS cells or other cells that are not responsive to the PRO polypeptide. Transfected cells that are grown on glass slides are exposed to labeled PRO polypeptide. The PRO polypeptide can be labeled by a variety of means including iodination or inclusion of a recognition site for a site-specific protein kinase. Following fixation and incubation, the slides are subjected to autoradiographic analysis. Positive pools are identified and sub-pools are prepared and re-transfected using an iterative sub-pooling and re-screening process, eventually yielding a single clone that encodes the putative receptor.

5 . As an alternative approach for receptor identification, labeled PRO polypeptide can be photoaffinity-linked with cell membrane or extract preparations that express the receptor molecule. Cross-linked material is resolved by PAGE and exposed to X-ray film. The labeled complex containing the receptor can be excised, resolved into peptide fragments, and subjected to protein micro-sequencing. The amino acid sequence obtained from micro-sequencing would be used to design a set of degenerate oligonucleotide probes to screen a cDNA library to identify the gene encoding the putative receptor.

10 In another assay for antagonists, mammalian cells or a membrane preparation expressing the receptor would be incubated with labeled PRO polypeptide in the presence of the candidate compound. The ability of the compound to enhance or block this interaction could then be measured.

15 More specific examples of potential antagonists include an oligonucleotide that binds to the fusion of immunoglobulin with PRO polypeptide, and, in particular, antibodies including, without limitation, poly- and monoclonal antibodies and antibody fragments, single-chain antibodies, anti-idiotypic antibodies, and chimeric or humanized versions of such antibodies or fragments, as well as human antibodies and antibody fragments. Alternatively, a potential antagonist may be a closely related protein, for example, a mutated form of the PRO polypeptide that recognizes the receptor but imparts no effect, thereby competitively inhibiting the action of the PRO polypeptide.

20 Another potential PRO polypeptide antagonist is an antisense RNA or DNA construct prepared using antisense technology, where, e.g., an antisense RNA or DNA molecule acts to block directly the translation of mRNA by hybridizing to targeted mRNA and preventing protein translation. Antisense technology can be used to control gene expression through triple-helix formation or antisense DNA or RNA, both of which methods are based on binding of a polynucleotide to DNA or RNA. For example, the 5' coding portion of the polynucleotide sequence, which encodes the mature PRO polypeptides herein, is used to design an antisense RNA oligonucleotide of from about 10 to 40 base pairs in length. A DNA oligonucleotide is designed to be complementary to a region of the gene involved in transcription (triple helix - see Lee et al., *Nucl. Acids Res.*, 6:3073 (1979); Cooney et al., *Science*, 241: 456 (1988); Devran et al., *Science*, 251:1360 (1991)), thereby preventing transcription and the production of the PRO polypeptide. The antisense RNA oligonucleotide hybridizes to the mRNA *in vivo* and blocks translation of the mRNA molecule into the PRO polypeptide (antisense - Okano, *Neurochem.*, 56:556) (1991); *Oligodeoxynucleotides as Antisense Inhibitors of Gene Expression* (CRC Press: Boca Raton, FL, 1988). The oligonucleotides described above can also be delivered to cells such that the antisense RNA or DNA may be expressed *in vivo* to inhibit production of the PRO polypeptide. When antisense DNA is used, oligodeoxyribonucleotides derived from the translation-initiation site, e.g., between about -10 and +10 positions of the target gene nucleotide sequence, are preferred.

30 Potential antagonists include small molecules that bind to the active site, the receptor binding site, or growth factor or other relevant binding site of the PRO polypeptide, thereby blocking the normal biological activity of the PRO polypeptide. Examples of small molecules include, but are not limited to, small peptides or peptide-like molecules, preferably soluble peptides, and synthetic non-peptidyl organic or inorganic compounds.

Ribozymes are enzymatic RNA molecules capable of catalyzing the specific cleavage of RNA.

Ribozymes act by sequence-specific hybridization to the complementary target RNA, followed by endonucleolytic cleavage. Specific ribozyme cleavage sites within a potential RNA target can be identified by known techniques. For further details see, e.g., Rossi, *Current Biology*, 4:469-471 (1994), and PCT publication No. WO 97/33551 (published September 18, 1997).

5 Nucleic acid molecules in triple helix formation used to inhibit transcription should be single-stranded and composed of deoxynucleotides. The base composition of these oligonucleotides is designed such that it promotes triple-helix formation via Hoogsteen base-pairing rules, which generally require sizeable stretches of purines or pyrimidines on one strand of a duplex. For further details see, e.g., PCT publication No. WO 97/33551, *supra*.

10 These small molecules can be identified by any one or more of the screening assays discussed hereinabove and/or by any other screening techniques well known for those skilled in the art.

F. Anti-PRO Antibodies

The present invention further provides anti-PRO antibodies. Exemplary antibodies include polyclonal, monoclonal, humanized, bispecific, and heteroconjugate antibodies.

1. Polyclonal Antibodies

20 The anti-PRO antibodies may comprise polyclonal antibodies. Methods of preparing polyclonal antibodies are known to the skilled artisan. Polyclonal antibodies can be raised in a mammal, for example, by one or more injections of an immunizing agent and, if desired, an adjuvant. Typically, the immunizing agent and/or adjuvant will be injected in the mammal by multiple subcutaneous or intraperitoneal injections. The immunizing agent may include the PRO polypeptide or a fusion protein thereof. It may be useful to conjugate the immunizing agent to a protein known to be immunogenic in the mammal being immunized. Examples of such immunogenic proteins include but are not limited to keyhole limpet hemocyanin, serum albumin, bovine thyroglobulin, and soybean trypsin inhibitor. Examples of adjuvants which may be employed include Freund's complete adjuvant and MPL-TDM adjuvant (monophosphoryl Lipid A, synthetic retinoblastoma disaccharomycolate). The immunization protocol may be selected by one skilled in the art without undue experimentation.

2. Monoclonal Antibodies

30 The anti-PRO antibodies may, alternatively, be monoclonal antibodies. Monoclonal antibodies may be prepared using hybridoma methods, such as those described by Kohler and Milstein, *Nature*, 256:495 (1975). In a hybridoma method, a mouse, hamster, or other appropriate host animal, is typically immunized with an immunizing agent to elicit lymphocytes that produce or are capable of producing antibodies that will specifically bind to the immunizing agent. Alternatively, the lymphocytes may be immunized *in vitro*.

35 The immunizing agent will typically include the PRO polypeptide or a fusion protein thereof. Generally, either peripheral blood lymphocytes ("PBLs") are used if cells of human origin are desired, or spleen cells or lymph node cells are used if non-human mammalian sources are desired. The lymphocytes are then fused with an immortalized cell line using a suitable fusing agent, such as polyethylene glycol, to form a

hybridoma cell) (Coding, *Monoclonal Antibodies: Principles and Practices*, Academic Press, (1986) pp. 59-103). Immunized cell lines are usually transformed mammalian cells, particularly myeloma cells of rodent, bovine and human origin. Usually, rat or mouse myeloma cell lines are employed. The hybridoma cells may be cultured in a suitable culture medium that preferably contains one or more substances that inhibit the growth or survival of the unfused, immortalized cells. For example, if the parental cells lack the enzyme hypoxanthine guanine phosphotransferase (HGPRT or HPRT), the culture medium for the hybridomas typically will include hypoxanthine, aminopterin, and thymidine ("HAT medium"), which substances prevent the growth of HGPRT deficient cells.

Preferred immortalized cell lines are those that fuse efficiently, support stable high level expression of antibody by the selected antibody-producing cells, and are sensitive to a medium such as HAT medium. More preferred immortalized cell lines are murine myeloma lines, which can be obtained, for instance, from the Salk Institute Cell Distribution Center, San Diego, California and the American Type Culture Collection, Massachusetts, Virginia. Human myeloma and mouse-human heteromyeloma cell lines also have been described for the production of human monoclonal antibodies (Kosher, *Labman*, 133:3001 (1984); Brodeur et al., *Monoclonal Antibody Production Techniques and Applications*, Marcel Dekker, Inc., New York, (1987) pp. 51-63).

The culture medium in which the hybridoma cells are cultured can then be assayed for the presence of monoclonal antibodies directed against PRO. Preferably, the binding specificity of monoclonal antibodies produced by the hybridoma cells is determined by immunoprecipitation or by an *in vitro* binding assay, such as radioimmunoassay (RIA) or enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). Such techniques and assays are known in the art. The binding affinity of the monoclonal antibody can, for example, be determined by the Scatchard analysis of Munson and Pollard, *Anal. Biochem.*, 107:220 (1980).

After the desired hybridoma cells are identified, the clones may be subcloned by limiting dilution procedures and grown by standard methods (Coding, supra). Suitable culture media for this purpose include, for example, Dulbecco's Modified Eagle's Medium and RPMI-1640 medium. Alternatively, the hybridoma cells may be grown *in vivo* as ascites in a mammal.

The monoclonal antibodies secreted by the subclones may be isolated or purified from the culture medium or ascites fluid by conventional immunoglobulin purification procedures such as, for example, protein A-Sepharose, hydroxyapatite chromatography, gel electrophoresis, dialysis, or affinity chromatography.

The monoclonal antibodies may also be made by recombinant DNA methods, such as those described in U.S. Patent No. 4,816,567. DNA encoding the monoclonal antibodies of the invention can be readily isolated and sequenced using conventional procedures (e.g., by using oligonucleotide probes that are capable of binding specifically to genes encoding the heavy and light chains of murine antibodies). The hybridoma cells of the invention serve as a preferred source of such DNA. Once isolated, the DNA may be placed into expression vectors, which are then transfected into host cells such as simian COS cells, Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) cells, or myeloma cells that do not otherwise produce immunoglobulin protein, to obtain the synthesis of monoclonal antibodies in the recombinant host cells. The DNA also may be modified, for example, by substituting the coding sequence for human heavy and light chain constant domains in place of the homologous murine sequences (U.S. Patent No. 4,816,567; Morrison et al., supra) or by covalently joining to the immunoglobulin coding

sequence all or part of the coding sequence for a non-immunoglobulin polypeptide. Such a non-immunoglobulin polypeptide can be substituted for the constant domains of the invention, or can be substituted for the variable domains of one antigen-combining site of an antibody of the invention to create a chimeric bivalent antibody.

The antibodies may be monovalent antibodies. Methods for preparing monovalent antibodies are well known in the art. For example, one method involves recombinant expression of immunoglobulin light chain and modified heavy chain. The heavy chain is truncated generally at any point in the Fe region so as to prevent heavy chain crosslinking. Alternatively, the relevant cysteine residues are substituted with another amino acid residue or are deleted so as to prevent crosslinking.

In vitro methods are also suitable for preparing monovalent antibodies. Digestion of antibodies to produce fragments thereof, particularly, Fab fragments, can be accomplished using routine techniques known in the art.

3. Human and Humanized Antibodies

The anti-PRO antibodies of the invention may further comprise humanized antibodies or human antibodies. Humanized forms of non-human (e.g., murine) antibodies are chimeric immunoglobulins, immunoglobulin chains or fragments thereof (such as Fv, Fab, Fab', Fab'), or other antigen-binding subsequences of antibodies) which contain minimal sequence derived from non-human immunoglobulin. Humanized antibodies include human immunoglobulins (recipient antibody) in which residues from a complementary determining region (CDR) of the recipient are replaced by residues from a CDR of a non-human species (donor antibody) such as mouse, rat or rabbit having the desired specificity, affinity and capacity. In some instances, Fv framework residues of the human immunoglobulin are replaced by corresponding non-human residues. Humanized antibodies may also comprise residues which are found neither in the recipient antibody nor in the imported CDR or framework sequences. In general, the humanized antibody will comprise substantially all of at least one, and typically two, variable domains, in which all or substantially all of the CDR regions correspond to those of a non-human immunoglobulin and all or substantially all of the FR regions are those of a human immunoglobulin consensus sequence. The humanized antibody optimally also will comprise at least a portion of an immunoglobulin constant region (Fc), typically that of a human immunoglobulin (Jones et al., *Nature*, 321:522-525 (1986); Riechmann et al., *Nature*, 332:323-329 (1988); and Preiner, *Curr. Op. Struct. Biol.*, 2:593-596 (1992)).

Methods for humanizing non-human antibodies are well known in the art. Generally, a humanized antibody has one or more amino acid residues introduced into it from a source which is non-human. These non-human amino acid residues are often referred to as "import" residues, which are typically taken from an "import" variable domain. Humanization can be essentially performed following the method of Winter and co-workers (Jones et al., *Nature*, 321:522-525 (1986); Riechmann et al., *Nature*, 332:323-327 (1988); Verhoeyen et al., *Science*, 229:1354-1356 (1986)), by substituting rodent CDRs or CDR sequences for the corresponding sequences of a human antibody. Accordingly, such "humanized" antibodies are chimeric antibodies (U.S. Patent No. 4,816,567), wherein substantially less than an intact human variable domain has been substituted by the

corresponding sequence from a non-human species. In practice, humanized antibodies are typically human antibodies in which some CDR residues and possibly some FR residues are substituted by residues from analogous sites in rodent antibodies.

- Human antibodies can also be produced using various techniques known in the art, including phage display libraries (Hogerboom and Winter, *J. Mol. Biol.*, 227:381 (1991); Marks et al., *J. Mol. Biol.*, 222:581 (1991)). The techniques of Cole et al. and Boerner et al. are also available for the preparation of human monoclonal antibodies (Cole et al., *Monoclonal Antibodies and Cancer Therapy*, Alan R. Liss, p. 77 (1985) and Boerner et al., *J. Immunol.*, 147(1):86-95 (1991)). Similarly, human antibodies can be made by introducing of human immunoglobulin loci into transgenic animals, e.g., mice in which the endogenous immunoglobulin genes have been partially or completely inactivated. Upon challenge, human antibody production is observed, which closely resembles that seen in humans in all respects, including gene rearrangement, assembly, and antibody repertoire. This approach is described, for example, in U.S. Patent Nos. 5,545,807; 5,545,806; 5,569,825; 5,625,126; 5,633,425; 5,661,016, and in the following scientific publications: Marks et al., *BioTechnology*, 10: 779-783 (1992); Lomberg et al., *Nature* 368:856-859 (1994); Morrison, *Nature* 368: 812-13 (1994); Fishwild et al., *Nature Biotechnology*, 14: 845-51 (1996); Neuberger, *Nature Biotechnology*, 14: 826 (1996); Lomberg and Hwu, *Nat. Rev. Immunol.*, 13: 65-93 (1995).

4. Bispecific Antibodies

- Bispecific antibodies are monoclonal, preferably human or humanized, antibodies that have binding specificities for at least two different antigens. In the present case, one of the binding specificities is for the PRO, the other one is for any other antigen, and preferably for a cell surface protein or receptor or receptor subunit.

- Methods for making bispecific antibodies are known in the art. Traditionally, the recombinant production of bispecific antibodies is based on the co-expression of two immunoglobulin heavy-chain/light-chain pairs, where the two heavy chains have different specificities (Milstein and Cuello, *Nature*, 305:537-539 (1983)). Because of the random assortment of immunoglobulin heavy and light chains, these hybridomas (quadrants) produce a potential mixture of ten different antibody molecules, of which only one has the correct bispecific structure. The purification of the correct molecule is usually accomplished by affinity chromatography steps. Similar procedures are disclosed in WO 93/08529, published 13 May 1993, and in Trautwecker et al., *EMBO J.*, 10:3655-3659 (1991).

- Antibody variable domains with the desired binding specificities (antibody-antigen combining sites) can be fused to immunoglobulin constant domain sequences. The fusion preferably is with an immunoglobulin heavy-chain constant domain, comprising at least part of the hinge, CH2, and CH3 regions. It is preferred to have the first heavy-chain constant region (CH1) combining the site necessary for light-chain binding present in at least one of the fusions. DNAs encoding the immunoglobulin heavy-chain fusions and, if desired, the immunoglobulin light chain, are inserted into separate expression vectors, and are co-transfected into a suitable host organism. For further details of generating bispecific antibodies see, for example, Surtees et al., *Methods in Enzymology*, 121:210 (1986).

- According to another approach described in WO 96/27011, the interface between a pair of antibody molecules can be engineered to maximize the percentage of heterodimers which are recovered from recombinant cell culture. The preferred interface comprises at least a part of the CH3 region of an antibody constant domain. In this method, one or more small amino acid side chains from the interface of the first antibody molecule are replaced with larger side chains (e.g., tyrosine or tryptophan). Complementary "cavities" of identical or similar size to the large side chain(s) are created on the interface of the second antibody molecule by replacing large amino acid side chains with smaller ones (e.g., alanine or threonine). This provides a mechanism for increasing the yield of the heterodimer over other unwanted end-products such as homodimers.

- Bispecific antibodies can be prepared as full length antibodies or antibody fragments (e.g., Fab'), bispecific antibodies). Techniques for generating bispecific antibodies from antibody fragments have been described in the literature. For example, bispecific antibodies can be prepared using chemical linkage. Berzema et al., *Science* 229:81 (1985) describe a procedure wherein intact antibodies are proteolytically cleaved to generate Fab' fragments. These fragments are reduced in the presence of the dithiol complexing agent sodium arsenite to stabilize vicinal dithiols and prevent intermolecular disulfide formation. The Fab' fragments generated are then converted to thionitrobenzoate (TNB) derivatives. One of the Fab'-TNB derivatives is then converted to the Fab'-Abid by reduction with mercaptoethanol and is mixed with an equimolar amount of the other Fab'-TNB derivative to form the bispecific antibody. The bispecific antibodies produced can be used as agents for the selective immobilization of enzymes.

- Fab' fragments may be directly recovered from *E. coli* and chemically coupled to form bispecific antibodies. Shalaby et al., *J. Exp. Med.*, 175:217-225 (1992) describe the production of a fully humanized bispecific antibody F(ab')₂ molecule. Each Fab' fragment was separately recovered from *E. coli* and subjected to directed chemical coupling *in vitro* to form the bispecific antibody. The bispecific antibody thus formed was able to bind to cells overexpressing the ErbB2 receptor and normal human T cells, as well as trigger the lytic activity of human cytotoxic lymphocytes against human breast tumor targets.

- Various techniques for making and isolating bispecific antibody fragments directly from recombinant cell culture have also been described. For example, bispecific antibodies have been produced using leucine zippers. Kostelny et al., *J. Immunol.*, 148(5):1547-1553 (1992). The leucine zipper peptides from the Fos and Jun proteins were linked to the Fab' portions of two different antibodies by gene fusion. The antibody homodimers were reduced at the hinge region to form monomers and then re-oxidized to form the antibody heterodimers. This method can also be utilized for the production of antibody homodimers. The "dibody" technology described by Hollinger et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 90:6444-6448 (1993) has provided an alternative mechanism for making bispecific antibody fragments. The fragments comprise a heavy-chain variable domain (V_H) connected to a light-chain variable domain (V_L) by a linker which is too short to allow pairing between the two domains on the same chain. Accordingly, the V_H and V_L domains of one fragment are forced to pair with the complementary V_L and V_H domains of another fragment, thereby forming two antigen-binding sites. Another strategy for making bispecific antibody fragments by the use of single-chain Fv (scFv) dimers has also been reported. See, Gruber et al., *J. Immunol.*, 152:5368 (1994).

Antibodies with more than two valencies are contemplated. For example, trispecific antibodies can be prepared.

Turt *et al.*, *J. Immunol.*, 147:60 (1991).

Exemplary bispecific antibodies may bind to two different epitopes on a given PRO polypeptide herein. Alternatively, an anti-PRO polypeptide arm may be combined with an arm which binds to a triggering molecule on a leukocyte such as a T-cell receptor molecule (e.g., CD2, CD3, CD28, or B7), or Fc receptors for IgG (FcγR), such as FcγRI (CD64), FcγRII (CD32) and FcγRIII (CD16) so as to focus cellular defense mechanisms to the cell expressing the particular PRO polypeptide. Bispecific antibodies may also be used to localize cytotoxic agents to cells which express a particular PRO polypeptide. These antibodies possess a PRO-binding arm and an arm which binds a cytotoxic agent or a radionuclide chelator, such as EOTUBE, DTPA, DOTA, or TETA. Another bispecific antibody of interest binds the PRO polypeptide and further binds tissue factor (TF).

5. Heteroconjugate Antibodies

Heteroconjugate antibodies are also within the scope of the present invention. Heteroconjugate antibodies are composed of two covalently joined antibodies. Such antibodies have, for example, been proposed to target immune system cells to irradiated cells [U.S. Patent No. 4,676,980], and for treatment of HIV infection [WO 91/00360; WO 92/200373; EP 03089]. It is contemplated that the antibodies may be prepared *in vitro* using known methods in synthetic protein chemistry, including those involving crosslinking agents. For example, immunotoxins may be constructed using a disulfide exchange reaction or by forming a disulfide bond. Examples of suitable reagents for this purpose include iminothiolate and methyl-4-mercaptobutyrimidate and those disclosed, for example, in U.S. Patent No. 4,676,980.

6. Effector Function Engineering

It may be desirable to modify the antibody of the invention with respect to effector function, so as to enhance, e.g., the effectiveness of the antibody in treating cancer. For example, cysteine residue(s) may be introduced into the Fc region, thereby allowing interchain disulfide bond formation in this region. The homodimeric antibody thus generated may have improved internalization capability and/or increased complement-mediated cell killing and antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxicity (ADCC). See Caron *et al.*, *J. Exp. Med.*, 176: 1191-1195 (1992) and Shopp, *J. Immunol.*, 148: 2918-2922 (1992). Homodimeric antibodies with enhanced anti-tumor activity may also be prepared using heterofunctional cross-linkers as described in Wolf *et al.*, *Cancer Research*, 53: 2560-2565 (1993). Alternatively, an antibody can be engineered that has dual Fc regions and may thereby have enhanced complement lysis and ADCC capability. See Stevenson *et al.*, *Anti-Cancer Drug Design*, 3: 219-220 (1989).

7. Immunocongugates

The invention also pertains to immunocongugates comprising an antibody conjugated to a cytotoxic agent such as a chemotherapeutic agent, toxin (e.g., an enzymatically active toxin of bacterial, fungal, plant, or animal origin, or fragments thereof), or a radioactive isotope (i.e., a radionuclide).

Chemotherapeutic agents useful in the generation of such immunocongugates have been described above.

Enzymatically active toxins and fragments thereof that can be used include diphtheria A chain, nonbinding active fragments of diphtheria toxin, exotoxin A chain (from *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*), ricin A chain, abrin A chain, monecin A chain, alpha-sarcin, *Meurizier forfil* protein, dioxin protein, *Physolacca americana* protein (PAF), PAPILL, and PAP-S), monomelic diamine inhibitor, curcin, crotin, saponaria officinalis inhibitor, gelicin, miltogellin, resicocin, phenomycin, enomycin, and the ribonucleases. A variety of radionuclides are available for the production of radioconjugated antibodies. Examples include ²¹³Bi, ¹¹¹In, ⁹⁰Y, and ¹²⁵Ie.

Conjugates of the antibody and cytotoxic agent are made using a variety of bifunctional protein-coupling agents such as N-succinimidyl-3-(2-pyridylthio) propionate (SPDP), iminothiolane (IT), bifunctional derivatives of imidesters (such as dimethyl adipimide HCl), active esters (such as diisocyanidyl suberates), aldehydes (such as glutaraldehyde), bis-acido compounds (such as bis (p-azido-benzoyl) hexanediamine), bis-diisocyanates and bis-active fluorine compounds (such as 1,3-difluoro-2,4-dinitrobenzene). For example, a ricin immunotoxin can be prepared as described in Vistica *et al.*, *Science*, 238: 1098 (1987). Carbon-14-labeled 1-isothiocyanatobenzyl-3-methyldiethylene triaminepenicillamine acid (MX-DTPA) is an exemplary chelating agent for conjugation of radionuclides to the antibody. See WO94/11026.

In another embodiment, the antibody may be conjugated to a "receptor" (such as streptavidin) for utilization in tumor pretargeting wherein the antibody-receptor conjugate is administered to the patient, followed by removal of unbound conjugate from the circulation using a clearing agent and then administration of a "ligand" (e.g., avidin) that is conjugated to a cytotoxic agent (e.g., a radionuclide).

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8. Immunoliposomes

The antibodies disclosed herein may also be formulated as immunoliposomes. Liposomes containing the antibody are prepared by methods known in the art, such as described in Epstein *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 82: 3688 (1985); Hwang *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 77: 4030 (1980); and U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,483,045 and 4,544,545. Liposomes with enhanced circulation time are disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 5,013,556.

Particularly useful liposomes can be generated by the reverse-phase evaporation method with a lipid composition comprising phosphatidylcholine, cholesterol, and PEG-derivatized phosphatidylcholine (PEG-PE). Liposomes are extruded through filters of defined pore size to yield liposomes with the desired diameter. Fcγ fragments of the antibody of the present invention can be conjugated to the liposomes as described in Martin *et al.*, *J. Biol. Chem.*, 257: 286-288 (1982) via a disulfide-interchange reaction. A chemotherapeutic agent (such as Doxorubicin) is optionally contained within the liposome. See Galizon *et al.*, *J. National Cancer Inst.*, 81(19): 1484 (1989).

9. Pharmaceutical Compositions of Antibodies

Antibodies specifically binding a PRO polypeptide identified herein, as well as other molecules identified by the screening assays disclosed hereinbefore, can be administered for the treatment of various disorders in the form of pharmaceutical composition.

If the PRO polypeptide is intracellular and whole antibodies are used as inhibitors, internalizing antibodies are preferred. However, lipofectons or liposomes can also be used to deliver the antibody or an antibody fragment, into cells. Where antibody fragments are used, the smallest inhibitory fragment that specifically binds to the binding domain of the target protein is preferred. For example, based upon the variable-region sequences of an antibody, peptide molecules can be designed that retain the ability to bind the target protein sequence. Such peptides can be synthesized chemically and/or produced by recombinant DNA technology. See, e.g., Marasco *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 90: 7889-7893 (1993). The formation herein may also contain more than one active compound as necessary for the particular indication being treated, preferably those with complementary activities that do not adversely affect each other. Alternatively, or in addition, the composition may comprise an agent that enhances its function, such as, for example, a cytokine agent, cytokine, chemotherapeutic agent, or growth-inhibitory agent. Such molecules are suitably present in combination in amounts that are effective for the purpose intended.

The active ingredients may also be entrapped in microcapsules prepared, for example, by coacervation techniques or by interfacial polymerization, for example, hydroxymethylcellulose or gelatin-microcapsules and poly-(meth)acrylates) microcapsules, respectively, in colloidal drug delivery systems (for example, liposomes, albumin microspheres, microemulsions, nano-particles, and nanocapsules) or in macroemulsions. Such techniques are disclosed in Remington's *Pharmaceutical Sciences*, *supra*.

The formulations to be used for *in vivo* administration must be sterile. This is readily accomplished by filtration through sterile filtration membranes.

Sustained-release preparations may be prepared. Suitable examples of sustained-release preparations include semipermeable matrices of solid hydrophobic polymers containing the antibody, which matrices are in the form of shaped articles, e.g., films, or microcapsules. Examples of sustained-release matrices include polyesters, hydrogels (for example, poly(2-hydroxyethyl-methacrylate), or poly(vinylalcohol)), polyacides (U.S. Pat. No. 3,773,919), copolymers of L-glutamic acid and γ -ethyl-L-glutamate, non-degradable ethylene-vinyl acetate, degradable lactic acid-glycolic acid copolymers such as the LUPRON DEPOT™ (injectable microspheres composed of lactic acid-glycolic acid copolymer and isopropyl acetate), and poly-D-(+)-3-hydroxybutyric acid. While polymers such as ethylene-vinyl acetate and lactic acid-glycolic acid enable release of molecules for over 100 days, certain hydrogels release proteins for shorter time periods. When encapsulated antibodies remain in the body for a long time, they may denature or aggregate as a result of exposure to moisture at 37°C, resulting in a loss of biological activity and possible changes in immunogenicity. Rational strategies can be devised for stabilization depending on the mechanism involved. For example, if the aggregation mechanism is discovered to be intermolecular S-S bond formation through thio-disulfide interchange, stabilization may be achieved by modifying sulphydryl residues, lyophilizing from acidic solutions, controlling moisture content, using appropriate additives, and developing specific polymer matrix compositions.

35 G. Uses for anti-PRO Antibodies

The anti-PRO antibodies of the invention have various utilities. For example, anti-PRO antibodies may be used in diagnostic assays for PRO, e.g., detecting its expression in specific cells, tissues, or serum. Various

diagnostic assay techniques known in the art may be used, such as competitive binding assays, direct or indirect sandwich assays and immunoprecipitation assays conducted in either heterogeneous or homogeneous phases [Zola, *Monoclonal Antibodies: A Manual of Techniques*, CRC Press, Inc. (1987) pp. 147-158]. The antibodies used in the diagnostic assays can be labeled with a detectable moiety. The detectable moiety should be capable of producing, either directly or indirectly, a detectable signal. For example, the detectable moiety may be a radioisotope, such as ^3H , ^{14}C , ^{32}P , ^{35}S , or ^{125}I , a fluorescent or chemiluminescent compound, such as fluorescein isothiocyanate, rhodamine, or luciferin, or an enzyme, such as alkaline phosphatase, beta-galactosidase, or horseradish peroxidase. Any method known in the art for conjugating the antibody to the detectable moiety may be employed, including those methods described by Hunter *et al.*, *Nature*, 145:945 (1962); David *et al.*, *Biochemistry*, 13:1014 (1974); Pain *et al.*, *Immuno. Meth.*, 40:219 (1981); and Nygren, *J. Histochem. and Cytochem.*, 30:407 (1982).

Anti-PRO antibodies also are useful for the affinity purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. In this process, the antibodies against PRO are immobilized on a suitable support, such as Sepharose resin or filter paper, using methods well known in the art. The immobilized antibody then is contacted with a sample containing the PRO to be purified, and thereafter the support is washed with a suitable solvent that will remove substantially all the material in the sample except the PRO, which is bound to the immobilized antibody. Finally, the support is washed with another suitable solvent that will release the PRO from the antibody.

The following examples are offered for illustrative purposes only, and are not intended to limit the scope of the present invention in any way.

All patent and literature references cited in the present specification are hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety.

EXAMPLES

Commercially available reagents referred to in the examples were used according to manufacturer's instructions unless otherwise indicated. The source of those cells identified in the following examples, and throughout the specification, by ATCC accession numbers is the American Type Culture Collection, Manassas, VA.

30 EXAMPLE 1: Extracellular Domain Homology Screening to Identify Novel Polypeptides and cDNA Encoding Thereof

The extracellular domain (ECD) sequences (including the secretion signal sequence, if any) from about 950 known secreted proteins from the Swiss-Prot public database were used to search EST databases. The EST databases included public databases (e.g., Dryhoff, GenBank), and proprietary databases (e.g., LIFESEQ™, Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA). The search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 (Altschul *et al.*, *Methods in Biochemistry*, 266:460-480 (1996)) as a comparison of the ECD protein sequences to a 6 frame translation of the EST sequences. Those comparisons with a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into consensus DNA

sequences with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, WA).

Using this extracellular domain homology screen, consensus DNA sequences were assembled relative to the other identified EST sequences using phrap. In addition, the consensus DNA sequences obtained were often (but not always) extended using repeated cycles of BLAST or BLAST-2 and phrap to extend the consensus sequence as far as possible using the sources of EST sequences discussed above.

Based upon the consensus sequences obtained as described above, oligonucleotides were then synthesized and used to identify by PCR a cDNA library that contained the sequence of interest and for use as probes to isolate a clone of the full-length coding sequence for a PRO polypeptide. Forward and reverse PCR primers generally range from 20 to 30 nucleotides and are often designed to give a PCR product of about 100-1000 bp in length. The probe sequences are typically 40-55 bp in length. In some cases, additional oligonucleotides are synthesized when the consensus sequence is greater than about 1-1.5 kbp. In order to screen several libraries for a full-length clone, DNA from the libraries was screened by PCR amplification, as per Ausubel et al., *Current Protocols in Molecular Biology*, with the PCR primer pair. A positive library was then used to isolate clones encoding the gene of interest using the probe oligonucleotide and one of the primer pairs.

The cDNA libraries used to isolate the cDNA clones were constructed by standard methods using commercially available reagents such as those from Invitrogen, San Diego, CA. The cDNA was primed with oligo dT containing a NotI site, linked with blunt to SalI hemibampered adaptors, cleaved with NotI, sized appropriately by gel electrophoresis, and cloned in a defined orientation into a suitable cloning vector (such as pRKB or pRKB⁺). pRKB is a precursor of pRKS3 that does not contain the SfiI site; see, Holmes et al., *Science*, 253:1278-1280 (1991) in the unique XbaI and NotI sites.

EXAMPLE 2: Isolation of cDNA clones by Amylase Screening

1. Preparation of oligo dT primed cDNA library

mRNA was isolated from a human tissue of interest using reagents and protocols from Invitrogen, San Diego, CA (Fast Track 2). This RNA was used to generate an oligo dT primed cDNA library in the vector pRKS3 using reagents and protocols from Life Technologies, Gaithersburg, MD (Super Script Plasmid System). In this procedure, the double stranded cDNA was sized to greater than 1000 bp and the SalI/NotI linker cDNA was cloned into XbaI/NotI cleaved vector. pRKS3 is a cloning vector that has an *sp6* transcription initiation site followed by an SfiI restriction enzyme site preceding the XbaI/NotI cDNA cloning sites.

2. Preparation of random primed cDNA library

A secondary cDNA library was generated in order to preferentially represent the 5' ends of the primary cDNA clones. *Sp6* RNA was generated from the primary library (described above), and this RNA was used to generate a random primed cDNA library in the vector pST-AMY.0 using reagents and protocols from Life Technologies (Super Script Plasmid System, referenced above). In this procedure the double stranded cDNA was sized to 500-1000 bp, linker with blunt to NotI adaptors, cleaved with SfiI, and cloned into SfiI/NotI cleaved vector. pST-AMY.0 is a cloning vector that has a yeast alcohol dehydrogenase promoter preceding the cDNA cloning sites and the mouse amylase sequence (the mature sequence without the secretion signal)

followed by the yeast alcohol dehydrogenase terminator, after the cloning sites. Thus, cDNAs cloned into this vector that are fused in frame with amylase sequence will lead to the secretion of amylase from appropriately transfected yeast colonies.

3. Transformation and Detection

DNA from the library described in paragraph 2 above was chilled on ice to which was added electrocompetent DH10B bacteria (Life Technologies, 20 ml). The bacteria and vector mixture was then electroporated as recommended by the manufacturer. Subsequently, SOC media (Life Technologies, 1 ml) was added and the mixture was incubated at 37°C for 30 minutes. The transformants were then plated onto 20 standard 150 mm LB plates containing ampicillin and incubated for 16 hours (37°C). Positive colonies were scraped off the plates and the DNA was isolated from the bacterial pellet using standard protocols, e.g., CxCl gradient. The purified DNA was then carried on to the yeast protocols below.

The yeast methods were divided into three categories: (1) Transformation of yeast with the plasmid/cDNA combined vector; (2) Detection and isolation of yeast clones secreting amylase; and (3) PCR amplification of the insert directly from the yeast colony and purification of the DNA for sequencing and further analysis.

The yeast strain used was HD56-5A (ATCC-90783). This strain has the following genotype: MAT alpha, *ura3-52*, *leu2-3*, *leu2-112*, *his3-11*, *his3-15*, *MAL⁺*, *SUC⁺*, *GAL⁺*. Preferably, yeast mutants can be employed that have deficient post-translational pathways. Such mutants may have transacetylase deficient alleles in *sec71*, *sec72*, *sec62*, with truncated *sec71* being most preferred. Alternatively, antagonists (including antisense nucleotides and/or ligands) which interfere with the normal operation of these genes, other proteins implicated in this post translation pathway (e.g., SEC61p, SEC72p, SEC62p, TDI1p or SSA1p-4p) or the complex formation of these proteins may also be preferably employed in combination with the amylase-expressing yeast.

Transformation was performed based on the protocol outlined by Gietz et al., *Nucl. Acids Res.*, 20:1425 (1992). Transformed cells were then inoculated from agar into YEPD complex media broth (100 ml) and grown overnight at 30°C. The YEPD broth was prepared as described in Kaiser et al., *Methods in Yeast Genetics*, Cold Spring Harbor Press, Cold Spring Harbor, NY, p. 207 (1994). The overnight culture was then diluted to about 2×10^6 cells/ml (approx. OD₆₀₀=0.1) into fresh YEPD broth (500 ml) and regrown to 1×10^7 cells/ml (approx. OD₆₀₀=0.4-0.5).

The cells were then harvested and prepared for transformation by transfer into G53 rotor bottles in a Sorval G53 rotor (for 5 minutes, the supernatant discarded), and then resuspended into sterile water, and centrifuged again in 50 ml falcon tubes at 3,500 rpm in a Beckman GS-5KR centrifuge. The supernatant was discarded and the cells were subsequently washed with LAC/TE (10 ml, 10 mM Tris-HCl, 1 mM EDTA pH 7.5, 100 mM Li₂SO₄CH₃), and resuspended into LAC/TE (2.5 ml).

Transformation took place by mixing the prepared cells (100 µl) with freshly denatured single stranded salmon testes DNA (Lofstrand Lab, Gaithersburg, MD) and transforming DNA (1 µg, vol. < 10 µl) in microfuge tubes. The mixture was mixed briefly by vortexing, then 40% PEG/TE (600 µl, 40% polyethylene

glycol-4000, 10 mM Tris-HCl, 1 mM EDTA, 100 mM Li₂OOCCH₃, pH 7.5) was added. This mixture was gently mixed and incubated at 30°C while agitating for 30 minutes. The cells were then heat shocked at 42°C for 15 minutes, and the reaction vessel centrifuged in a microfuge at 12,000 rpm for 5-10 seconds, decanted and resuspended into TE (500 µl, 10 mM Tris-HCl, 1 mM EDTA, pH 7.5) followed by recentrifugation. The cells were then diluted into TE (1 ml) and aliquots (200 µl) were spread onto the selective media previously prepared in 150 mm growth plates (YVR).

Alternatively, instead of multiple small reactions, the transformation was performed using a single, large scale reaction, wherein reagent amounts were scaled up accordingly.

The selective media used was a synthetic complete dextrose agar lacking uracil (SCD-Ura) prepared as described in Kaiser et al., *Methods in Yeast Genetics*, Cold Spring Harbor Press, Cold Spring Harbor, NY, p. 208-210 (1994). Transformants were grown at 30°C for 2-3 days.

The detection of colonies secreting anylase was performed by incubating red starch in the selective growth media. Starch was coupled to the red dye (Reactive Red-120, Sigma) as per the procedure described by Biely et al., *Anal. Biochem.*, 172:176-179 (1988). The coupled starch was incorporated into the SCD-Ura agar plates at a final concentration of 0.15% (w/v), and was buffered with potassium phosphate to a pH of 7.0 (50-100 mM final concentration).

The positive colonies were picked and streaked across fresh selective media (onto 150 mm plates) in order to obtain well isolated and identifiable single colonies. Well isolated single colonies positive for anylase secretion were detected by direct incorporation of red starch into buffered SCD-Ura agar. Positive colonies were determined by their ability to break down starch resulting in a clear halo around the positive colony visualized directly.

4. Isolation of DNA by PCR Amplification.

When a positive colony was isolated, a portion of it was picked by a toothpick and diluted into sterile water (30 µl) in a 96 well plate. At this time, the positive colonies were either frozen and stored for subsequent analysis or immediately amplified. An aliquot of cells (5 µl) was used as a template for the PCR reaction in a 25 µl volume containing: 0.5 µl Klenaq (Clontech, Palo Alto, CA); 4.0 µl 10 mM dNTP's (Perkin Elmer-Cetus); 2.5 µl Klenaq buffer (Clontech); 0.25 µl forward oligo 1; 0.25 µl reverse oligo 2; 12.5 µl distilled water. The sequence of the forward oligonucleotide 1 was:

5'-TGTAACGACGGCCAGTTAATAGACTGCAATTATTAATCT-3' (SEQ ID NO:1)

30 The sequence of reverse oligonucleotide 2 was:

5'-CAGGAAACAGCTATGACACCGTGCACACCTGCATATCCAT-3' (SEQ ID NO:2)

PCR was then performed as follows:

- a. Denature 92°C, 5 minutes
- b. 3 cycles of: Denature 92°C, 30 seconds
Anneal 59°C, 30 seconds
Extend 72°C, 60 seconds
- c. 3 cycles of: Denature 92°C, 30 seconds
Anneal 57°C, 30 seconds

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- d. 25 cycles of: Denature 92°C, 30 seconds
Anneal 55°C, 30 seconds
Extend 72°C, 60 seconds
- e. Hold 4°C

The underlined regions of the oligonucleotides annealed to the ADH promoter region and the anylase region, respectively, and amplified a 307 bp region from vector pGST-AMY.0 when no insert was present. Typically, the first 18 nucleotides of the 5' end of these oligonucleotides contained annealing sites for the sequencing primers. Thus, the total product of the PCR reaction from an empty vector was 343 bp. However, signal sequence-fused cDNA resulted in considerably longer nucleotide sequences.

Following the PCR, an aliquot of the reaction (5 µl) was examined by agarose gel electrophoresis in a 1% agarose gel using a Tris-Borate-EDTA (TBE) buffering system as described by Sambrook et al., *MDA*. Clones resulting in a single strong PCR product larger than 400 bp were further analyzed by DNA sequencing after purification with a 96 Qiaquick PCR cleanup column (Qiagen Inc., Chatsworth, CA).

EXAMPLE 3: Isolation of cDNA Clones Using Signal Algorithm Analysis.

Various polypeptide-encoding nucleic acid sequences were identified by applying a proprietary signal sequence finding algorithm developed by Genentech, Inc. (South San Francisco, CA) upon ESTs as well as clustered and assembled EST fragments from public (e.g., Genbank) and/or private (LIFESEQ®; Invitro Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Palo Alto, CA) databases. The signal sequence algorithm computes a secretion signal score based on the character of the DNA nucleotides surrounding the first and optionally the second methionine codon(s) (ATG) at the 5'-end of the sequence or sequence fragment under consideration. The nucleotides following the first ATG must code for at least 35 unambiguous amino acid without any stop codons. If the first ATG has the required amino acids, the second is not examined. If neither meets the requirement, the candidate sequence is not scored. In order to determine whether the EST sequence contains an authentic signal sequence, the DNA and corresponding amino acid sequences surrounding the ATG codon are scored using a set of seven sensors (evaluation parameters) known to be associated with secretion signals. Use of this algorithm resulted in the identification of numerous polypeptide-encoding nucleic acid sequences.

EXAMPLE 4: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1560.

A consensus DNA sequence was assembled relative to other EST sequences using phrap as described in Example 1 above. This consensus sequence is designated herein as DNA17409. Based on the DNA17409 consensus sequence, oligonucleotides were synthesized: (1) to identify by PCR a cDNA library that contained the sequence of interest, and (2) for use as probes to isolate a clone of the full-length coding sequence for PRO1560.

DNA sequencing of the isolated clones isolated as described above gave the full-length DNA sequence for DNA19902-1669 [Figure 1, SEQ ID NO:3], and the derived protein sequence for PRO1560. The entire coding sequence of DNA19902-1669 is included in Figure 1 (SEQ ID NO:3). Clone

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DNA19902-1669 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 41-43, and an apparent stop codon at nucleotide positions 776-778. The predicted polypeptide precursor is 245 amino acids long. The approximate locations of the signal peptide, transmembrane domains, N-glycosylation sites, N-myristoylation sites, tyrosine kinase phosphorylation sites, and membrane lipoprotein lipid attachment sites are also indicated in Figure 2. Clone DNA19902-1669 has been deposited with the ATCC and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203454. The full-length PRO1560 protein shown in Figure 2 has an estimated molecular weight of about 27,563 daltons and a pI of about 8.36.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 2 (SEQ ID NO-4), revealed sequence identity between the PRO1560 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: AF035453.1, AF035454.1, A15 HUMAN, AF054840.1, CD63 HUMAN, AF053389.1, AF054838.1, AF089749.1, P_R27555, and P_R08834.

EXAMPLE 5: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO444

A cDNA sequence isolated in the amylose screen described in Example 2 above was designated DNA13121. Based upon this sequence, probes were generated and used to screen a human fetal lung library (LIBR25) prepared as described in paragraph 1 of Example 2 above. The cloning vector was pRKS38 (pRKS38 is a precursor of pRKS3D that does not contain the SfiI site; see, Holmes et al., *Science*, 253:1278-1280 (1991)), and the cDNA size cut was less than 2800 bp.

A full length clone was identified that contained a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 608-610 and ending at the stop codon found at nucleotide positions 959-961 (Figure 3, SEQ ID NO-5). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 117 amino acids long, has a calculated molecular weight of approximately 12,692 daltons and an estimated pI of approximately 7.50. Analysis of the full-length PRO444 sequence shown in Figure 4 (SEQ ID NO-6) evidences the presence of a signal peptide at amino acid 1 to about amino acid 16. An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35) evidenced homology between the PRO444 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: CEB44D12.8, P_R88452, YN01_CAEEL, A47312, AF00957.1, and A06133.1. Clone DNA26846-1397 was deposited with the ATCC on October 27, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203406.

EXAMPLE 6: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1018

A cDNA clone (DNA56107-1415) encoding a native human PRO1018 polypeptide was identified by a yeast screen, in a human ovary tumor cDNA library that preferentially represents the 5' ends of the primary cDNA clones. The yeast screen employed identified a single EST clone designated herein as DNA41000. The DNA41000 sequence was then compared to various EST databases including public EST databases (e.g., GenBank), and a proprietary EST database (LIFESEQ[®], Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA) to identify homologous EST sequences. The comparison was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 [Altschul et al., *Methods in Enzymology*, 266:460-480 (1996)]. Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases, 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into

a consensus DNA sequence with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington). This consensus sequence is herein designated DNA44449. Oligonucleotide primers based upon the DNA44449 sequence were then synthesized and employed to screen a human ovary tumor cDNA library which resulted in the identification of the DNA56107-1415 clone shown in Figure 5.

The full-length DNA56107-1415 clone shown in Figure 5 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 129-131 and ending at the stop codon at nucleotide positions 656-658 (Figure 5). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 189 amino acids long (Figure 6). Analysis of the full-length PRO1018 sequence shown in Figure 6 (SEQ ID NO-8) evidences the presence of the following: a signal peptide from about amino acid 1 to about amino acid 24, transmembrane domains from about amino acid 86 to about amino acid 103 and from about amino acid 60 to about amino acid 75 and an amino acid sequence block having homology to G-protein coupled receptor proteins from about amino acid 44 to about amino acid 64. Clone DNA56107-1415 has been deposited with ATCC on October 27, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203405.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 6 (SEQ ID NO-8), evidenced significant homology between the PRO1018 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: CEB0399.4, S59764, YHDT_HJAEN and AEB00675_3.

EXAMPLE 7: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1774

A consensus DNA sequence was assembled relative to other EST sequences using phrap as described in Example 1 above. This consensus sequence is herein designated DNA49797. Based upon an observed homology between the DNA49797 consensus sequence and an EST sequence contained within Incyte EST clone no. 509434, Incyte EST clone no. 509434 was purchased and its insert obtained and sequenced. That sequence is herein shown in Figure 7 and is designated DNA56406-1704.

The entire nucleotide sequence of DNA56406-1704 is shown in Figure 7 (SEQ ID NO-9). Clone DNA56406-1704 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 1111-1113 and ending at the stop codon at nucleotide positions 1068-1070 (Figure 7). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 319 amino acids long (Figure 8). The full-length PRO1773 protein shown in Figure 8 has an estimated molecular weight of about 35,227 daltons and a pI of about 8.97. Analysis of the full-length PRO1773 sequence shown in Figure 8 (SEQ ID NO-10) evidences the presence of the following: a signal peptide from about amino acid 1 to about amino acid 17, a transmembrane domain from about amino acid 136 to about amino acid 152, potential N-glycosylation sites from about amino acid 161 to about amino acid 164, from about amino acid 187 to about amino acid 190 and from about amino acid 253 to about amino acid 256, a glycosaminoglycan attachment site from about amino acid 39 to about amino acid 42 and potential N-myristoylation sites from about amino acid 36 to about amino acid 41, from about amino acid 42 to about amino acid 47, from about amino acid 108 to about amino acid 113, from about amino acid 166 to about amino acid 171, from about amino acid 198 to about amino acid 203 and from about amino acid 207 to about amino acid 212. Clone DNA56406-1704 has been deposited with ATCC on November 17, 1998 and is assigned ATCC

deposit no. 203478.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 8 (SEQ ID NO:10), evidenced significant homology between the PRO1477 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: ROH2_RAT, ROH3_RAT, AR03013_1, ROH1_RAT, AR056194_1, AR037034_1, P_W18337, P_W18328, BDH_HUMAN and BDH_RAT.

EXAMPLE 8: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1477

A consensus DNA sequence was assembled relative to other EST sequences using phrap as described in Example 1 above. This consensus sequence is herein designated DNAS52641. Based on the DNAS2641 consensus sequence, oligonucleotides were synthesized: 1) to identify by PCR a cDNA library that contained the sequence of interest, and 2) for use as probes to isolate a clone of the full-length coding sequence for PRO240.

PCR primers (forward and reverse) were synthesized:

forward PCR primer: 5'-C0CCGAGAAAGGCGGTGATTGACGTC-3' (SEQ ID NO:13)
reverse PCR primer: 5'-CCATCCTCTTCTCCGACAGACGCCG-3' (SEQ ID NO:14)

Additionally, a synthetic oligonucleotide hybridization probe was constructed from the consensus DNAS2641 sequence which had the following nucleotide sequence:

hybridization probe:

5'-GAAGCGCTGTCCAGGCTCTTCAAGTAGTGTTGGCTCGGTC-3' (SEQ ID NO:15)

In order to screen several libraries for a source of a full-length clone, DNA from the libraries was screened by PCR amplification with the PCR primer pair identified above. A positive library was then used to isolate clones encoding the PRO240 gene using the probe oligonucleotide and one of the PCR primers. RNA for construction of the cDNA libraries was isolated from human fetal liver tissue.

DNA sequencing of the clones isolated as described above gave the full-length DNA sequence for PRO1477 (designated herein as DNAS5529-1647 [Figure 9, SEQ ID NO:11], and the derived protein sequence for PRO1477.

The entire nucleotide sequence of DNAS5529-1647 is shown in Figure 9 (SEQ ID NO:11). Clone DNAS5529-1647 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 23-25 and ending in the stop codon at nucleotide positions 2120-2122 (Figure 9). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 699 amino acids long (Figure 10). The full-length PRO240 protein shown in Figure 10 has an estimated molecular weight of about 79,553 daltons and a pI of about 7.83. Analysis of the full-length PRO1477 sequence shown in Figure 10 (SEQ ID NO:12) evidences the presence of the following: transmembrane domains from about amino acid 21 to about amino acid 40 and from about amino acid 84 to about amino acid 105. Clone DNAS5529-1647 has been deposited with ATCC on September 29, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203293.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 10 (SEQ ID NO:12), evidenced significant

homology between the PRO1477 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: CELT03G11_1, CEZC410_4, A54408, SSMAN99MAN_1, GEN12643, GEN12642, AR027156_1, P_W46900, SPAC23A1.4 and DMC86E4_3.

EXAMPLE 9: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1478

A consensus DNA sequence was assembled relative to other EST sequences using phrap as described in Example 1 above. This consensus sequence is designated herein "DNAS2719". Based on the DNAS2719 consensus sequence, oligonucleotides were synthesized: 1) to identify by PCR a cDNA library that contained the sequence of interest, and 2) for use as probes to isolate a clone of the full-length coding sequence for PRO1478.

PCR primers (forward and reverse) were synthesized:

forward PCR primer: 5'GCGAACGCTTCGAGGAGTCTCG3' (SEQ ID NO:18); and
reverse PCR primer: 5'GCGAGTCCGGAAGCCACATGTGTA3' (SEQ ID NO:19).

Additionally, a synthetic oligonucleotide hybridization probe was constructed from the consensus DNAS2719 sequence which had the following nucleotide sequence:

hybridization probe: 5'CTTCTGAGCAGGAAGAAATCCGCGACACATCTACGTGCTCAAC3' (SEQ ID NO:20).

In order to screen several libraries for a source of a full-length clone, DNA from the libraries was screened by PCR amplification with the PCR primer pair identified above. A positive library was then used to isolate clones encoding the PRO1478 gene using the probe oligonucleotide and one of the PCR primers. RNA for construction of the cDNA libraries was isolated from human fetal kidney tissue.

DNA sequencing of the clones isolated as described above gave the full-length DNA sequence for PRO1478 and the derived protein sequence for PRO1478.

The entire coding sequence of PRO1478 is included in Figure 11 (SEQ ID NO:16). Clone DNAS5531-1648 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 77-79 and an apparent stop codon at nucleotide positions 1058-1060 of SEQ ID NO:16. The predicted polypeptide precursor is 327 amino acids long. The type II transmembrane sequence is believed to be at about amino acids 29-49 of SEQ ID NO:17, and an N-glycosylation site is believed to be at about amino acids 154-157 of SEQ ID NO:17. Clone DNAS5531-1648 has been deposited with ATCC and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203286. The full-length PRO1478 protein shown in Figure 12 has an estimated molecular weight of about 37,406 daltons and a pI of about 9.3.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 12 (SEQ ID NO:17), revealed sequence identity between the PRO1478 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: YNA_CAEEL, P_R55706, A38781_1, NALIS_MOUSE, HDNHGT_1, AR04687_1, CEW02B12_11, Y09F_MYCTU, FO10_DROME, and G01936.

EXAMPLE 10: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO81

DNA56862-1343 was identified by applying the proprietary signal sequence finding algorithm described in Example 3 above. Use of the above described signal sequence algorithm allowed identification of an EST cluster sequence from the Incyte database, designated Incyte cluster sequence no. 25507. This EST cluster sequence was then compared to a variety of expressed sequence tag (EST) databases which included public EST databases (e.g., Genbank) and a proprietary EST DNA database (Lifetec[®], Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA) to identify existing homologs. The homology search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 (Altschul et al., *Methods in Enzymology*, 266:460-480 (1996)). Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into a consensus DNA sequence with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington). The consensus sequence obtained therefrom is herein designated as DNA55714.

In light of the sequence homology between the DNA55714 sequence and an EST sequence contained within the Merck EST clone no. AA099445, the Merck EST clone no. AA099445 was purchased and the cDNA insert was obtained and sequenced. The sequence of this cDNA insert is shown in Figure 13 and is herein designated as DNA56862-1343.

Clone DNA56862-1343 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 40-42 and ending at the stop codon at nucleotide positions 259-261 (Figure 13). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 73 amino acids long (Figure 14). The full-length PRO81 protein shown in Figure 14 has an estimated molecular weight of about 7.879 daltons and a pI of about 7.21. Analysis of the full-length PRO81 sequence shown in Figure 14 (SEQ ID NO:22) evidences the presence of the following: a signal peptide from about amino acid 1 to about amino acid 15 and an amino acid sequence block having homology to growth factor and cytokine receptor family proteins from about amino acid 3 to about amino acid 18. Clone DNA56862-1343 has been deposited with ATCC on September 1, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203174.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 14 (SEQ ID NO:22), evidenced significant homology between the PRO81 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: P_W30724, HUMSPA_1, AR022238_1, HHRB_C_P_R39727_P_R39728, TRYT_MERUN, GPR5_HUMAN, AB010366_3 and H8BCLS2_1.

EXAMPLE 11: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO113

A consensus DNA sequence was assembled relative to other EST sequences using phrap as described in Example 1 above. This consensus sequence is designated herein "DNA34025". Based on the DNA34025 consensus sequence, oligonucleotides were synthesized: 1) to identify by PCR a cDNA library that contained the sequence of interest, and 2) for use as probes to isolate a clone of the full-length coding sequence for PRO113.

PCR primers (forward and reverse) were synthesized:

forward PCR primer: 5'GAAGAGCTCACCACATCTGTTGGCC (SEQ ID NO:25); and

EXAMPLE 12: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO194

Additionally, a synthetic oligonucleotide hybridization probe was constructed from the consensus DNA34025 sequence which had the following nucleotide sequence:

hybridization probe: 5'GTAAAGAGAGAGACATCACGTTACCGGATACCAAGGTGTTTATCTCTAA3' (SEQ ID NO:27).

In order to screen several libraries for a source of a full-length clone, DNA from the libraries was screened by PCR amplification with the PCR primer pair identified above. A positive library was then used to isolate clones encoding the PRO113 gene using the probe oligonucleotide and one of the PCR primers. RNA for construction of the cDNA libraries was isolated from human fetal kidney.

DNA sequencing of the clones isolated as described above gave the full-length DNA sequence for PRO113 (designated herein as DNA57254-1477 [Figure 15, SEQ ID NO:23]; and the derived protein sequence for PRO113.

The entire coding sequence of PRO113 is shown in Figure 15 (SEQ ID NO:23). Clone DNA57254-1477 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 214-216, and an apparent stop codon at nucleotide positions 2062-2064 of SEQ ID NO:23. The predicted polypeptide precursor is 616 amino acids long. The transmembrane domain (type II) is believed to be at about amino acids 13-40 of SEQ ID NO:24. The N-glycosylation sites and N-myristoylation sites are indicated in Figure 16. Clone DNA57254-1477 has been deposited with the ATCC and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203289. The full-length PRO113 protein shown in Figure 16 has an estimated molecular weight of about 68,243 daltons and a pI of about 8.66.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 16 (SEQ ID NO:24), revealed sequence identity between the PRO113 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences (data incorporated herein): D86983_1, AS8532, SLIT_DRONE, AB007865_1, AC004142_1, CELT21D12_8, AB003184_1, DMU42767_1, MUSLRP_1 and GPCR_LYVST.

EXAMPLE 12: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO194

Use of the signal sequence algorithm described in Example 3 above allowed identification of an EST cluster sequence from the Incyte database. This EST cluster sequence was then compared to a variety of expressed sequence tag (EST) databases which included public EST databases (e.g., Genbank) and a proprietary EST DNA database (Lifetec[®], Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA) to identify existing homologs. One or more of the ESTs was derived from a human pituitary gland library. The homology search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 (Altschul et al., *Methods in Enzymology*, 266:460-480 (1996)). Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into a consensus DNA sequence with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington). The consensus sequence obtained therefrom is herein designated DNA56511.

In light of the sequence homology between the DNA56511 sequence and an EST contained within the

The full length DNA58732-1650 clone shown in Figure 23 contained a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 320-322 and ending at the stop codon found at nucleotide positions 1322-1324 (Figure 23; SEQ ID NO:40). The predicted polypeptide precursor (Figure 24, SEQ ID NO:41) is 334 amino acids long. The signal peptide is at about amino acids 1-23, and a transmembrane domain is at about amino acids 235-262 of SEQ ID NO:41. The N-glycosylation sites are indicated in Figure 24. PRO1481 has a calculated molecular weight of approximately 36,294 daltons and an estimated pI of approximately 4.98. Clone DNA58732-1650 has been deposited with the ATCC and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203190.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 24 (SEQ ID NO:41), revealed sequence identity between the PRO1481 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences (data incorporated herein): YN21_YEAST, S67770_H30857_YLU2_PICAN, GEN12881_CVY15035_28_TN496_YEAST, ESCI_SCHPO, CEL2K783_1 and S59310.

EXAMPLE 16: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1189

A cDNA sequence isolated in the amylose screen described in Example 2 above is herein designated DNA41784. The DNA41784 sequence was then compared to a variety of expressed sequence tag (EST) databases which included public EST databases (e.g., Genbank) and proprietary EST DNA databases (LIFESEQTM, Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA; and Genentech, South San Francisco, CA) to identify existing homologs. The homology search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 (Altschul et al., *Methods in Enzymology* 266:460-480 (1996)). Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into consensus DNA sequences with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington). The consensus sequence obtained therefrom is herein designated DNA45499.

Based on the DNA45499 sequence, oligonucleotide probes were generated and used to screen a human bone marrow library prepared as described in paragraph 1 of Example 2 above. The cloning vector was pRKS3B (pRKS3B is a precursor of pRKS3D that does not contain the SfiI site; see, Holmes et al., *Science*, 253:1278-1280 (1991)), and the cDNA size cut was less than 2800 bp.

PCR primers (forward and reverse) were synthesized:

forward PCR primer (45499.1L) 5'-GAAAGACACGACGACGAGCTTGC-3' (SEQ ID NO:44)

forward PCR primer (45499.1R) 5'-GGGAACTGCTATGATGCC-3' (SEQ ID NO:45)

reverse PCR primer (45499.2L) 5'-CAGGATCTCTCTTGGACGCTGCAGC-3' (SEQ ID NO:46)

reverse PCR primer (45499.2R) 5'-CTTCTGGAACACATTAAGTTGAGGCA-3' (SEQ ID NO:47)

reverse PCR primer (45499.2L) 5'-CAGGATCTCTCTTGGACGACGAGCTTGC-3' (SEQ ID NO:48)

Additionally, a synthetic oligonucleotide hybridization probe was constructed from the DNA45499 sequence which had the following nucleotide sequence:

hybridization probe (45499.2L)

5'-CGCCCTTACCGCGCAGCCGAAAGATTCACTATGTGGAAATCCGCTCAAT-3' (SEQ ID NO:49).

In order to screen several libraries for a source of a full-length clone, DNA from the libraries was screened by PCR amplification with the PCR primer pair identified above. A positive library was then used to isolate clones encoding the PRO1189 gene using the probe oligonucleotide and one of the PCR primers.

A full length clone was identified that contained a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 79-81, and a stop signal at nucleotide positions 668-670 (Figure 25; SEQ ID NO:42). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 263 amino acids long has a calculated molecular weight of approximately 29,741 daltons and an estimated pI of approximately 5.74. Additional features include a type II transmembrane domain at about amino acids 53-75 and a potential N-glycosylation site at about amino acids 166-169.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 26 (SEQ ID NO:43), evidenced significant homology between the PRO1189 amino acid sequence and Dayhoff sequences MUSE2A_1 and HS096H22_1. Additionally, some homology was revealed between the PRO1189 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: AF017985_1, CBRO1D9_2, T79602, and CHPD8BAG_1.

Clone DNA58828-1519 has been deposited with ATCC and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203172.

EXAMPLE 17: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1415

Use of the signal sequence algorithm described in Example 3 above allowed identification of an EST cluster sequence from the Incyte database, designated Incyte EST cluster sequence no. 159018. This EST cluster sequence was then compared to a variety of expressed sequence tag (EST) databases which included public EST databases (e.g., Genbank) and a proprietary EST DNA database (LifeSeq[®], Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA) to identify existing homologs. The homology search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 (Altschul et al., *Methods in Enzymology* 266:460-480 (1996)). Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into a consensus DNA sequence with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington). The consensus sequence obtained therefrom is herein designated DNA55720.

In light of the sequence homology between the DNA55720 sequence and an EST sequence contained within the Incyte EST clone no. 4081476, the Incyte EST clone no. 4081476 was purchased and the cDNA insert was obtained and sequenced. The sequence of this cDNA insert is shown in Figure 27 and is herein designated as DNA58852-1637.

Clone DNA58852-1637 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 148-150 and ending at the stop codon at nucleotide positions 997-999 (Figure 27). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 263 amino acids long (Figure 28). The full-length PRO1415 protein shown in Figure 28 has an estimated molecular weight of about 29,191 daltons and a pI of about 4.52. Analysis of the full-length PRO1415 sequence shown in Figure 28 (SEQ ID NO:50) evidences the presence of the following: a signal peptide from about amino acid 1 to about amino acid 25, a transmembrane domain from about amino acid 94 to about amino acid 118 and potential N-glycosylation sites from about amino acid 18 to about amino acid 23, from about amino acid 40 to about amino acid 45, from about amino acid 46 to about amino acid

51. from about amino acid 145 to about amino acid 150, from about amino acid 192 to about amino acid 197, from about amino acid 193 to about amino acid 198, from about amino acid 211 to about amino acid 216, from about amino acid 238 to about amino acid 243 and from about amino acid 242 to about amino acid 247. Clone DNAS38832.1637 has been deposited with ATCC on September 22, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203271.

5 An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 28 (SEQ ID NO:30), evidenced significant homology between the PRO1415 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: HSU66616.1, P_W24017, A38219, CD30_HUMAN, HSU78971.1, P_W22214, NFM_HUMAN, ADH1_ASPFL, PAU93274.5 and CENB_MOUSE.

EXAMPLE 18: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1411

10 Use of the signal sequence algorithm described in Example 3 above allowed identification of an EST cluster sequence from an Incyte database. This EST cluster sequence was then compared to a variety of expressed sequence tag (EST) databases which included public EST databases (e.g., GenBank) and a proprietary EST DNA database (LIFESEQ[®], Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA) to identify existing homologs. One or more of the ESTs were derived from a thyroid tissue library. The homology search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 (Altschul et al., *Methods in Enzymology* 266:460-480 (1996)). Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into a consensus DNA sequence with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington). The consensus sequence obtained therefrom is herein designated DNAS6013.

20 In light of the sequence homology between the DNAS6013 sequence and an EST sequence contained within the Incyte EST 1444225, the clone including this EST was purchased and the cDNA insert was obtained and sequenced. The sequence of this cDNA insert is shown in Figure 29 and is herein designated as DNAS9212-1627.

25 The full length clone shown in Figure 29 contained a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 184-186 and ending at the stop codon found at nucleotide positions 1504-1506 (Figure 29; SEQ ID NO:51). The predicted polypeptide precursor (Figure 30, SEQ ID NO:52) is 440 amino acids long. The signal peptide is at about amino acids 1-21, and the cell attachment site is at about amino acids 301-303 of SEQ ID NO:52. PRO1411 has a calculated molecular weight of approximately 42,208 daltons and an estimated pI of approximately 6.36. Clone DNAS9212.1627 was deposited with the ATCC on September 9, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203245.

30 An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 30 (SEQ ID NO:52), revealed sequence identity between the PRO1411 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences (data from database incorporated herein): M7V023.19, P_R03507, P_W26348, P_P82962, AF000949.1, EBNI_EBV, P_R95107, GRP7_PHAVU, P_R81318, and S74439.1.

EXAMPLE 19: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1295

5 Use of the signal sequence algorithm described in Example 3 above allowed identification of an EST cluster sequence from the Incyte database. This EST cluster sequence was then compared to a variety of expressed sequence tag (EST) databases which included public EST databases (e.g., GenBank) and a proprietary EST DNA database (LIFESEQ[®], Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA) to identify existing homologs. One or more of the ESTs was derived from a thymus tissue library. The homology search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 (Altschul et al., *Methods in Enzymology* 266:460-480 (1996)). Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into a consensus DNA sequence with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington). The consensus sequence obtained therefrom is herein designated DNAS6262.

10 In light of the sequence homology between the DNAS6262 sequence and an EST contained within the Incyte EST 3743334, the clone including this EST was purchased and the cDNA insert was obtained and sequenced. The sequence of this cDNA insert is shown in Figure 31 and is herein designated as DNAS9218-1559.

15 The full length clone shown in Figure 31 contained a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 207-209 and ending at the stop codon found at nucleotide positions 1067-1069 (Figure 31; SEQ ID NO:53). The predicted polypeptide precursor (Figure 32, SEQ ID NO:54) is 280 amino acids long. The signal peptide is at about amino acids 1-18 of SEQ ID NO:54. A targeting signal and N-glycosylation site are also indicated in Figure 34. PRO1295 has a calculated molecular weight of approximately 30,163 daltons and an estimated pI of approximately 6.87. Clone DNAS9218-1559 was deposited with the ATCC on September 29, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203287.

20 An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 32 (SEQ ID NO:54), revealed sequence identity between the PRO1295 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences (data incorporated herein): A801099.1, ILVE_MYCTU, ATTECK_2, AF010496.27, P_R13346, 53719, PER_DRONS, L2MU_ADECC and P_W34038.

EXAMPLE 20: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1359

25 Use of the signal sequence algorithm described in Example 3 above allowed identification of an EST cluster sequence from an Incyte database. This EST cluster sequence was then compared to a variety of expressed sequence tag (EST) databases which included public EST databases (e.g., GenBank) and a proprietary EST DNA database (LIFESEQ[®], Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA) to identify existing homologs. One or more of the ESTs was derived from a sigmoid colon tissue library. The homology search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 (Altschul et al., *Methods in Enzymology* 266:460-480 (1996)). Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into a consensus DNA sequence with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington). The consensus sequence obtained therefrom is herein

designated DNAS58263.

In light of the sequence homology between the DNAS58263 sequence and the hcyrc EST 1931418, the clone including this EST was purchased and the cDNA insert was obtained and sequenced. The sequence of this cDNA insert is shown in Figure 33 and is herein designated as DNAS9219-1613.

The full length clone shown in Figure 33 contained a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 184-186 and ending at the stop codon found at nucleotide positions 1081-1083 (Figure 33; SEQ ID NO:53). The predicted polypeptide precursor (Figure 34, SEQ ID NO:56) is 299 amino acids long. The transmembrane domain is at about amino acids 9-31 of SEQ ID NO:56. N-glycosylation sites are at about amino acids 64-67 and 115-118 of SEQ ID NO:56. PRO1359 has a calculated molecular weight of approximately 34,291 daltons and an estimated pI of approximately 9.87. Clone DNAS9219-1613 was deposited with the ATCC on September 15, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203220.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 34 (SEQ ID NO:50), revealed sequence identity between the PRO1359 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences (data incorporated herein): GBM14384, P_R78622, A23699_1, P_R65244, A54898, AF059321_1, RN059938_1, BTNNAST6_1, P_R73199 and P_R63216.

EXAMPLE 21: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1190

The method described in Example 1 above allowed the identification of a single Merck/Washington University EST sequence, EST no. A4339802, which is designated herein as "DNAS3943". Based on the DNAS3943 sequence, oligonucleotides were synthesized: 1) to identify by PCR a cDNA library that contained the sequence of interest, and 2) for use as probes to isolate a clone of the full-length coding sequence for PRO1190.

PCR primers (forward and reverse) were synthesized:

25 forward PCR primer: (53943.f1) GGGAAACACACGACGTCATTCCTGCC (SEQ ID NO:59)

reverse PCR primer: (53943.r1) GCACACGTAGGCTGTGCTGGAGC (SEQ ID NO:60)

Additionally, a synthetic oligonucleotide hybridization probe was constructed from the DNAS3943 sequence which had the following nucleotide sequence:

30 hybridization probe: (53943.p1) CACCCCAAGGCCAGGTCCGGTACAGCGTCAACACAGAGTGG (SEQ ID NO:61)

In order to screen several libraries for a source of a full-length clone, DNA from the libraries was screened by PCR amplification with the PCR primer pair identified above. A positive library was then used to isolate clones encoding the PRO1190 gene using the probe oligonucleotide and one of the PCR primers. RNA for construction of the cDNA libraries was isolated from human bone marrow.

35 DNA sequencing of the clones isolated as described above gave the full-length DNA sequence for PRO1190 (designated herein as DNAS9586-1520 [Figure 35, SEQ ID NO:57]) and the derived protein sequence for PRO1190.

The entire coding sequence of PRO1190 is shown in Figure 35 (SEQ ID NO:57). Clone DNAS9586-1520 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 340-342 and an apparent stop codon at nucleotide positions 3685-3687. The predicted polypeptide precursor is 1115 amino acids long. The full-length PRO1190 protein shown in Figure 36 has an estimated molecular weight of about 121,188 daltons and a pI of about 7.07. Other features of the PRO1190 protein include: two transmembrane domains at amino acids 16-30 and 854-879; a cytochrome P450 system heme iron ligand signature at amino acids 1051-1060; an N-6 alanine-specific DNA methylase signature at amino acids 1045-1051; and potential N-glycosylation sites at amino acids 65-68, 76-79, 98-101, 189-192, 275-278, 518-521, 726-729, and 760-763. Clone DNAS9586-1520 was deposited with the ATCC on September 29, 1998, and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203288.

10 An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 36 (SEQ ID NO:58), revealed homology between the PRO1190 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: AF004840_1, AF004841_1, AF026465_1, HSU72391_1, P_R13144, AXOL_HUMAN, GEN13349, J58164, DB7212_1, A53449, and D66983_1, and KIAA0230.

EXAMPLE 22: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1772

A consensus DNA sequence was assembled relative to other EST sequences using phrap as described in Example 1 above. This consensus sequence is herein designated DNAS43120. Based on the DNAS43120 consensus sequence, oligonucleotides were synthesized: 1) to identify by PCR a cDNA library that contained the sequence of interest, and 2) for use as probes to isolate a clone of the full-length coding sequence for PRO1772.

PCR primers (forward and reverse) were synthesized:

25 forward PCR primer: (45120.f1) 5'-CCTTCACCTGCGAGTACACCATGGGCC-3' (SEQ ID NO:64)

reverse PCR primer: (45120.r1) 5'-GTCCACACACAGCTGTGGCAGCTGAG-3' (SEQ ID NO:65)

Additionally, a synthetic oligonucleotide hybridization probe was constructed from the consensus DNAS43120 sequence which had the following nucleotide sequence

30 hybridization probe: (45120.p1) 5'-CCAGTTCAGACACACATGTACACCAACGTCAGCGGATTTGACAAGC-3' (SEQ ID NO:66)

RNA for construction of the cDNA libraries was isolated from human bone marrow tissue.

DNA sequencing of the clones isolated as described above gave the full-length DNA sequence for PRO1772 (designated herein as DNAS9817-1703 [Figure 37, SEQ ID NO:67]) and the derived protein sequence for PRO1772.

35 The entire nucleotide sequence of DNAS9817-1703 is shown in Figure 37 (SEQ ID NO:62). Clone DNAS9817-1703 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 93-95 and ending at the stop codon at nucleotide positions 1534-1536 (Figure 37). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 487 amino acids long (Figure 38). The full-length PRO1772 protein shown in Figure 38 has an estimated molecular weight of about 53,569 daltons and a pI of about 7.68. Analysis of the full-length

PRO11772 sequence shown in Figure 38 (SEQ ID NO:63) evidences the presence of the following: a signal peptide from about amino acid 1 to about amino acid 36, a transmembrane domain from about amino acid 313 to about amino acid 331, potential N-glycosylation sites from about amino acid 119 to about amino acid 122, from about amino acid 184 to about amino acid 187, from about amino acid 243 to about amino acid 246 and from about amino acid 333 to about amino acid 336, potential N-myristoylation sites from about amino acid 41 to about amino acid 46, from about amino acid 59 to about amino acid 64, from about amino acid 73 to about amino acid 78, from about amino acid 133 to about amino acid 138, from about amino acid 182 to about amino acid 187, from about amino acid 194 to about amino acid 199, from about amino acid 324 to about amino acid 329, from about amino acid 354 to about amino acid 359, from about amino acid 357 to about amino acid 362, from about amino acid 394 to about amino acid 399, from about amino acid 427 to about amino acid 432 and from about amino acid 472 to about amino acid 477 and a prokaryotic membrane lipoprotein lipid attachment site from about amino acid 136 to about amino acid 146. Clone DNAS9817-1703 has been deposited with ATCC on November 17, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203470.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 38 (SEQ ID NO:63), evidenced significant homology between the PRO11772 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: P_R30823, MDP1_PIG, MDP1_HUMAN, P_R13857, P_R33920, MDP1_MOUSE, P_R30822, IC222, CELP3C6_2 and MYO22_13.

EXAMPLE 23: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1248.

Use of the signal sequence algorithm described in Example 3 above allowed identification of an EST cluster sequence from the Incyte database, designated Incyte EST cluster sequence no. 7494. This EST cluster sequence was then compared to a variety of expressed sequence tag (EST) databases which included public EST databases (e.g., GenBank) and a proprietary EST DNA database (Lifetech[®], Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA) to identify existing homologues. The homology search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 (Altschul et al., *Methods in Enzymology* 256:460-480 (1996)). Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into a consensus DNA sequence with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington). The consensus sequence obtained therefrom is herein designated DNAS6056.

In light of the sequence homology between the DNAS6056 sequence and an EST contained within the Merck EST clone no. AA60441, the Merck EST clone no. AA60441 was purchased and the cDNA insert was obtained and sequenced. The sequence of this cDNA insert is shown in Figure 39 and is herein designated as DN60278-1530.

Clone DN60278-1530 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 122-124 and ending at the stop codon at nucleotide positions 671-673 (Figure 39). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 183 amino acids long (Figure 40). The full-length PRO1248 protein shown in Figure 40 has an estimated molecular weight of about 20,574 daltons and a pI of about 6.60. Analysis of the full-length PRO1248 sequence shown in Figure 40 (SEQ ID NO:58) evidences the presence of the

following: a signal peptide from about amino acid 1 to about amino acid 20, a transmembrane domain from about amino acid 90 to about amino acid 112 and potential N-glycosylation sites from about amino acid 21 to about amino acid 24, from about amino acid 38 to about amino acid 41 and from about amino acid 47 to about amino acid 50. Clone DN60278-1530 has been deposited with ATCC on September 1, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203170.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 40 (SEQ ID NO:60), evidenced significant homology between the PRO1248 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: AF026198_5, CELR12C12_5, PNB563, S64541_1, PNB564, P_R44881 and XLU78189_1.

EXAMPLE 24: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1316.

The extracellular domain (ECD) which includes the signal sequence, if any, of publicly available databases known to contain secreted sequences were used to search various publicly available EST (Expressed Sequence Tag) databases (GenBank, Merck/Wash. U). The search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 (Altschul et al., *Methods in Enzymology* 256:460-480 (1996)) as a comparison of the ECD protein sequences to a 6 frame translation of the EST sequences. Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into consensus DNA sequences with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, WA).

The above search resulted in the identification of the EST, designated W55979 which showed homology with the secreted protein Dkk-1. The clone corresponding to EST W55979 (clone RNH119W) was purchased from Merck/Washington University and the cDNA insert was obtained and sequenced in its entirety.

The nucleic acid sequence corresponding to the full length PRO1316 (designated DN66068-1577) encoded by the purchased clone, is shown in Figure 41 (SEQ ID NO:69). DN66068-1577 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 211-213, and a stop codon at nucleotide positions 988-990 (Figure 42; SEQ ID NO:70). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 239 amino acids long. Additional regions of significant interest include the nucleotide residues encoding the signal peptide (211-283), an N-glycosylation site (364-366), and the Zn(2)-Cys(6) binuclear cluster domain (503-635). Clone DN66068-1577 has been deposited with ATCC and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203126. The full-length PRO1316 protein shown in Figure 42 has an estimated molecular weight of about 28,447 daltons and a pI of about 9.48.

Based on a BLAST and FASTA sequence alignment analysis (using the ALIGN computer program) of the full-length sequence, PRO1316 shows significant amino acid sequence identity to the diskopf family of proteins. Additionally, DN66068 has shown homology to AF034933_1, LPF4 CHICK, COL_RABIT, YO6 CAREL, MTB6_HUMAN, CONO_LYMST, S4103, D63483_1, D68564_1 and AB001978_1.

EXAMPLE 25: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1197.

An initial DNA sequence, referred to herein as DN456267, was identified using a yeast screen, in a human SK-Lu-1 adenocarcinoma cDNA library that preferentially represents the 5' ends of the primary cDNA

clones. DNA56267 was used to synthesize oligonucleotides for use as probes to isolate a clone of the full-length coding sequence for PRO1197 from a human breast carcinoma cDNA library.

SEQ ID NO:73: 5'-ATTTCATGGCAAAATATTTCCTCCCTCCG- (forward);

SEQ ID NO:74: 5'TGGTAACTGGCCCAAACTCCGG3' (reverse); and

SEQ ID NO:75: 5'TTAAAGTCATCCGCTCCTGCTCAGAGATTGGAGAGCTTGCAACCAAA3' (probe).

5 The full length DNA60611-1524 clone shown in Figure 43 contained a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 311-313 and ending at the stop codon found at nucleotide positions 1400-1402 (Figure 43; SEQ ID NO:71). The predicted polypeptide precursor (Figure 44, SEQ ID NO:72) is 363 amino acids long. The signal peptide is at about amino acids 1-24 of SEQ ID NO:72. PRO1197 has a calculated molecular weight of approximately 38,825 daltons and an estimated pI of approximately 9.88. Clone DNA60611-1524 has been deposited with ATCC and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203175.

15 An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 44 (SEQ ID NO:72), revealed sequence identity between the PRO1197 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences (information from database incorporated herein): Y144_HUMAN, 147141 (a gastric mucin, mucins are described in *Ann. NY Acad. Sci.*, 140(2):804-834 (1967), AMYH_YEAST, CELK0649.3, CELZK783.1, HKRI_YEAST, ABB03521.1, D87895.1, S61993 and YW96_YEAST.

20 EXAMPLE 26: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1293

Use of the signal sequence algorithm described in Example 3 above allowed identification of an EST cluster sequence from the Incyte database, designated Incyte EST cluster sequence no. 115204. This EST cluster sequence was then compared to a variety of expressed sequence tag (EST) databases which included public EST databases (e.g., GenBank) and a proprietary EST DNA database (Lifetarg[®], Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA) to identify existing homologies. The homology search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 (Altschul et al., *Methods in Enzymology*, 266:460-480 (1996)). Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into a consensus DNA sequence with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington). The consensus sequence obtained herefrom is herein designated DNA56572.

30 In light of the sequence homology between the DNA56572 sequence and an EST contained within the Incyte EST clone no. 2066119, the Incyte EST clone no. 2066119 was purchased and the cDNA insert was obtained and sequenced. The sequence of this cDNA insert is shown in Figure 45 and is herein designated as DNA60618-1357.

35 Clone DNA60618-1357 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 37-39 and ending at the stop codon at nucleotide positions 1060-1062 (Figure 45). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 341 amino acids long (Figure 46). The full-length PRO1293 protein shown in Figure 46 has an estimated molecular weight of about 38,070 daltons and a pI of about 6.88. Analysis

of the full-length PRO1293 sequence shown in Figure 46 (SEQ ID NO:77) evidences the presence of the following: a signal peptide from about amino acid 1 to about amino acid 19, a transmembrane domain from about amino acid 237 to about amino acid 262, a potential N-glycosylation site from about amino acid 205 to about amino acid 208, a cell attachment sequence from about amino acid 151 to about amino acid 152, and an amino acid sequence block having homology to coproporphyrinogen III oxidase proteins from about amino acid 115 to about amino acid 140. Clone DNA60618-1357 has been deposited with ATCC on September 29, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203292.

5 An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 46 (SEQ ID NO:77), evidenced significant homology between the PRO1293 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: HSVCDS4_1, A33_HUMAN, AF009220_1, HSU82279_1, AF004230_1, P_R13272, AF004231_1, AF043644_1, S44125 and HSICGHCS_1.

EXAMPLE 27: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1380

15 A cDNA sequence isolated in the amylose screen described in Example 2 above is herein designated DNA45776. Based on the DNA45776 sequence, oligonucleotide probes were generated and used to screen a human retina library prepared as described in paragraph 1 of Example 2 above. The cloning vector was pRKS5 (pRKS5 is a precursor of pRKS10 that does not contain the SfiI site; see: Holmes et al., *Science*, 223:1278-1280 (1991)), and the cDNA size cut was less than 2800 bp.

PCR primers (forward and reverse) were synthesized:

20 forward PCR primer (45776.F1), 5'-TTTGGGGTTCACCATTTCTCTCC-3' (SEQ ID NO:80) and reverse PCR primer (45776.R1), 5'-CGTAGGTGACACAGAACCCACAG-3' (SEQ ID NO:81).

Additionally, a synthetic oligonucleotide hybridization probe was constructed from the DNA45776 sequence which had the following nucleotide sequence:

hybridization probe (45776.H1)

25 5'-TACGGCATGACCGGCTCCTTCTATGAGGAATCCAGCAGCACTGATAT-3' (SEQ ID NO:82).

In order to screen several libraries for a source of a full-length clone, DNA from the libraries was screened by PCR amplification with the PCR primer pair identified above. A positive library was then used to isolate clones encoding the PRO1380 gene using the probe oligonucleotide and one of the PCR primers.

30 A full length clone was identified that contained a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 36-38, and a stop signal at nucleotide positions 1461-1463 (Figure 47; SEQ ID NO:78). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 470 amino acids long has a calculated molecular weight of approximately 51,715 daltons and an estimated pI of approximately 7.86. Additional features include transmembrane domains at about amino acids 50-74, 105-127, 135-153, 163-183, 228-252, 305-330, and 448-472; potential N-glycosylation sites at about amino acids 14-17 and 84-87; and a dihydrobiotic redoxase signature at about amino acids 60-68.

35 An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 48 (SEQ ID NO:79), evidenced homology

between the PRO1380 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: HSU81173_1, CEZK809_6, CEK02E11_1, AF04102_1, J04196, CEP36H2_2, P_R92315, YAC2_YEAST, F1707_13, and CEF44D12_3. Clone DNA60740-1615 was deposited with the ATCC on November 3, 1998, and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203456.

5 EXAMPLE 28: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1265

Use of the signal sequence algorithm described in Example 3 above allowed identification of an EST cluster sequence from the LIFESeq® database, designated EST Cluster No. 86995. This EST cluster sequence was then compared to a variety of expressed sequence tag (EST) databases which included public EST databases (e.g., Genbank) and a proprietary EST DNA database (LIFESeq®, Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA) to identify existing homologues. The homology search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 (Altschul et al., *Methods in Enzymology*, 266:460-480 (1996)). Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into a consensus DNA sequence with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington). One or more of the ESTs used in the assembly was derived from a cDNA library prepared from RNA isolated from inflamed human adenoid tissue. The consensus sequence obtained therefrom is herein designated DNA5717.

In light of the sequence homology between the DNA5717 sequence and an EST sequence contained within Incyte EST no. 20965, EST clone no. 20965 was purchased and the cDNA insert was obtained and sequenced. The sequence of this cDNA insert is shown in Figure 49 and is herein designated as DNA60764. The full length clone shown in Figure 49 contained a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 79-81 and ending at the stop codon found at nucleotide positions 1780-1782 (Figure 49; SEQ ID NO:83). The predicted polypeptide precursor (Figure 50, SEQ ID NO:84) is 567 amino acids long. PRO1265 has a calculated molecular weight of approximately 62,881 daltons and an estimated pI of approximately 8.97. Additional features include a signal peptide sequence at about amino acids 1-21; potential N-glycosylation sites at about amino acids 54-57, 134-137, 220-223, and 359-362; and a region having amino acid sequence identity with D-amino acid oxidase proteins at about amino acids 61-80.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 50 (SEQ ID NO:84), revealed significant sequence identity between the PRO1265 amino acid sequence and Dayhoff sequence no. MMUT0429_1. Sequence homology was also found to exist between the full-length sequence shown in Figure 50 (SEQ ID NO:84) and the following additional Dayhoff sequences: BC542A_1, E69899, S76390, MT014_14, AOFB_HUMAN, ZM0002204_1, S45812_1, DBRNAPD_1, and CRT1_S0YBN.

Clone DNA60764-1533 was deposited with the ATCC on November 10, 1998, and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203452.

35 EXAMPLE 29: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1250

Use of the signal sequence algorithm described in Example 3 above allowed identification of an EST

cluster sequence from the Incyte database, designated Incyte EST cluster sequence no. 56523. This EST cluster sequence was then compared to a variety of expressed sequence tag (EST) databases which included public EST databases (e.g., Genbank) and a proprietary EST DNA database (LIFESeq®, Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA) to identify existing homologues. The homology search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 (Altschul et al., *Methods in Enzymology*, 266:460-480 (1996)). Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into a consensus DNA sequence with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington). The consensus sequence obtained therefrom is herein designated DNA56103.

In light of the sequence homology between the DNA56103 sequence and an EST sequence contained within the Incyte EST clone no. 3371784, the Incyte EST clone no. 3371784 was purchased and the cDNA insert was obtained and sequenced. The sequence of this cDNA insert is shown in Figure 51 and is herein designated as DNA60775-1532.

Clone DNA60775-1532 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 74-76 and ending at the stop codon at nucleotide positions 2291-2293 (Figure 51). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 739 amino acids long (Figure 52). The full-length PRO1250 protein shown in Figure 52 has an estimated molecular weight of about 82,263 daltons and a pI of about 7.55. Analysis of the full-length PRO1250 sequence shown in Figure 52 (SEQ ID NO:86) evidences the presence of the following: a type II transmembrane domain from about amino acid 61 to about amino acid 80, a putative AMP-binding domain signature sequence from about amino acid 314 to about amino acid 325, and potential N-glycosylation sites from about amino acid 102 to about amino acid 105, from about amino acid 588 to about amino acid 591 and from about amino acid 619 to about amino acid 622. Clone DNA60775-1532 has been deposited with ATCC on September 1, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203173.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 52 (SEQ ID NO:86), evidenced significant homology between the PRO1250 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: LCFB_HUMAN, S56508_1, BNAMPBP2_1, BNAC57_1, CELT0881_6, CELC46F4_2, AF008206_6, CELR07C3_11, LMU70233_2 and AF008206_7.

35 EXAMPLE 30: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1472

A consensus DNA sequence was assembled relative to other EST sequences using phrap as described in Example 1 above. This consensus sequence is herein designated DNA45539. Based on the DNA45539 consensus sequence, oligonucleotides were synthesized: 1) to identify by PCR a cDNA library that contained the sequence of interest, and 2) for use as probes to isolate a clone of the full-length coding sequence for PRO1475.

PCR primers (forward and reverse) were synthesized:

35 forward PCR primer (45539.11) 5'-CATGGCAAAACGTGTGTTTGACACG-3' (SEQ ID NO:89)
forward PCR primer (45539.12) 5'-CCTCAACGACGACGACGGGCAC-3' (SEQ ID NO:90)
reverse PCR primer (45539.11) 5'-CCCAAGCAGAGATGACATGACAGGC-3' (SEQ ID NO:91)

reverse PCR primer (45639.2), 5'-CCTCCAGTAAGTGGATGGCTC-3' (SEQ ID NO:92). Additionally, a synthetic oligonucleotide hybridization probe was constructed from the consensus DNA45639 sequence which had the following nucleotide sequence

hybridization probe (45639.01)

5'-CTCAGCTCATGAGGATGAGCCATGCTCTATTCTCAACATGGTAG-3' (SEQ ID NO:93)

In order to screen several libraries for a source of a full-length clone, DNA from the libraries was screened by PCR amplification with the PCR primer pair identified above. A positive library was then used to isolate clones encoding the PRO1473 gene using the probe oligonucleotide and one of the PCR primers. RNA for construction of the cDNA libraries was isolated from human fetal brain tissue.

DNA sequencing of the clones isolated as described above gave the full-length DNA sequence for PRO1473 (designated herein as DNA61185-1646 [Figure 53, SEQ ID NO:87], and the derived protein sequence for PRO1473.

The entire nucleotide sequence of DNA61185-1646 is shown in Figure 53 (SEQ ID NO:87). Clone DNA61185-1646 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 130-132 and ending at the stop codon at nucleotide positions 2110-2112 (Figure 53). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 660 amino acids long (Figure 54). The full-length PRO1473 protein shown in Figure 54 has an estimated molecular weight of about 75,220 daltons and a pI of about 6.76. Analysis of the full-length PRO1473 sequence shown in Figure 54 (SEQ ID NO:88) evidences the presence of the following: a transmembrane domain from about amino acid 38 to about amino acid 55 and a homologous region to mouse GNT1 from about amino acid 229 to about amino acid 660. Clone DNA61185-1646 has been deposited with ATCC on November 17, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 20346.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 54 (SEQ ID NO:88), evidenced significant homology between the PRO1473 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: GNT1_MOUSE, CGU65792_1, CGU65791_1, P_R24781, CELF48E3_1, G786_HUMAN, P_W06547, GNT1_CAEEL, 219_HUMAN and EP07_MOUSE.

EXAMPLE 31: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1372

An initial DNA sequence, referred to herein as DNA46892, was identified using a yeast screen, in a human umbilical vein endothelial cell cDNA library that preferentially represents the 5' ends of the primary cDNA clones. Based on the DNA46892 sequence, the following oligonucleotides were synthesized for use as probes to isolate a clone of the full-length coding sequence for PRO1377 from a human fetal kidney cDNA library: GTTGTGGGTGAATMAAGGAGGGCAG (SEQ ID NO:96), CTGTGTCTCATGTTCATGGAACACTG (SEQ ID NO:97), and GGATGATTCATCTCCATTACCGCTGTCTCTGGCATGTGTTGGGAT (SEQ ID NO:98).

The full length DNA61608-1606 clone shown in Figure 55 contained a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 149-151 and ending at the stop codon found at nucleotide positions 1070-1072 (Figure 55; SEQ ID NO:94). The predicted polypeptide precursor (Figure 56,

SEQ ID NO:95) is 307 amino acids long. PRO1377 has a calculated molecular weight of approximately 32,251 daltons and an estimated pI of approximately 6.82. Additional features include: a signal peptide at about amino acids 1-18; potential N-glycosylation sites at about amino acids 79-32 and 241-244; and transmembrane domains at about amino acids 37-56, 106-122, 211-230, 240-260, and 288-304.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 56 (SEQ ID NO:95), revealed some homology between the PRO1377 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: CET01D3_6, CET728F3_4, CEF26D10_3, S66962, ATYX2_YEAST, CEH13N06_8, S49939, Y1C3_YEAST, G02273, and P_W35557. Clone DNA61608-1606 has been deposited with ATCC and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203239.

EXAMPLE 32: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1326

Use of the signal sequence algorithm described in Example 3 above allowed identification of an EST cluster sequence from the LTFESBQ® database, designated Incyte Cluster No. 59366, also referred to herein as "DNA10295". This EST cluster sequence was then compared to a variety of expressed sequence tag (EST) databases which included public EST databases (e.g., GenBank) and a proprietary EST DNA database (LTFESBQ®, Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA) to identify existing homologs. The homology search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 (Altschul et al., *Methods in Enzymology* 266:460-480 (1996)). Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into a consensus DNA sequence with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington). One or more of the ESTs was derived from RNA isolated from tumor tissue removed from the penis of a male with squamous cell carcinoma. The consensus sequence obtained therefrom is herein designated DNA56257.

In light of the sequence homology between the DNA56257 sequence and an EST sequence contained within Incyte EST no. 1450878, the EST clone 1450878 was purchased and the cDNA insert was obtained and sequenced in its entirety. The sequence of this cDNA insert is shown in Figure 57 and is herein designated as "DNA62808-1582".

The full length clone shown in Figure 57 contained a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 112 to 114 and ending at the stop codon found at nucleotide positions 1315 to 1317 (Figure 57; SEQ ID NO:99). The predicted polypeptide precursor (Figure 58, SEQ ID NO:100) is 401 amino acids long. Other features of the PRO1326 protein include: a signal sequence at about amino acid 1-29; a ribosomal protein S34e homologous region at about amino acids 129-166; and potential N-glycosylation sites at about amino acids 109-112, 144-147 and 398-401. PRO1326 has a calculated molecular weight of approximately 45,333 daltons and an estimated pI of approximately 4.95. Clone DNA62808-1582 was deposited with the ATCC on October 20, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203358.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 58 (SEQ ID NO:100), revealed some homology between the PRO1326 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: ACC04013_1, HRONHCEMB_1, CER17A4_2, A45592, MYSP_HUMAN, NEU43192_1, ONGRBMWZ_1, CELC25A11_2,

RNMUCASGP5_1P5MC.

EXAMPLE 33: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1599

Incise EST no. 1491360 was identified as a sequence of interest using the techniques described in Example 1 above having a BLAST score of 70 or greater that does not encode a known protein. The nucleotide sequence of EST no. 1491360 and its complementary sequence is designated herein "DNA37192". Based on the DNA37192 sequence, oligonucleotides were synthesized: 1) to identify by PCR a cDNA library that contained the sequence of interest, and 2) for use as probes to isolate a clone of the full-length coding sequence for PRO1599.

PCR primers (forward and reverse) were synthesized:

10 forward PCR primer: GACGCTGCAACAGCCTCCTGGAAG (37192.f); SEQ ID NO:112)
reverse PCR primer: CGAGAGGAAACGAGGCCGTGAG (37192.r); SEQ ID NO:113)

Additionally, a synthetic oligonucleotide hybridization probe was constructed from the consensus DNA37192 sequence which had the following nucleotide sequence:

15 hybridization probe: TGACACTTACCCTGCTCTGCACCCGCACTGGGGACACGCCACAGA (SEQ ID NO:114).

In order to screen several libraries for a source of a full-length clone, DNA from the libraries was screened by PCR amplification with the PCR primer pair identified above. A positive library was then used to isolate clones encoding the PRO1599 gene using the probe oligonucleotide and one of the PCR primers. RNA for construction of the cDNA libraries was isolated from human fetal liver tissue.

20 DNA sequencing of the clones isolated as described above gave the full-length DNA sequence for PRO1599 (designated herein as DNA62845-1684 [Figure 63, SEQ ID NO:110]; and the derived protein sequence for PRO1599.

The entire coding sequence of PRO1599 is shown in Figure 63 (SEQ ID NO:110). Clone DNA62845-1684 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 69-71 and an apparent stop codon at nucleotide positions 918-920. The predicted polypeptide precursor is 283 amino acids long. The full-length PRO1599 protein shown in Figure 64 has an estimated molecular weight of about 30,350 daltons and a pI of about 9.66. Additional features of PRO1599 include: a signal peptide at about amino acids 1-30; potential N-glycosylation sites at about amino acids 129-132 and 189-192; a potential cAMP and cGMP-dependent protein kinase phosphorylation site at about amino acids 263-266; potential N-myristoylation sites at about amino acids 28-33, 55-60, 174-179, and 236-241; a potential amidation site at about amino acids 144-147; and a serine protease, trypsin family, histidine active site at about amino acids 70-75.

35 An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 64 (SEQ ID NO:111), revealed significant homology between the PRO1599 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequence: CFAD_PIG. Homology was also found between the PRO1599 amino acids sequence and the following additional Dayhoff sequences: CFAD_HUMAN; P_R05421; P_R05757; P_R05772; GRAM_HUMAN; MUSMET_1; P_P80335; P_R05738; A42048_1; and P_W03383.

Clone DNA62845-1684 was deposited with the ATCC on October 20, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203361.

EXAMPLE 36: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1430

5 A DNA sequence designated herein as DNA49433 was obtained as described in Example 1 above. Merck EST no. T59469, which was identified as being an EST of interest from the assembly, was purchased and the cDNA insert was obtained and sequenced in entirety.

DNA sequencing of the clone as described above gave the full-length DNA sequence for PRO1430, which is designated herein as "DNA64842-1632" (SEQ ID NO:115), and the derived protein sequence for PRO1430 (SEQ ID NO:116). Clone DNA64842-1632 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 82-84, and an apparent stop codon at nucleotide positions 1075-1077. The full-length PRO1430 protein shown in Figure 66 has an estimated molecular weight of about 35,932 daltons and a pI of about 8.45. The predicted polypeptide precursor is 331 amino acids long. Additional features include a signal peptide at about amino acids 1-17; a potential N-glycosylation site at about amino acids 171-174, and regions of homology with short chain alcohol dehydrogenase family proteins at about amino acids 79-81, 116-126, 180-217, and 222-230.

15 An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 66 (SEQ ID NO:116), revealed significant homology between the PRO1430 amino acid sequence and Dayhoff sequence no. P_W03198. Homology was also found between the PRO1430 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: MTY030_10, MTY037_2, A40116_1, S42651, CEC13H11_6, SPCCT36_13, SCU43704_1, S19842, OXIR_STRAT, and OXIR_STRAT.

Clone DNA64842-1632 has been deposited with ATCC and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203278.

EXAMPLE 37: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1374

25 A consensus DNA sequence encoding PRO1374 was assembled relative to other EST sequences using phrap as described in Example 1 above. This consensus sequence is designated herein "DNA47357". Based on the DNA47357 consensus sequence, oligonucleotides were synthesized: 1) to identify by PCR a cDNA library that contained the sequence of interest, and 2) for use as probes to isolate a clone of the full-length coding sequence for PRO1374.

30 PCR primers (forward and reverse) were synthesized:

forward PCR primer: 5' CGGACAGGAGACCCAGAAAGGG' (SEQ ID NO:119) and;
reverse PCR primer: 5' GGCCAAAGTCATCAAGGCATCTTC' (SEQ ID NO:120).

35 Additionally, a synthetic oligonucleotide hybridization probe was constructed from the consensus DNA47357 sequence which had the following nucleotide sequence:

hybridization probe: 5' CTGGGGAGCCTGACTAGATTCTTACACAAAGGTACTTCTTGATGGGG' (SEQ ID NO:121).

In order to screen several libraries for a source of a full-length clone, DNA from the libraries was

screened by PCR amplification with the PCR primer pair identified above. A positive library was then used to isolate clones encoding the PRO1374 gene using the probe oligonucleotide and one of the PCR primers. RNA for construction of the cDNA libraries was isolated from a human adenocarcinoma cell line:

DNA sequencing of the clones isolated as described above gave the full-length DNA sequence for PRO1374 and the derived protein sequence for PRO1374.

5 The entire coding sequence of PR01374 is shown in Figure 67 (SEQ ID NO:117). Clone DNA66489-1604 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 1604-22 and an apparent stop codon at nucleotide positions 1653-1655 of SEQ ID NO:117. The predicted polypeptide precursor is 544 amino acids long. The approximate locations of the signal peptide, N-glycosylation sites, leucine zipper patterns, and ribonucleotide reductase small subunit signature are indicated in Figure 68. Clone DNA66489-1604 has been deposited with the ATCC and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203468. The full-length PR01374 protein shown in Figure 68 has an estimated molecular weight of about 61,126 daltons and a pI of about 6.4.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 68 (SEQ ID NO:118), revealed sequence identity between the PRO1374 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: CEP3502, 4, P, W37066, S44204, CET32806, 1, CET2033, 6, CELC4HE2, 3, CUAL_CHICK, AT04712, 3, ST4997 and H1VH59948.1.

EXAMPLE 38: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1311

A cDNA sequence isolated in the amylase screen described in Example 2 above is herein designated DNA37721. The DNA37721 sequence was then compared to a variety of expressed sequence tag (EST) databases which included public EST databases (e.g., Genbank) and proprietary EST DNA databases (LIFESEQ™, Inveyo Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA; Genetech, South San Francisco, CA) to identify existing homologs. The homology search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 (Altschul et al., *Methods in Biochemistry*, 255:460-480 (1996)). Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into consensus DNA sequences with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington). The consensus sequence obtained therefrom is herein designated "DNA48616". Based on the DNA48616 sequence, oligonucleotide probes were generated and used to screen a human aortic endothelial cell library prepared as described in paragraph 1 of Example 2 above. The cloning vector was pRK50 (pRK5B is a precursor of pRK5D that does not contain the SfiI site; *see*, Holmes et al., *Science*, 253:1278-1280 (1991)), and the cDNA size cut was less than 2800 bp.

PCR primers (forward and reverse) were synthesized:

Forward PCR primer (48616.11) 5'-ATCATCTATTCCACCCTGTTCTGGC-3' (SEQ ID NO:124)

Reverse PCR primer (486 bp) 5'-GACAGAGTGTCTCCATGATGATGTCC-3' (SEQ ID NO:125)

35 Additionally, a synthetic oligonucleotide hybridization probe was constructed from the DNA48616 sequence which had the following nucleotide sequence:

hybridization probe (48616.21).

In order to screen several libraries for a source of a full-length clone, DNA from the libraries was screened by PCR amplification with the PCR primer pair identified above. A positive library was then used to isolate clones encoding the PRO311 gene using the probe oligonucleotide and one of the PCR primers.

5 A full length clone was identified that contained a single open reading frame with an apparent translational start at nucleotide positions 195-197, and a stop signal at nucleotide positions 1077-1079 (Figure 69, SEQ ID NO:122). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 294 amino acids long has a calculated molecular weight of approximately 33,211 daltons and an estimated pI of approximately 5.35. Additional features include: a signal sequence at about amino acids 1-44; possible transmembrane domains at about amino acids 72-42, 57-85, 96-116, and 240-257; potential N-glycosylation sites at about amino acids 118-121, 189-192, and 230-233; potential tyrosine kinase phosphorylation sites at about amino acids 3-11 and 129-136; potential N-methylation sites at about amino acids 80-85, 109-114, 180-185, 218-222, 246-253, 276-281, 285-290, and 287-292; and a cell attachment sequence at about amino acids 3-5.

An analysis of the Dsytbiff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 3.5), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 70 (SEQ ID NO:123), evidenced some homology between the PPRO131 amino acid sequence and the following Dsytbiff sequences: AF065189.1, AF053455.1, CD66_HUMAN, AF043906.1, CH51_HUMAN, AF033453.1, AF054838.1, P_KY1446, and CD82_HUMAN.

deposil no. 203251.

Clone DNA6865-1573 was deposited with the ATCC on September 9, 1998, and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203251.

EXAMPLE 39: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1357

Use of the signal sequence algorithm described in Example 3 above allowed identification of an EST cluster sequence from the Incyte database, designated Incyte EST cluster no. 69537. This EST cluster sequence was then compared to a variety of expressed sequence tag (EST) databases which included public EST databases (e.g., GenBank) and a proprietary EST DNA database (JLibrary[®], Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA) to identify existing homologs. The homology search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 (Altschul *et al.*, *Methods in Enzymology*, 266:460-480 (1996)). Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into a consensus DNA sequence with the program "pnap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington). The consensus sequence obtained therefrom is herein designated DNA56034.

In light of the sequence homology between the DNA6034 sequence and an EST sequence contained within the Inrye EST clone no. 936239, the Inrye EST clone no. 936239 was purchased and the cDNA insert was obtained and sequenced. The sequence of this cDNA insert is shown in Figure 71 and is herein designated as DNA6681-1602.

Clone DNA6481-1602 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 74-76 and ending at the stop codon at nucleotide positions 1526-1528 (Figure 71). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 484 amino acids long (Figure 72). The full-length PRO1357 protein

shown in Figure 72 has an estimated molecular weight of about 52,468 daltons and a pI of about 7.14. Analysis of the full-length PRO1357 sequence shown in Figure 72 (SEQ ID NO:128) evidences the presence of the following: a signal peptide from about amino acid 1 to about amino acid 21, potential N-glycosylation sites from about amino acid 48 to about amino acid 51, from about amino acid 264 to about amino acid 267 and from about amino acid 401 to about amino acid 404, a glycosaminoglycan attachment site from about amino acid 412 to about amino acid 415 and an amino acid sequence block having homology to the LBP/BIPI/CEP family of proteins from about amino acid 407 to about amino acid 457. Clone DNA64881-1002 has been deposited with ATCC on September 9, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203240.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 72 (SEQ ID NO:128), evidenced significant homology between the PRO1357 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: MMU46068_1, S17447, MAMU1_1, BPI_RABIT, P_W16808, P_R21844, PSP_MOUSE, HSLBPX1_1 and BTU79413_1.

EXAMPLE 40: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1244

Use of the signal sequence algorithm described in Example 3 above allowed identification of an EST cluster sequence from the LIFESEQ® database, designated cluster no. 7674. This EST cluster sequence was then compared to a variety of expressed sequence tag (EST) databases which included public EST databases (e.g., GenBank® and a proprietary EST DNA database (LIFESEQ®, Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA; Cepheid, South San Francisco, CA) to identify existing homologies. One or more of the ESTs was derived from a library constructed from tissue of the corpus cavernosum. The homology search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 (Altschul et al., *Methods in Enzymology*, 266:460-480 (1996)). Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into a consensus DNA sequence with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington). The consensus sequence obtained therefrom is herein designated "DNA56011".

In light of the sequence homology between the DNA56011 sequence and an EST sequence contained within Incyte EST No. 3202349, the EST clone no. 3202349 was purchased and the cDNA insert was obtained and sequenced. The sequence of this cDNA insert is shown in Figure 73 (SEQ ID NO:129) and is herein designated "DNA64883-1526".

The full length clone shown in Figure 73 contained a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 9-11 and ending at the stop codon found at nucleotide positions 1014-1016 (Figure 73; SEQ ID NO:129). The predicted polypeptide precursor (Figure 74, SEQ ID NO:130) is 335 amino acids long. PRO1244 has a calculated molecular weight of approximately 38,037 daltons and an estimated pI of approximately 9.87. Other features include a signal peptide at about amino acids 1-29; transmembrane domains at about amino acids 183-205, 217-237, 271-287, and 301-321; potential N-glycosylation sites at about amino acids 71-74, and 215-218; and a cell attachment sequence at about amino acids 150-152.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence

alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 74 (SEQ ID NO:130), revealed homology between the PRO1244 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: AF008354_1, P_483534, G02297, HUMN3311_1, H0MNN3310_1, YO13, CAEEL, GENI3255, S49738, E70107, and ERFP_MEDSA. Clone DNA64883-1526 was deposited with the ATCC on September 9, 1998, and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203253.

EXAMPLE 41: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1246

Use of the signal sequence algorithm described in Example 3 above allowed identification of an EST cluster sequence from the Incyte database, designated Incyte EST cluster sequence no. 56853. This EST cluster sequence was then compared to a variety of expressed sequence tag (EST) databases which included public EST databases (e.g., GenBank® and a proprietary EST DNA database (LIFESEQ®, Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA) to identify existing homologies. The homology search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 (Altschul et al., *Methods in Enzymology*, 266:460-480 (1996)). Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into a consensus DNA sequence with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington). The consensus sequence obtained therefrom is herein designated DNA56021.

In light of the sequence homology between the DNA56021 sequence and an EST sequence contained within the Incyte EST clone no. 2481345, the Incyte EST clone no. 2481345 was purchased and the cDNA insert was obtained and sequenced. The sequence of this cDNA insert is shown in Figure 75 and is herein designated as DNA64885-1529.

Clone DNA64885-1529 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 119-121 and ending at the stop codon at nucleotide positions 1727-1729 (Figure 75). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 536 amino acids long (Figure 76). The full-length PRO1246 protein shown in Figure 76 has an estimated molecular weight of about 61,450 daltons and a pI of about 9.17. Analysis of the full-length PRO1246 sequence shown in Figure 76 (SEQ ID NO:132) evidences the presence of the following: a signal peptide from about amino acid 1 to about amino acid 15, potential N-glycosylation sites from about amino acid 108 to about amino acid 111, from about amino acid 15, potential N-glycosylation sites from about amino acid 193 to about amino acid 196, from about amino acid 262 to about amino acid 265, from about amino acid 375 to about amino acid 378, from about amino acid 413 to about amino acid 416 and from about amino acid 498 to about amino acid 501 and amino acid sequence blocks having homology to sulfatase proteins from about amino acid 286 to about amino acid 315, from about amino acid 359 to about amino acid 360 and from about amino acid 78 to about amino acid 97. Clone DNA64885-1529 has been deposited with ATCC on November 3, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203457.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 76 (SEQ ID NO:132), evidenced significant homology between the PRO1246 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: P_R31335, CELKIPRC4_1, BC144852_1, IDS_HUMAN, G65169, E64903, ARSA_HUMAN, GLAS_HUMAN, H1SARSF_1 and GREN12648.

EXAMPLE 42: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1356.

Use of the signal sequence algorithm described in Example 3 above allowed identification of an EST cluster sequence from the lncyte database, designated lncyte EST cluster sequence no. 44725. This EST cluster sequence was then compared to a variety of expressed sequence tag (EST) databases which included public EST databases (e.g., Genbank) and a proprietary EST DNA database (LifeSeq[®], lncyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA) to identify existing homologues. The homology search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 (Altschul et al., *Methods in Enzymology*, 266:460-480 (1996)). Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into a consensus DNA sequence with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington). The consensus sequence obtained therefrom is herein designated DNA56023.

In light of the sequence homology between the DNA56023 sequence and an EST sequence contained within the lncyte EST clone no. 4071746, the lncyte EST clone no. 4071746 was purchased and the cDNA insert was obtained and sequenced. The sequence of this cDNA insert is shown in Figure 77 and is herein designated as DNA64886-1601.

Clone DNA64886-1601 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 122-124 and ending at the stop codon at nucleotide positions 812-814 (Figure 77). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 230 amino acids long (Figure 78). The full-length PRO1356 protein shown in Figure 78 has an estimated molecular weight of about 24,349 daltons and a pI of about 8.56. Analysis of the full-length PRO1356 sequence shown in Figure 78 (SEQ ID NO:134) evidences the presence of the following: a signal peptide from about amino acid 1 to about amino acid 24, transmembrane domain from about amino acid 82 to about amino acid 102, from about amino acid 117 to about amino acid 140 and from about amino acid 161 to about amino acid 182, a potential N-glycosylation site from about amino acid 190 to about amino acid 193 and an amino acid sequence block having homology to the PMP-22/BMP/MF20 family of proteins from about amino acid 46 to about amino acid 59. Clone DNA64886-1601 has been deposited with ATCC on September 9, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203241.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 78 (SEQ ID NO:134), evidenced significant homology between the PRO1356 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: AB00014_1, AB000712_1, A39484, AF000939_1, AF038184_1, HSU89916_1, MMU19582_1, P_R03059, HUAOC04125_1 and PVL22_RAT.

EXAMPLE 43: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1275.

A novel secreted molecule, designated herein as DNA57700, was used to BLAST against lncyte's (LIFESEQ[®], lncyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA) proprietary database and Genbank's public database. Positive clones were identified and used to generate assembly files by seqest program. The search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 (Altschul et al., *Methods in Enzymology*, 266:460-480 (1996)) as a comparison of the ECD protein sequences to a 6 frame translation of the EST sequences. Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases, 90) or greater that did not encode known

proteins were clustered and assembled into consensus DNA sequences with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington).

A consensus DNA sequence was assembled relative to other EST sequences using repeated cycles of BLAST and phrap. This consensus sequence is designated herein "DNA59572".

Based on the DNA59572 consensus sequence and its relation to sequences identified in the assembly, one of the clones (lncyte clone 2026581) including one of the sequences in the assembly was purchased and sequenced. lncyte clone 2026581 came from a library constructed of RNA from epidermal breast keratinocytes.

The entire coding sequence of PRO1275 is shown in Figure 79 (SEQ ID NO:135). Clone DNA64888-1342 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 37-39 and an apparent stop codon at nucleotide positions 394-396 of SEQ ID NO:135. The predicted polypeptide precursor is 119 amino acids long. The signal peptide is at about amino acids 1-25 of SEQ ID NO:136. Clone DNA64888-1342 has been deposited with ATCC and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203249. The full-length PRO1275 protein shown in Figure 79 has an estimated molecular weight of about 13,246 daltons and a pI of about 7.78.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 80 (SEQ ID NO:136), revealed sequence identity between the PRO1275 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences (information from database incorporated herein): B48151 (Msi98C6), D86424_1 (Olfactin-like keratin protein), P_R79964 (connective tissue growth factor), CHRD_RAT (chordin), MT_DREPO (medialionectin), PLUS_PLETR (plectroxin), P_R25156 (Ig antigen), ST3132_1 (VLDL), AF025440_1 (GTPy) and P_R32371 (GFE-1D).

EXAMPLE 44: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1274.

A novel secreted molecule, designated herein as DNA57700, was used to blast against lncyte's (LIFESEQ[®], lncyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA) proprietary database and Genbank's public database. Positive clones were identified and used to generate assembly files by seqest program. The search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 (Altschul et al., *Methods in Enzymology*, 266:460-480 (1996)) as a comparison of the ECD protein sequences to a 6 frame translation of the EST sequences. Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases, 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into consensus DNA sequences with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington).

A consensus DNA sequence was assembled relative to other EST sequences using repeated cycles of BLAST and phrap. This consensus sequence is designated herein "DNA59573".

Based on the DNA59573 consensus sequence and its relation to sequences identified in the assembly, one of the clones (lncyte clone 2023992) including one of the sequences in the assembly was purchased and sequenced. lncyte clone 2023992 came from a library constructed of RNA from epidermal breast keratinocytes. The entire coding sequence of PRO1274 is shown in Figure 81 (SEQ ID NO:137). Clone DNA64889-1541 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 24-26, and an apparent stop codon at nucleotide positions 354-356 of SEQ ID NO:137. The predicted

polypeptide precursor is 110 amino acids long. The signal peptide is at about 1-24 of SEQ ID NO:138. Conserved regions in the insulin family of proteins and an N-glycosylation site are indicated in Figure 82. Clone DNA64889-1341 has been deposited with ATCC and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203250. The full-length PRO1274 protein shown in Figure 82 has an estimated molecular weight of about 12.263 daltons and a pI of about 8.31.

5 An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 82 (SEQ ID NO:138), revealed sequence identity between the PRO1274 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences (information from database incorporated herein): CEW0582.9, ARO16922.1 (insulin-like growth factor 1), B48151, A53460, BTIG22BEC.1 (insulin-like growth factor 2), HSNFICEN12.1, TXA3_RADMA (neuroxin 3), CXM1_CONGE_P_P61301, TXA4_RADMA (neuroxin 4).

EXAMPLE 45: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1412

15 Use of the signal sequence algorithm described in Example 3 above allowed identification of an EST cluster sequence from the LIFESEQ database, designated Incyte Cluster No. 101368, also referred herein as "DNA10643". This EST cluster sequence was then compared to a variety of expressed sequence tag (EST) databases which included public EST databases (e.g., GenBank) and a proprietary EST DNA database (LIFESEQ) Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA) to identify existing homologues. The homology search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 (Altschul et al., *Methods in Enzymology* 266:460-480 (1996)). Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases 90) or greater than did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into a consensus DNA sequence with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington). One or more of the ESTs was derived from RNA isolated from fibroblasts of the prostate stroma removed from a male fetus. The consensus sequence obtained therefrom is herein designated "DNA58754".

25 In light of the sequence homology between the DNA58754 sequence and an EST sequence contained within EST no. 3597385, the EST clone 3597385 was purchased and the cDNA insert was obtained and sequenced in its entirety. The sequence of this cDNA insert is shown in Figure 83 and is herein designated as "DNA64897-1628".

30 The full length clone shown in Figure 83 contained a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 142 to 144 and ending at the stop codon found at nucleotide positions 1075 to 1077 (Figure 83; SEQ ID NO:139). The predicted polypeptide precursor (Figure 84, SEQ ID NO:140) is 311 amino acids long. Other features of the PRO1412 protein include: a signal sequence at about amino acids 1-28; a transmembrane domain at about amino acids 190-216; potential N-glycosylation sites at about amino acids 49-52, 91-94, 108-111, 128-131, 135-138 and 190-193; a tyrosine kinase phosphorylation site at about amino acids 62-66; and a lysosome-associated membrane glycoprotein duplicated domain at about amino acids 183-224. PRO1412 has a calculated molecular weight of approximately 33,908 daltons and an estimated pI of approximately 6.87. Clone DNA64897-1628 was deposited with the ATCC on September 15, 1998, and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203216.

5 An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 84 (SEQ ID NO:140), revealed some homology between the PRO1412 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: 150116, AF035903.1, NC42_RAT, 161783, P_W07682, MMHC135G15.3, S21461, MNIC12.1, ONHICMV9A.1 and MM170448.1.

EXAMPLE 46: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1557

10 Use of the signal sequence algorithm described in Example 3 above allowed identification of an EST sequence from the Genbank database, designated "DNA58763". This EST sequence was then compared to a variety of expressed sequence tag (EST) databases, which included the EST databases listed above, to identify existing homologues. The homology search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 (Altschul et al., *Methods in Enzymology* 266:460-480 (1996)). Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases 90) or greater than did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into a consensus DNA sequence with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington). The consensus sequence obtained from the assembly is herein designated "DNA58763".

15 In light of the sequence homology between the DNA58763 sequence and an EST sequence contained within the EST no. 2267403, EST no. 2267403 was purchased and the cDNA insert was obtained and sequenced. The sequence of this cDNA insert is shown in Figure 85 and is herein designated as DNA64902-1667.

20 The full length clone shown in Figure 85 contained a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 287 to 289 and ending at the stop codon found at nucleotide positions 1640 to 1642 (Figure 85; SEQ ID NO:141). The predicted polypeptide precursor (Figure 86, SEQ ID NO:142) is 451 amino acids long. PRO1557 has a calculated molecular weight of approximately 49,675 daltons and an estimated pI of approximately 7.15. Additional features include: a signal sequence at about amino acids 1-25; a potential N-glycosylation site at about amino acids 114-117; a potential cAMP and cGMP-dependent protein kinase phosphorylation site at about amino acids 388-411; potential N-myristoylation sites at about amino acids 34-49, 66-71, 146-151, and 367-372; potential amidation sites at about amino acids 36-39 and 205-208; and an ATP/GTP-binding site motif A (P-loop) at about amino acids 151-258.

25 An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 86 (SEQ ID NO:142), revealed significant homology between the PRO1557 amino acid sequence and Dayhoff sequence AF034606.1. Homology was also found between the PRO1557 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: P_W31559, AF031230.1, S002_DROME, CA11_MOUSE, P_R41320, CHR12_RAT, P_W40288, NEI_CHICK, and HSMDC59.1.

30 Clone DNA64902-1667 was deposited with the ATCC on October 6, 1998, and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203317.

EXAMPLE 47: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1286

35 Use of the signal sequence algorithm described in Example 3 above allowed identification of an EST

cluster sequence from the LIFESeq® database, designated EST Cluster No. 86809. This EST cluster sequence was then compared to a variety of expressed sequence tag (EST) databases which included public EST databases (e.g., GenBank) and a proprietary EST DNA database (LIFESeq®, Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA) to identify existing homologues. The homology search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 (Altschul et al., *Methods in Enzymology* 266:460-480 (1996)). Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases 90) or greater than did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into a consensus DNA sequence with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington). ESTs in the assembly included those identified from tumors, cell lines, or diseased tissue. One or more of the ESTs was obtained from a cDNA library constructed from RNA isolated from diseased colon tissue. The consensus sequence obtained therefrom is herein designated DNA58822.

In light of the sequence homology between the DNA58822 sequence and an EST sequence contained within EST no. 1695434, EST clone no. 1695434 was purchased and the cDNA insert was obtained and sequenced. The sequence of this cDNA insert is shown in Figure 87 and is herein designated DNA64903-1553 (SEQ ID NO:143).

The full length clone shown in Figure 87 contained a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 93-95 and ending at the stop codon found at nucleotide positions 372-374 (Figure 87; SEQ ID NO:143). The predicted polypeptide precursor (Figure 88, SEQ ID NO:144) is 93 amino acids long, with a signal sequence at about amino acids 1-18. PRO1286 has a calculated molecular weight of approximately 10,111 daltons and an estimated pI of approximately 9.70.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 88 (SEQ ID NO:144), revealed some homology between the PRO1286 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: SRSC_ARATH, CELC7H12_11, MCPD_ENTAE, IQ2283, INVO_LEMCA, P_R07309, ADEVBCAGN_4, AFU2M47_1, CELT3H2_1, and MDH_STRAR.

Clone DNA64903-1553 was deposited with the ATCC on September 15, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203223.

EXAMPLE 48: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1294

Use of the signal sequence algorithm described in Example 3 above allowed identification of an EST cluster sequence from the Incyte database, designated Incyte EST cluster sequence no. 10559. This EST cluster sequence was then compared to a variety of expressed sequence tag (EST) databases which included public EST databases (e.g., GenBank) and a proprietary EST DNA database (LIFESeq®, Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA) to identify existing homologues. The homology search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 (Altschul et al., *Methods in Enzymology* 266:460-480 (1996)). Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases 90) or greater than did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into a consensus DNA sequence with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington). The consensus sequence obtained therefrom is herein designated DNA57203.

In light of the sequence homology between the DNA57203 sequence and an EST sequence contained

within the Incyte EST clone no. 3037763, the Incyte EST clone no. 3037763 was purchased and the cDNA insert was obtained and sequenced. The sequence of this cDNA insert is shown in Figure 89 and is herein designated as DNA64903-1558.

Clone DNA64903-1558 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 110-112 and ending at the stop codon at nucleotide positions 1328-1330 (Figure 89). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 406 amino acids long (Figure 90). The full-length PRO1294 protein shown in Figure 90 has an estimated molecular weight of about 46,038 daltons and a pI of about 6.50. Analysis of the full-length PRO1294 sequence shown in Figure 90 (SEQ ID NO:146) evidences the presence of the following: a signal peptide from about amino acid 1 to about amino acid 21 and potential N-glycosylation sites from about amino acid 177 to about amino acid 180 and from about amino acid 248 to about amino acid 251. Clone DNA64903-1558 has been deposited with ATCC on September 15, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203333.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 90 (SEQ ID NO:146), evidenced significant homology between the PRO1294 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: 173636, AF028740_1, AB0066653_1, P_R98223, RNU78105_1, CELC4E7_4, CER11C3_3, SCPI_MESAU, TPM3_HUMAN and CELK05B2_3.

EXAMPLE 49: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1347

A consensus DNA sequence was assembled relative to other EST sequences using phrap as described in Example 1 above. This consensus sequence is designated herein "DNA47373". Based on the DNA47373 consensus sequence, oligonucleotides were synthesized: 1) to identify by PCR a cDNA library that contained the sequence of interest, and 2) for use as probes to isolate a clone of the full-length coding sequence for PRO1347.

PCR primers (forward and reverse) were synthesized:

25 **forward PCR primer** 5'GCGTGTCACCTCTACAGGAGGAGG3' (SEQ ID NO:149), and
reverse PCR primer 3'GGAAGTGAACCCAGTGCTGACACG3' (SEQ ID NO:150).

Additionally, a synthetic oligonucleotide hybridization probe was constructed from the consensus DNA47373 sequence which had the following nucleotide sequence:

30 **hybridization probe** 5'GCGATGTCACAGTATCAAGGACAGGACAAAAGTGTGAAGGATTCT3' (SEQ ID NO:151).

In order to screen several libraries for a source of a full-length clone, DNA from the libraries was screened by PCR amplification with the PCR primer pair identified above. A positive library was then used to isolate clones encoding the PRO1347 gene using the probe oligonucleotide and one of the PCR primers. RNA for construction of the cDNA libraries was isolated from human small intestine.

35 DNA sequencing of the clones isolated as described above gave the full-length DNA sequence for PRO1347 and the derived protein sequence for PRO1347.

The entire coding sequence of PRO1347 is shown in Figure 91 (SEQ ID NO:147). Clone DNA64950.

1590 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 183-185, and an apparent stop codon at nucleotide positions 1683-1685 of SEQ ID NO:147. The predicted polypeptide precursor is 500 amino acids long. The signal peptide is at about amino acids 1-17 and the transmembrane domain is at about 239-255 of SEQ ID NO:148. Clone DNA64950-1590 has been deposited with ATCC and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203224. The full-length PRO1347 protein shown in Figure 92 has an estimated molecular weight of about 56,748 daltons and a pI of about 8.5.

5 An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 92 (SEQ ID NO:148), revealed sequence identity between the PRO1347 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences (data incorporated herein): BUTY_HUMAN, AF033107.1, HSU90142.1, HSU90144.1, HSB73.1, HS111M5.2, R037_HUMAN, APO1800.1, HSA03147.4, and MOG_MOUSE.

EXAMPLE 30: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1305

A consensus DNA sequence was assembled relative to other EST sequences using phrap as described in Example 1 above. This consensus sequence is herein designated DNA38103. Based on the DNA38103 consensus sequence, oligonucleotides were synthesized: 1) to identify by PCR a cDNA library that contained the sequence of interest, and 2) for use as probes to isolate a clone of the full-length coding sequence for PRO1305.

PCR primers (forward and reverse) were synthesized:

20 forward PCR primer (38103.1L) 5'-AACTGCTCTGTGTTGGAAAGCCTG-3' (SEQ ID NO:154)
reverse PCR primer (38103.1R) 5'-CACTGACATGCTGACAGACCCAC-3' (SEQ ID NO:155)

Additionally, a synthetic oligonucleotide hybridization probe was constructed from the consensus DNA38103 sequence which had the following nucleotide sequence
hybridization probe (38103.0L)

25 5'-AGGTTATCAGGGGCTTCACTGTGAAACCTGCAAGAAGG-3' (SEQ ID NO:156)

In order to screen several libraries for a source of a full-length clone, DNA from the libraries was screened by PCR amplification with the PCR primer pair identified above. A positive library was then used to isolate clones encoding the PRO1305 gene using the probe oligonucleotide and one of the PCR primers. RNA for construction of the cDNA libraries was isolated from human fetal kidney tissue.

DNA sequencing of the clones isolated as described above gave the full-length DNA sequence for PRO1305 (designated herein as DNA64952-1568 [Figure 93, SEQ ID NO:152], and the derived protein sequence for PRO1305.

The entire nucleotide sequence of DNA64952-1568 is shown in Figure 93 (SEQ ID NO:152). Clone DNA64952-1568 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 126-128 and ending at the stop codon at nucleotide positions 900-902 (Figure 93). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 258 amino acids long (Figure 94). The full-length PRO1305 protein shown in Figure 94 has an estimated molecular weight of about 25,716 daltons and a pI of about 8.13. Analysis of the full-length PRO1305 sequence shown in Figure 94 (SEQ ID NO:153) evidences the presence of the following: a signal

peptide from about amino acid 1 to about amino acid 25, potential N-glycosylation sites from about amino acid 30 to about amino acid 33, from about amino acid 172 to about amino acid 175, from about amino acid 195 to about amino acid 198, from about amino acid 208 to about amino acid 211 and from about amino acid 235 to about amino acid 238 and an EGF-like domain cysteine pattern signature sequence from about amino acid 214 to about amino acid 225. Clone DNA64952-1568 has been deposited with ATCC on September 15, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203222.

5 An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 94 (SEQ ID NO:153), evidenced significant homology between the PRO1305 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: CET22A3.7, LMA2_MOUSE, AF055580.1, AF016903.1, LMB2_MOUSE, P_R17170, LMB3_MOUSE, LMG1_HUMAN, LMG1_DROME and LMA5_MOUSE. As such, the PRO1305 polypeptide does show homology to laminin and may be a laminin homologue.

EXAMPLE 31: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1273

15 An expressed sequence tag (EST) DNA database (LIFESEQ®; Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA) was searched and an EST was identified. This sequence was blasted against public databases and Incyte's database. The search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 (Altschul et al., *Methods in Enzymology*, 266:460-480 (1996)) as a comparison of the extracellular domain (ECD) protein sequences to a 6 frame translation of the EST sequences. Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases, 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were discarded and assembled into consensus DNA sequences with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington).

20 A consensus DNA sequence was assembled relative to other EST sequences using repeated cycles of BLAST and phrap. This consensus sequence is designated herein "DNA60747". Based on the DNA60747 consensus sequence and its relation to a sequence within the assembly of aligned sequences, Incyte clone 3541105 was purchased and sequenced in full. This Incyte clone came from a library constructed of RNA isolated from seminal vesicle tissue.

25 The entire coding sequence of PRO1273 is shown in Figure 95 (SEQ ID NO:157). Clone DNA6402-1540 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 26-28 and an apparent stop codon at nucleotide positions 515-517 of SEQ ID NO:157. The predicted polypeptide precursor is 163 amino acids long. The signal peptide is at about amino acids 1-20 and the conserved region in lipocalin is at about amino acids 25-36 of SEQ ID NO:158. Clone DNA65402-1540 has been deposited with ATCC and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203252. The full-length PRO1273 protein shown in Figure 96 has an estimated molecular weight of about 18,045 daltons and a pI of about 4.87.

30 An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 96 (SEQ ID NO:158), revealed sequence identity between the PRO1273 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences (data incorporated herein): PGHD_FELCA (prostaglandin-h2 deoxygenase precursor), S57748 (prostaglandin D synthase precursor), LIPO_BUFMA (lipocalin precursor), S23524, QSP_CHICK, BCP19.1, LACB_CAPRI,

OLF4_EANP1, D87732.1, and LACB_BOVIN.

EXAMPLE 52: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1302

A consensus DNA sequence encoding PRO1302 was assembled relative to other EST sequences using repeated cycles of phrap as described in Example 1 above. This consensus sequence is designated herein "DNA28742". Based on the DNA28742 consensus sequence, the assembly from which the consensus sequence was derived and other information and discoveries provided herein, the luciferase clone 3344926 (from a diseased spleen tissue library) was purchased and sequenced in full. Sequencing provided the full-length DNA sequence for PRO1302 and the derived protein sequence for PRO1302.

The entire coding sequence of PRO1302 is shown in Figure 97 (SEQ ID NO:159). Clone DNA65403-1565 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 43-45 and an apparent stop codon at nucleotide positions 1432-1435 of SEQ ID NO:159. The predicted polypeptide precursor is 463 amino acids long. The signal peptide is at about amino acids 1-13 and the transmembrane sequence is at about amino acids 351-370 of SEQ ID NO:160. Clone DNA65403-1565 has been deposited with the ATCC and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 201230. The full-length PRO1302 protein shown in Figure 98 has an estimated molecular weight of about 50,082 daltons and a pI of about 7.3.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 98 (SEQ ID NO:160), revealed sequence identity between the PRO1302 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences (data incorporated herein): D86358.1, D86359.1, S71403.1, MAG_HUMAN, JH0893, MMSIAL2.1, C22A_HUMAN, PGBM_HUMAN, PGBM_HUMAN, LACB_DROME, and KMUS_HUMAN.

EXAMPLE 53: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1283

A consensus DNA sequence was assembled relative to other EST sequences using phrap as described in Example 1 above. This consensus sequence is herein designated DNA28753. Based on the DNA28753 consensus sequence, oligonucleotides were synthesized: 1) to identify by PCR a cDNA library that contained the sequence of interest, and 2) for use as probes to isolate a clone of the full-length coding sequence for PRO1283.

PCR primers (forward and reverse) were synthesized:

forward PCR primer (28753.F1) 5'-GGAGATGAAGACCCCTGTTCTCG-3' (SEQ ID NO:163)
reverse PCR primer (28753.R1) 5'-GGAATGAAGAACCCTGTTCTCGGTC-3' (SEQ ID NO:164)
reverse PCR primer (28753.R1) 5'-GTCTCCGGGAAGAAGCTTATC-3' (SEQ ID NO:165)
reverse PCR primer (28753.R1) 5'-GCCTAGTGTTTCGGGAACCAAGCTTC-3' (SEQ ID NO:166)
Additionally, a synthetic oligonucleotide hybridization probe was constructed from the consensus DNA28753 sequence which had the following nucleotide sequence
hybridization probe (28753.H1)
5'-CAAGGAACCTGCTACATGAGGCCATGCTGCTCATAGGACCTTCCGAG-3' (SEQ ID NO:167)
hybridization probe (28753.H1)

5'-CTGTCCTTCAACCTGGAGAGGATATACAGGAGCTGTAC-3' (SEQ ID NO:168)

In order to screen several libraries for a source of a full-length clone, DNA from the libraries was screened by PCR amplification with the PCR primer pair identified above. A positive library was then used to isolate clones encoding the PRO1283 gene using the probe oligonucleotide and one of the PCR primers. RNA for construction of the cDNA libraries was isolated from human breast tumor tissue.

DNA sequencing of the clones isolated as described above gave the full-length DNA sequence for PRO1283 (designated herein as DNA65404-1551 [Figure 99, SEQ ID NO:161]; and the derived protein sequence for PRO1283.

The entire nucleotide sequence of DNA65404-1551 is shown in Figure 99 (SEQ ID NO:161). Clone DNA65404-1551 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 45-47 and ending at the stop codon at nucleotide positions 555-557 (Figure 99). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 170 amino acids long (Figure 100). The full-length PRO1283 protein shown in Figure 100 has an estimated molecular weight of about 19,457 daltons and a pI of about 9.10. Analysis of the full-length PRO1283 sequence shown in Figure 100 (SEQ ID NO:162) evidences the presence of the following: a signal peptide from about amino acid 1 to about amino acid 17. Clone DNA65404-1551 has been deposited with ATCC on September 9, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203244.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 100 (SEQ ID NO:162), evidenced significant homology between the PRO1283 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: A40464, VGGP_HUMAN, ALL1_CANFA, LALP_TNIVU, S51803, XELPD5.1, LIPO_BUPMA, S53354, OSP_CHICK and ERBP_RAT.

EXAMPLE 54: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1272

A consensus DNA sequence was assembled relative to other EST sequences using phrap as described in Example 1 above. This consensus sequence is herein designated DNA30856. Based on the DNA30856 consensus sequence, oligonucleotides were synthesized: 1) to identify by PCR a cDNA library that contained the sequence of interest, and 2) for use as probes to isolate a clone of the full-length coding sequence for PRO1272.

PCR primers (forward and reverse) were synthesized:

forward PCR primer (30856.F1) 5'-GGCTCCGGGACTGCAAGTCATCGGG-3' (SEQ ID NO:171)
reverse PCR primer (30856.R1) 5'-CTCAGGCCATGAGGATTCGAC-3' (SEQ ID NO:172)
forward PCR primer (30856.F2) 5'-CTCTGGTGTGTGAACCA-3' (SEQ ID NO:173)
reverse PCR primer (30856.R1) 5'-TCTGTGATGTTCCCGGCTAGGCG-3' (SEQ ID NO:174)
reverse PCR primer (30856.R1) 5'-CCTGTGAACACCAAGGCTTTCGGGTG-3' (SEQ ID NO:175)
reverse PCR primer (30856.F2) 5'-CCCTTGATGATCTCTGTC-3' (SEQ ID NO:176)
Additionally, synthetic oligonucleotide hybridization probes were constructed from the consensus DNA30856 sequence which had the following nucleotide sequences
hybridization probe (30856.H1)

5'-AGGCCATGAGGATTCTGCAGTTAATCTGCTGCTGCGACAGAGGGCTT-3' (SEQ ID NO:177)
hybridization probe (39856.d11)

5'-GAGAGACCAGGATCATCAAGGGGTTGGAGTGCAGCCTCACTC-3' (SEQ ID NO:178)

In order to screen several libraries for a source of a full-length clone, DNA from the libraries was screened by PCR amplification with the PCR primer pair identified above. A positive library was then used to isolate clones encoding the PRO1279 gene using the probe oligonucleotide and one of the PCR primers. RNA for construction of the cDNA libraries was isolated from human lung tumor tissue.

DNA sequencing of the clones isolated as described above gave the full-length DNA sequence for PRO1279 (designated herein as DNA65405-1547 [Figure 101, SEQ ID NO:169], and the derived protein sequence for PRO1279.

The entire nucleotide sequence of DNA65405-1547 is shown in Figure 101 (SEQ ID NO:169). Clone DNA65405-1547 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 106-108 and ending at the stop codon at nucleotide positions 856-858 (Figure 101). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 250 amino acids long (Figure 102). The full-length PRO1279 protein shown in Figure 102 has an estimated molecular weight of about 27,466 daltons and a pI of about 8.87. Analysis of the full-length PRO1279 sequence shown in Figure 102 (SEQ ID NO:170) evidences the presence of the following: a signal peptide from about amino acid 1 to about amino acid 18, a serine protease, trypsin family, histidine active site from about amino acid 58 to about amino acid 63, potential N-glycosylation sites from about amino acid 99 to about amino acid 102, from about amino acid 165 to about amino acid 168, from about amino acid 181 to about amino acid 184 and from about amino acid 210 to about amino acid 213, a glycosaminoglycan attachment site from about amino acid 145 to about amino acid 148, amino acid sequence blocks present in trypsin domain proteins from about amino acid 197 to about amino acid 209 and from about amino acid 47 to about amino acid 64, amino acid sequence blocks having homology to serine protease, trypsin family, histidine protein from about amino acid 199 to about amino acid 209, from about amino acid 47 to about amino acid 63 and from about amino acid 220 to about amino acid 243 and amino acid sequence blocks having homology to apple domain proteins from about amino acid 222 to about amino acid 249 and from about amino acid 189 to about amino acid 222. Clone DNA65405-1547 has been deposited with ATCC on November 17, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203476.

An analysis of the Deyhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 102 (SEQ ID NO:170), evidenced significant homology between the PRO1279 amino acid sequence and the following Deyhoff sequences: 156559, SS50066, KIK7_RAT, KIK1_RAT, KIK6_RAT, KIK3_MOUSE, KIK8_RAT, ARI3988_1, D7803_1 and HSU62801_1.

Additionally, DNA65405-1547 was obtained by purchasing the Inspec EST clone no. 7723666 and sequencing the insert of that clone, thereby giving the DNA65405-1547 sequence shown in Figure 101 (SEQ ID NO:169).

EXAMPLE 25: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1304

A consensus DNA sequence was assembled relative to other EST sequences using plump as described in Example 1 above. This consensus sequence is herein designated DNA35745. Based on the DNA35745 consensus sequence, oligonucleotides were synthesized: 1) to identify by PCR a cDNA library that contained the sequence of interest, and 2) for use as probes to isolate a clone of the full-length coding sequence for PRO1304.

PCR primers (forward and reverse) were synthesized:

forward PCR primer (35745.d1) 5'-GTGTTCTGCTGGAGCCGATGCC-3' (SEQ ID NO:181)
reverse PCR primer (35745.d2) 5'-GACATGGACATGACAGG-3' (SEQ ID NO:182)
forward PCR primer (35745.d3) 5'-CCTTCAGGATGTAGGAG-3' (SEQ ID NO:183)
reverse PCR primer (35745.d4) 5'-GATGTCTGCCACCCCAAG-3' (SEQ ID NO:184)
forward PCR primer (35745.d5) 5'-GCATCCTGATGATGACTTGTCACTGCGC-3' (SEQ ID NO:185)
reverse PCR primer (35745.d6) 5'-TACCAAGAGGGAAGAGGAGTTGCAC-3' (SEQ ID NO:186)
Additionally, a synthetic oligonucleotide hybridization probe was constructed from the consensus DNA35745 sequence which had the following nucleotide sequence

hybridization probe (35745.d11)

5'-GCCATTATGACGGCTGCTGGCTAAGAGGCTCGAATTCTACTGCGAGCC-3' (SEQ ID NO:187)

In order to screen several libraries for a source of a full-length clone, DNA from the libraries was screened by PCR amplification with the PCR primer pair identified above. A positive library was then used to isolate clones encoding the PRO1304 gene using the probe oligonucleotide and one of the PCR primers. RNA for construction of the cDNA libraries was isolated from human ovary tissue.

DNA sequencing of the clones isolated as described above gave the full-length DNA sequence for PRO1304 (designated herein as DNA65406-1567 [Figure 103, SEQ ID NO:179], and the derived protein sequence for PRO1304.

The entire nucleotide sequence of DNA65406-1567 is shown in Figure 103 (SEQ ID NO:179). Clone DNA65406-1567 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 21-25 and ending at the stop codon at nucleotide positions 689-691 (Figure 103). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 222 amino acids long (Figure 104). The full-length PRO1304 protein shown in Figure 104 has an estimated molecular weight of about 25,794 daltons and a pI of about 6.24. Analysis of the full-length PRO1304 sequence shown in Figure 104 (SEQ ID NO:180) evidences the presence of the following: an endoplasmic reticulum targeting sequence from about amino acid 219 to about amino acid 222, a potential N-glycosylation site from about amino acid 45 to about amino acid 48, FRB-R-type peptidyl-prolyl cis-trans isomerase homology blocks from about amino acid 123 and from about amino acid 129 to about amino acid 142 and EF-hand calcium binding domain protein homology blocks from about amino acid 202 to about amino acid 214 and from about amino acid 195 to about amino acid 214. Clone DNA65406-1567 has been deposited with ATCC on September 15, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203219.

An analysis of the Deyhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 104 (SEQ ID NO:180), evidenced significant

homology between the PRO1304 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: AF040252.1, P_R28980, ST1238, CELC05C8_1, VFU32045_1, ST5144, FKCB3_BOVIN, CELC50F2_6, CELB011_12 and P_R41781.

The DNAA5406-1567 sequence was also obtained by isolating and sequencing the insert of Inocyte EST clone no. 2813577.

EXAMPLE 56: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1317

Using the technique described in Example 1 above, Inocyte EST no. 33598 was identified as a sequence of interest having a BLAST score of 70 or greater that did not encode a known protein. The sequence of Inocyte EST no. 33598 is designated herein as "DNAA56958". Based on the DNAA56958 sequence, oligonucleotides can be synthesized: 1) to identify by PCR a cDNA library that contains the sequence of interest, and 2) for use as probes to isolate a clone of the full-length coding sequence for PRO1317.

The following are suitable PCR primers (forward and reverse) that can be synthesized based on the DNAA56958 sequence:

forward PCR primer: AGGAGCATTGCTCTTCCAGGCC (36958.F; SEQ ID NO:190)

reverse PCR primer: CGTTACATGTCTCCAAAGGGAATG (36958.R; SEQ ID NO:191)

Additionally, a synthetic oligonucleotide hybridization probe can be constructed from the consensus DNAA56958 sequence having the following nucleotide sequence:

hybridization probe: CCTGTGCTAAGTGGCCCCCAATGCTCTCTGTGTCAATAACACTACCTGC (36958.p; SEQ ID NO:192)

In order to screen several libraries for a source of a full-length clone, DNA from the libraries is screened by PCR amplification with the PCR primer pair identified above. A positive library is then used to isolate clones encoding the PRO1317 gene using the probe oligonucleotide and one of the PCR primers. RNA for construction of the cDNA libraries can be isolated from tissue containing the sequence of interest, for example from peripheral blood, particularly blood taken from a patient having a high leukocyte count (e.g. hyperleucopenia).

The full-length DNA sequence for PRO1317, designated herein as DNAA5408-1578 (Figure 105; SEQ ID NO:188) was obtained by purchasing Inocyte EST no. 335958, obtaining the cDNA insert, and sequencing it in its entirety. Inocyte clone no. 335958 originated from a library constructed using RNA isolated from peripheral blood cells separated from a male patient afflicted with hyperleucopenia.

The entire coding sequence of PRO1317 is shown in Figure 105 (SEQ ID NO:188). Clone DNAA5408-1578 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 6-8 and an apparent stop codon at nucleotide positions 228-230. The predicted polypeptide precursor is 74 amino acids long. The full-length PRO1317 protein shown in Figure 106 has an estimated molecular weight of about 7.831 daltons and a pI of about 9.08. Additional features include: a signal peptide at about amino acids 1-18, potential N-glycosylation sites at about amino acids 34-37 and 39-42, and a microbodies C-terminal targeting signal at amino acids 72-74.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence

alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 106 (SEQ ID NO:187), revealed significant homology between the PRO1317 amino acid sequence and the Dayhoff sequence designated CD97_HUMAN. Additionally, some homology was found between the PRO1317 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: GBN12618, CELZX7B3_1, G156_PANPR, G1AVSFPE_1, AF040387_1, ST8059, 150617, XLSBK1_1, and NEL2_RAT.

Clone DNAA5408-1578 was deposited with the ATCC on September 15, 1998, and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203217.

EXAMPLE 57: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1303

A consensus DNA sequence was assembled relative to other EST sequences using phrap as described in Example 1 above. This consensus sequence is designated herein "DNAA47347". Based on the DNAA47347 consensus sequence and its homology to an Inocyte EST within the assembly from which DNAA47347 was derived, Inocyte clone 1430305 (from an Inocyte library) was purchased and sequenced in full. The sequence encoding PRO1303 was thereby identified.

The entire coding sequence of PRO1303 is shown in Figure 107 (SEQ ID NO:193). Clone DNAA5409-1566 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 121-123 and an apparent stop codon at nucleotide positions 865-867. The predicted polypeptide precursor is 248 amino acids long. The signal peptide is at about amino acids 1-17 of SEQ ID NO:194. The locations of N-glycosylation sites, active and conserved regions and domains are further indicated in Figure 194. Clone DNAA5409-1566 has been deposited with ATCC and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203232. The full-length PRO1303 protein shown in Figure 108 has an estimated molecular weight of about 26.734 daltons and a pI of about 7.9.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 108 (SEQ ID NO:194), revealed sequence identity between the PRO1303 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences (data incorporated herein): AB09849_1, P_W08475, AF024605_1, A42048_1, TRV3_RAT, MMAEB00066414, TRV1_RAT, MMAEB000663_4, MMAEB000665_2, and MMAEB00066412.

EXAMPLE 58: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1306

Using the method described in Example 1 above, Inocyte EST No. 2449282, also referred to herein as DNAA5918, was identified as a sequence of interest having a BLAST score of 70 or greater that did not encode a known protein. From the DNAA5918 sequence, a consensus sequence was assembled using BLAST and the program "phrap" (Phrap Group, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington). This consensus sequence is designated herein as "DNAA47399". Based on the DNAA47399 consensus sequence, oligonucleotides can be synthesized: 1) to identify by PCR a cDNA library that contains the sequence of interest, and 2) for use as probes to isolate a clone of the full-length coding sequence for PRO1306.

The entire coding sequence of PRO1306 shown in Figure 109 (SEQ ID NO:195), was obtained by purchasing Inocyte EST no. 2449282, obtaining the cDNA insert and sequencing it in its entirety. Clone

DNA65410-1369 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 106-108 and an apparent stop codon at nucleotide positions 556-558. The predicted polypeptide precursor is 150 amino acids long. The full-length PRO1306 protein shown in Figure 110 has an estimated molecular weight of about 17,068 daltons, a pI of about 7.29, and a potential N-glycosylation site at about amino acids 131-134.

5 An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 110 (SEQ ID NO:196), revealed significant homology between the PRO1306 amino acid sequence and Dayhoff sequence ALF1_HUMAN. Homology was also shown between the PRO1306 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: JC4902, BARI_RAT, AF020281.1, HSU95213.1, TCH3_ARATH, LEY47055.1, CATR_NAEGR, S5185, and AF065247.1.

10 Clone DNA65410-1369, was deposited with the ATCC on September 15, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203231.

EXAMPLE 35: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1336

15 An EST sequence was identified and entered into a proprietary Genentech database. The EST was biased against various EST databases. The EST databases included public EST databases (e.g., Genbank), and a proprietary EST database (LIFESEQ[®], Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA), and proprietary ESTs from Genentech. The search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 (Altschul et al., *Methods in Enzymology*, 266:460-480 (1996)) as a comparison of the ECD protein sequences to a 6 frame translation of the EST sequences. Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases, 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into consensus DNA sequences with the program "phrap" (Phi Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington).

20 A consensus DNA sequence encoding PRO1336 was assembled relative to other aligned EST sequences (forming an assembly) using phrap. This consensus sequence is designated herein "DNA43319". Based on the DNA43319 consensus sequence, oligonucleotides were synthesized: 1) to identify by PCR a cDNA library that contained the sequence of interest, and 2) for use as probes to isolate a clone of the full-length coding sequence for PRO1336.

PCR primers (forward and reverse) were synthesized:

30 forward PCR primer: 5'ATGAGATTCTCTGCCAATGCGG3' (SEQ ID NO:199); and
reverse PCR primer: 5'TTGTTGGCATGTGAGGAGGACGAC3' (SEQ ID NO:200).

Additionally, a synthetic oligonucleotide hybridization probe was constructed from the consensus DNA43319 sequence which had the following nucleotide sequence:

25 hybridization probe: 5'GAGGGCATCGTGGAAATACGGCTGAACACACTCCATCAAGCCATCC3' (SEQ ID NO:201).

35 In order to screen several libraries for a source of a full-length clone, DNA from the libraries was screened by PCR amplification with the PCR primer pair identified above. A positive library was then used to isolate clones encoding the PRO1336 gene using the probe oligonucleotide and one of the PCR primers. RNA

for construction of the cDNA libraries was isolated from human fetal lung tissue.

DNA sequencing of the clones isolated as described above gave the full-length DNA sequence for PRO1336 (designated herein as DNA65423-1595 [Figures 111A-B, SEQ ID NO:198], and the derived protein sequence for PRO1336.

5 The entire coding sequence of PRO1336 is shown in Figures 111A-B (SEQ ID NO:198). Clone DNA65423-1595 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 83-85 and an apparent stop codon at nucleotide positions 4652-4654 of SEQ ID NO:198. The predicted polypeptide precursor is 1523 amino acids long. The approximate locations of the signal peptide (amino acids 1-27), aspartic acid and asparagine hydroxylation sites, EGF-like domain cysteine pattern signature regions, a leucine zipper pattern region, a region conserved in immunoglobulins and major histocompatibility complexes, and N-glycosylation sites are indicated in Figure 112. Clone DNA65423-1595 has been deposited with the ATCC and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203227. The full-length PRO1336 protein shown in Figure 112 has an estimated molecular weight of about 167,715 daltons and a pI of about 8.06.

10 An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 112 (SEQ ID NO:198), revealed sequence identity between the PRO1336 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences (data incorporated herein): SLRT_DROME, CEF40E10.1, LCU58977.1, AF093779.1, FBPI_STRPU, NOTC_XENLA, AC00463.1, XELXDEL.1, P_W05835 and HSU17720.1.

EXAMPLE 60: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1278

20 A consensus DNA sequence was assembled relative to other EST sequences using phrap as described in Example 1 above. This consensus sequence is designated herein "Consens1230". In addition, the Consens230 consensus sequence was extended using repeated cycles of BLAST and phrap to extend the consensus sequence as far as possible using the sources of EST sequences discussed above. The extended consensus sequence is designated herein as "DNA44801". Based on the DNA44801 consensus sequence, oligonucleotides were synthesized: 1) to identify by PCR a cDNA library that contained the sequence of interest, and 2) for use as probes to isolate a clone of the full-length coding sequence for PRO1278.

PCR primers (forward and reverse) were synthesized:

25 forward PCR primers: CCAAGCTTGAAGATGAAGGCTGC (44801.1); SEQ ID NO:204) and
CTCATTTGGCTGCTGGTCAACAGGC (44801.2; SEQ ID NO:205)
30 reverse PCR primers: CCAAGTCGACAGGTCCTCCCTC (44801.1); SEQ ID NO:206) and
TCAGTACCACAGCTGAGCAGGCG (44801.2; SEQ ID NO:207)

Additionally, a synthetic oligonucleotide hybridization probe was constructed from the consensus DNA44801 sequence which had the following nucleotide sequence:

35 hybridization probe: CTACACTCGTTGCCAAACTGCAAAAATATTCTCGAGGCGTGGCTTG44801.p);
SEQ ID NO:208)

In order to screen several libraries for a source of a full-length clone, DNA from the libraries was screened by PCR amplification with the PCR primer pair identified above. A positive library was then used to

isolate clones encoding the PRO1278 gene using the probe oligonucleotide and one of the PCR primers. RNA for construction of the cDNA libraries was isolated from human testis.

DNA sequencing of the clones isolated as described above gave the full-length DNA sequence for PRO1278 (designated herein as DNA66304-1546 [Figure 113, SEQ ID NO:202]; and the derived protein sequence for PRO1278.

The entire coding sequence of PRO1278 is shown in Figure 113 (SEQ ID NO:202). Clone DNA66304-1546 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 141-143 and an apparent stop codon at nucleotide positions 585-587. The predicted polypeptide precursor is 148 amino acids long. The full-length PRO1278 protein shown in Figure 114 has an estimated molecular weight of about 16,623 daltons and a pI of about 8.47. Additional features include a signal peptide sequence at about amino acids 1-19; a potential N-glycosylation site at about amino acids 58-61; an alpha-1-acetabulminolysozyme C signature at about amino acids 94-112; and homology with alpha-lactalbumin/lysozyme C at about amino acids 35-59, 67-59 and 112-133.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 114 (SEQ ID NO:203), revealed significant homology between the PRO1278 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: LYCI, ANAPL, LYC3, ANAPL, and LYC3, HUMMAN.

Clone DNA66304-1546 was deposited with the ATCC on October 6, 1998, and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203321.

20 EXAMPLE 61: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1298

Use of the signal sequence algorithm described in Example 3 above allowed identification of an EST cluster sequence from an Incyte database. This EST cluster sequence was then compared to a variety of expressed sequence tag (EST) databases which included public EST databases (e.g., GenBank) and a proprietary EST DNA database (LIFESEQ® Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA) to identify existing homologues. One or more of the ESTs was derived from a diseased prostate tissue library. The homology search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 (Altschul et al., *Methods in Enzymology* 266:460-480 (1996)). Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into a consensus DNA sequence with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington). The consensus sequence obtained therefrom is herein designated DNA66389.

In light of the sequence homology between the DNA66389 sequence and an EST sequence contained within an Incyte EST within the assembly from with the consensus sequence was derived, Incyte clone 3355717 was purchased and the cDNA insert was obtained and sequenced. The sequence of this cDNA insert is shown in Figure 115 and is herein designated as DNA6511-1563.

The full length clone shown in Figure 115 contained a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 94-96 and ending at the stop codon found at nucleotide positions 1063-1065 (Figure 115, SEQ ID NO:209). The predicted polypeptide precursor (Figure 116, SEQ ID NO:210)

is 323 amino acids long. The signal peptide is at about amino acids 1-15 of SEQ ID NO:210. PRO1298 has a calculated molecular weight of approximately 37,017 daltons and an estimated pI of approximately 8.83. Clone DNA6511-1563 was deposited with the ATCC on September 15, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203328.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 116 (SEQ ID NO:210), revealed sequence identity between the PRO1298 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences (data incorporated herein): ALG2_YEAST, CAPM_STAAU, CG9098, CG9253, SUG2, MATZE, A69143, S74778, A8099372_13, AFR50103_2 and BBA324769_1.

10 EXAMPLE 62: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1301

Use of the signal sequence algorithm described in Example 3 above allowed identification of an EST cluster sequence from the LIFESEQ® database, designated Incyte Cluster No. 93492, also referred herein as "DNA10591". This EST cluster sequence was then compared to a variety of expressed sequence tag (EST) databases which included public EST databases (e.g., GenBank) and a proprietary EST DNA database (LIFESEQ® Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA) to identify existing homologues. The homology search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 (Altschul et al., *Methods in Enzymology* 266:460-480 (1996)). Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into a consensus DNA sequence with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington). One or more of the ESTs was derived from a cDNA library constructed from RNA isolated from lung tissue removed from a male with adenocarcinoma. The consensus sequence obtained therefrom is herein designated "DNA57725".

In light of the sequence homology between the DNA57725 sequence and an EST sequence contained within the EST no. 3393984, the EST clone 3393984 was purchased and the cDNA insert was obtained and sequenced in its entirety. The sequence of this cDNA insert is shown in Figure 117 and is herein designated as "DNA6512-1564".

The full length clone shown in Figure 117 contained a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 43 to 45 and ending at the stop codon found at nucleotide positions 1429 to 1431 (Figure 117, SEQ ID NO:211). The predicted polypeptide precursor (Figure 118, SEQ ID NO:212) is 462 amino acids long. Other features of the PRO1301 protein include: a signal sequence at amino acids 1-18; a transmembrane domain at about amino acids 271-290; a cytochrome P450 homologous region at about amino acids 134-462; and potential N-glycosylation sites at about amino acids 94-97, 217-220, and 246-249. PRO1301 has a calculated molecular weight of approximately 52,432 daltons and an estimated pI of approximately 6.14. Clone DNA6512-1564 was deposited with the ATCC on September 15, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203218.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 118 (SEQ ID NO:212), revealed some homology between the PRO1301 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: PSTU29343_1, A69973,

ATAC00448418, D78607_1, CEBO31_1, HUMACTH1A_1, AF04800_1, CELT13C5_4, CELC514_14, and CECS4E10_1.

EXAMPLE 63: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1268

Use of the signal sequence algorithm described in Example 3 above allowed identification of an EST cluster sequence from the LIFESeq® database, designated EST No. 8879. This EST cluster sequence was then compared to a variety of expressed sequence tag (EST) databases which included public EST databases (e.g., GenBank) and a proprietary EST DNA database (LIFESeq®, Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA) to identify existing homologs. The homology search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 (Altschul et al., *Methods in Enzymology*, 266:460-480 (1996)). Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into a consensus DNA sequence with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington). One or more of the ESTs was derived from a cDNA library constructed from human brain tumor tissue taken from a cerebral meningiomas lesion. The consensus sequence obtained therefrom is herein designated DN456238.

In light of the sequence homology between the DN456238 sequence and an EST sequence contained within the Incyte EST no. 2944541, EST clone no. 2944541 was purchased and the cDNA insert was obtained and sequenced. The sequence of this cDNA insert is shown in Figure 119 and is herein designated as "DN466519-1335".

The full length clone shown in Figure 119 contained a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 89 to 91 and ending at the stop codon found at nucleotide positions 599 to 511 (Figure 119; SEQ ID NO:213). The predicted polypeptide precursor (Figure 120, SEQ ID NO:214) is 140 amino acids long. PRO1268 has a calculated molecular weight of approximately 15,503 daltons and an estimated pI of approximately 6.44. Additional features include a type II transmembrane domain at about amino acids 12-28; type I transmembrane domain at about amino acids 51-66 and 107-124; a potential N-glycosylation site at about amino acids 79-82, and a region having homology with G-protein coupled receptors at about amino acids 59-99.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35, 45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 120 (SEQ ID NO:214), revealed some homology between the PRO1268 amino acid sequence and Dayhoff sequence no. CEI539B2_9. However, the percent sequence identity was determined to not be significant.

Clone DN466519-1335 was deposited with the ATCC on September 15, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203236.

EXAMPLE 64: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1269

Use of the signal sequence algorithm described in Example 3 above allowed identification of an EST cluster sequence from the LIFESeq® database, designated EST Cluster No. 101920. This EST cluster sequence was then compared to a variety of expressed sequence tag (EST) databases which included public EST databases

(e.g., GenBank) and a proprietary EST DNA database (LIFESeq®, Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA) to identify existing homologs. The homology search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 (Altschul et al., *Methods in Enzymology*, 266:460-480 (1996)). Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into a consensus DNA sequence with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington). The consensus sequence obtained therefrom is herein designated DN456509.

In light of the sequence homology between the DN456509 sequence and an EST sequence contained within the EST no. 103157, EST clone no. 103157 was purchased and the cDNA insert was obtained and sequenced. The sequence of this cDNA insert is shown in Figure 121 and is herein designated as DN466520-1536.

The full length clone shown in Figure 121 contained a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 26-29 and ending at the stop codon found at nucleotide positions 614-616 (Figure 121; SEQ ID NO:215). The predicted polypeptide precursor (Figure 122, SEQ ID NO:216) is 195 amino acids long, with a signal peptide located at about amino acids 1-20. There is a potential N-glycosylation site at about amino acids 112-115. PRO1269 has a calculated molecular weight of approximately 21,731 daltons and an estimated pI of approximately 8.97.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35, 45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 122 (SEQ ID NO:216), revealed significant homology between the PRO1269 amino acid sequence and the amino acid sequence of Dayhoff sequence no. P_W23722. In addition, sequence homology was found between the PRO1269 amino acid sequences and the amino acid sequences of the following Dayhoff sequences: MMTAG7_1, MTVO26_16, NAAA_BP73, S75616_1, and NCP_PG.

Clone DN466520-1536 was deposited with the ATCC on September 15, 1998, and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203226.

EXAMPLE 65: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1272

Use of the signal sequence algorithm described in Example 3 above allowed identification of an EST cluster sequence from the Incyte database, designated Incyte EST cluster sequence no. 113410. This EST cluster sequence was then compared to a variety of expressed sequence tag (EST) databases which included public EST databases (e.g., GenBank) and a proprietary EST DNA database (LIFESeq®, Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA) to identify existing homologs. The homology search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 (Altschul et al., *Methods in Enzymology*, 266:460-480 (1996)). Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into a consensus DNA sequence with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington). The consensus sequence obtained therefrom is herein designated DN466520.

In light of the sequence homology between the DN466520 sequence and an EST sequence contained within the Incyte EST clone no. 3451760, the Incyte EST clone no. 3451760 was purchased and the cDNA insert was obtained and sequenced. The sequence of this cDNA insert is shown in Figure 123 and is herein designated

as DNA66521-1583.

- Clone DNA66521-1583 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 55-57 and ending at the stop codon at nucleotide positions 811-813 (Figure 123). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 252 amino acids long (Figure 124). The full-length PRO1382 protein shown in Figure 124 has an estimated molecular weight of about 28,127 daltons and a pI of about 8.91. Analysis of the full-length PRO1382 sequence shown in Figure 124 (SEQ ID NO:218) evidences the presence of the following: a signal peptide from about amino acid 1 to about amino acid 14, potential N-glycosylation sites from about amino acid 62 to about amino acid 65, from about amino acid 127 to about amino acid 130, from about amino acid 137 to about amino acid 140 and from about amino acid 143 to about amino acid 146 and a 2-oxo acid dehydrogenase acyltransferase homology block from about amino acid 61 to about amino acid 71. Clone DNA66521-1583 has been deposited with ATCC on September 15, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203225.

- An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 124 (SEQ ID NO:218), evidenced significant homology between the PRO1382 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: NPH1, RAT, NPH2_MOUSE, OTU_DROME, D40750, BB61_RABIT, P_R23873, P_W09643, CAGHNGPA_1, HUMPRP1_1 and S670958_1.

EXAMPLE 66: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1382

- Using the method described in Example 1 above, Incyte EST no. 2719 was identified as a sequence of interest having a BLAST score of 70 or greater that does not encode a known protein. The nucleotide sequence of EST no. 2719 is designated herein "DNA42842". Based on the DNA42842 sequence, oligonucleotides were synthesized: 1) to identify by PCR a cDNA library that contained the sequence of interest, and 2) for use as probes to isolate a clone of the full-length coding sequence for PRO1382.

PCR primers (forward and reverse) were synthesized:

- 25 forward PCR primer: ACGGCTCACCATTGGCTCCG (42842.F; SEQ ID NO:221)

reverse PCR primer: AGGAAGAAGAGCCCTTGAGATCCG (42842.R; SEQ ID NO:222)

Additionally, a synthetic oligonucleotide hybridization probe was constructed from the consensus DNA42842 sequence which had the following nucleotide sequence:

- 30 hybridization probe: CGTGGCTGGAGGGCAAGTGTCTGTGTGGCACTGAAC (42842.p); SEQ ID NO:223.

- In order to screen several libraries for a source of a full-length clone, DNA from the libraries was screened by PCR amplification with the PCR primer pair identified above. A positive library was then used to isolate clones encoding the PRO1382 gene using the probe oligonucleotide and one of the PCR primers. RNA for construction of the cDNA libraries was isolated from a human breast carcinoma.

- 35 DNA sequencing of the clones isolated as described above gave the full-length DNA sequence for PRO1382 (designated herein as DNA66526-1616 [Figure 125, SEQ ID NO:219], and the derived protein sequence for PRO1382.

- The entire coding sequence of PRO1382 is shown in Figure 125 (SEQ ID NO:219). Clone DNA66526-1616 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 337-339 and an apparent stop codon at nucleotide positions 940-942. The predicted polypeptide precursor is 201 amino acids long. The full-length PRO1382 protein shown in Figure 126 has an estimated molecular weight of about 21,808 daltons and a pI of about 9.04. Additional features include a signal peptide at about amino acids 1-27; potential N-glycosylation sites at about amino acids 29-32 and 88-91; and regions of homology with C1q protein at about amino acids 92-126, 159-178, and 191-200.

- An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 126 (SEQ ID NO:220), revealed significant homology between the PRO1382 amino acid sequence Dayhoff sequence no. CERL_RAT. Homology was also revealed between the PRO1382 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: CERB_HUMAN, ST6975_1, A41732, HUMC1082_1, A57131, CA1A_HUMAN, ACRA_MOUSE, and COLE_LEPMA.

Clone DNA66526-1616 has been deposited with ATCC and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203246.

EXAMPLE 67: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1328

- 15 Use of the signal sequence algorithm described in Example 3 above allowed identification of an EST cluster sequence from the Incyte database, designated Incyte EST cluster sequence no. 40671. This EST cluster sequence was then compared to a variety of expressed sequence tag (EST) databases which included public EST databases (e.g., Genbank) and a proprietary EST DNA database (Lifetec[®], Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA) to identify existing homologies. The homology search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 (Altschul et al., Methods in Enzymology 266:460-480 (1996)). Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into a consensus DNA sequence with the program "Phrap" (Ph.D. Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington). The consensus sequence obtained therefrom is herein designated DNA56749.

- In light of the sequence homology between the DNA56749 sequence and an EST sequence contained within the Incyte EST clone no. 4111192, the Incyte EST clone no. 4111192 was purchased and the cDNA insert was obtained and sequenced. The sequence of this cDNA insert is shown in Figure 127 and is herein designated as DNA66558-1584.

- 30 Clone DNA66558-1584 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 9-11 and ending at the stop codon at nucleotide positions 780-782 (Figure 127). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 257 amino acids long (Figure 128). The full-length PRO1328 protein shown in Figure 128 has an estimated molecular weight of about 28,472 daltons and a pI of about 9.33. Analysis of the full-length PRO1328 sequence shown in Figure 128 (SEQ ID NO:225) evidences the presence of the following: a signal peptide from about amino acid 1 to about amino acid 19, transmembrane domains from about amino acid 32 to about amino acid 51, from about amino acid 119 to about amino acid 138, from about amino acid 152 to about amino acid 169 and from about amino acid 216 to about amino acid 235, a glycosaminoglycan attachment site from about amino acid 120 to about amino acid 123 and sodium/nucleotransporter symporter family protein homology block from about amino acid 31 to about amino acid 65. Clone DNA66558-1584 has

been deposited with ATCC on September 15, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203229.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 128 (SEQ ID NO:223), evidenced significant homology between the PRO1328 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: CEVY76H2L_2, TIF2_T0BAC, AB009466_16, ATU9468_1, P_R60153, P_R7082, S7351, C6932, LEU95008_1 and E64657.

EXAMPLE 68: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1325

Use of the signal sequence algorithm described in Example 3 above allowed identification of an EST cluster sequence from the Insey database, designated Insey EST cluster sequence no. 139524. This EST cluster sequence was then compared to a variety of expressed sequence tag (EST) databases which included public EST databases (e.g., GenBank) and a proprietary EST DNA database (LifeTag[®], Insey Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA) to identify existing homologies. The homology search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 (Altschul et al., *Methods in Enzymology*, 266:460-480 (1996)). Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into a consensus DNA sequence with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington). The consensus sequence obtained therefrom is herein designated DNAS615.

In light of the sequence homology between the DNAS615 sequence and an EST sequence contained within the Insey EST clone no. 3744079, the Insey EST clone no. 3744079 was purchased and the cDNA insert was obtained and sequenced. The sequence of this cDNA insert is shown in Figure 129 and is herein designated as DNA6659-1593.

Clone DNA6659-1593 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 51-53 and ending at the stop codon at nucleotide positions 2547-2549 (Figure 129). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 832 amino acids long (Figure 130). The full-length PRO1325 protein shown in Figure 130 has an estimated molecular weight of about 94,454 daltons and a pI of about 6.94. Analysis of the full-length PRO1325 sequence shown in Figure 130 (SEQ ID NO:227) evidences the presence of the following: a signal peptide from about amino acid 1 to about amino acid 18, transmembrane domains from about amino acid 292 to about amino acid 317, from about amino acid 451 to about amino acid 470, from about amino acid 501 to about amino acid 520, from about amino acid 607 to about amino acid 627 from about amino acid 751 to about amino acid 770, a leucine zipper pattern sequence from about amino acid 497 to about amino acid 518 and potential N-glycosylation sites from about amino acid 27 to about amino acid 30, from about amino acid 54 to about amino acid 57, from about amino acid 60 to about amino acid 63, from about amino acid position 123 to about amino acid position 126, from about amino acid position 141 to about amino acid position 144, from about amino acid position 165 to about amino acid position 168, from about amino acid position 364 to about amino acid position 367, from about amino acid position 476 to about amino acid position 479, from about amino acid position 495 to about amino acid position 499, from about amino acid position 606 and from about amino acid position 575, from about amino acid position 603 to about amino acid position 606 and from about amino acid position 699 to about amino acid position 702. Clone DNA6659-1593 has been deposited with ATCC on

September 22, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203269.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 130 (SEQ ID NO:227), evidenced significant homology between the PRO1325 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: CELR04E5_1, CELZK721_5, CELC30E1_5, CELC30E1_6, CELC30E1_2, CEV37H2C_1, CELC30E1_7, CELT07H8_7 and E64006.

EXAMPLE 69: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1340

Using the method set forth in Example 1 above, Insey EST no. 878906 was identified as a sequence of interest having a BLAST score of 70 or greater that does not encode a known protein. The nucleotide sequence of EST no. 878906 is designated herein "DNA42809". Based on the DNA42809 sequence, oligonucleotides were synthesized: 1) to identify by PCR a cDNA library that contained the sequence of interest, and 2) for use as probes to isolate a clone of the full-length coding sequence for PRO1340.

PCR primers (forward and reverse) were synthesized:

forward PCR primer: TCCTAGGTGACCCCTTCAAG (42809 f); SEQ ID NO:270
reverse PCR primer: GGGAGGCTTATAGGCCCAATCTGG (42809 r); SEQ ID NO:271)

Additionally, a synthetic oligonucleotide hybridization probe was constructed from the DNA42809 sequence which had the following nucleotide sequence:

hybridization probe: GGGTTCAGCAGCAGCTGTGAAGTCGAACTCCGACGTCAACATATCAATGA (42809 p); SEQ ID NO:272)

In order to screen several libraries for a source of a full-length clone, DNA from the libraries was screened by PCR amplification with the PCR primer pair identified above. A positive library was then used to isolate clones encoding the PRO1340 gene using the probe oligonucleotide and one of the PCR primers. RNA for construction of the cDNA libraries was isolated from human fetal kidney tissue.

DNA sequencing of the clones isolated as described above gave the full-length DNA sequence for PRO1340 (designated herein as DNA6663-1598 [Figure 131, SEQ ID NO:228], and the derived protein sequence for PRO1340.

The entire coding sequence of PRO1340 is shown in Figure 131 (SEQ ID NO:228). Clone DNA6663-1598 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 128-130 and an apparent stop codon at nucleotide positions 2549-2551. The predicted polypeptide precursor is 807 amino acids long. The full-length PRO1340 protein shown in Figure 132 has an estimated molecular weight of about 87,614 daltons and a pI of about 4.83. Additional features include: a signal peptide at about amino acids 1-18; a transmembrane domain at about amino acids 762-784; a cell attachment sequence at about amino acids 492-494; potential N-glycosylation sites at about amino acids 517-520, 602-605 and 700-703; and cadherin extracellular repeat domains at about amino acids 307-351, 324-348, 67-103, 97-141 and 114-138.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 132 (SEQ ID NO:229), revealed significant homology between the PRO1340 amino acid sequence and Dayhoff sequence no. 146556. Homology was also

revealed between the PRO1340 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: S55396, R4TPDPRT_1, CAD_D_CHICK, CADL_CHICK, CADB_CHICK, I50180, CAD4_CHICK, G02878, and DSCI_MOUSE.

Clone DNA66663-1598 has been deposited with ATCC and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203268.

5 EXAMPLE 70: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1339

A consensus DNA sequence was assembled relative to other EST sequences using phrap as described in Example 1 above. This consensus sequence is designated herein "DNA40632". Within the consensus sequence assembly was Inoye EST 2479394. Based on the consensus sequence and other discoveries and information provided herein, the clone including Inoye EST 2479394 was purchased and sequenced in full. Sequencing provided the nucleic acid sequence shown in Figure 133 which includes the sequence encoding PRO1339.

Clone DNA66669-1597 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 9-11 and an apparent stop codon at nucleotide positions 1272-1274 of SEQ ID NO-233. The predicted polypeptide precursor is 421 amino acids long. The signal peptide is at about amino acid 1-16 of SEQ ID NO-234. The region conserved in zinc carboxypeptidases and the N-glycosylation site are indicated in Figure 134. Clone DNA66669-1597 has been deposited with the ATCC and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203272. The full-length PRO1339 protein shown in Figure 134 has an estimated molecular weight of about 47,351 daltons and a pI of about 6.61.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 134 (SEQ ID NO-234), revealed sequence identity between the PRO1339 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences (data incorporated herein): P_W01505, CBR1_HUMAN, HSA224866_1, P_R90293, YHT2_YEAST, CER02D_4, CEW01A_6, P_W36815, HSUB3411_1 and CBRN_HUMAN.

25 EXAMPLE 71: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1337

Using the method described in Example 1 above, a single Inoye EST was identified (EST No. 1747546) and also referred to herein as "DNA4417". To assemble a consensus sequence, repeated cycles of BLAST and phrap were used to extend the DNA4417 sequence as far as possible using the sources of EST sequences discussed above. The consensus sequence is designated herein as "DNA45669". Based on the DNA45669 consensus sequence, oligonucleotides were synthesized: 1) to identify by PCR a cDNA library that contained the sequence of interest, and 2) for use as probes to isolate a clone of the full-length coding sequence for PRO1337.

PCR primers (forward and reverse) were synthesized:

forward PCR primers: CAACCATGCAAGACAGGCGCAGG (45669.f1; SEQ ID NO-237) and
 35 CTTTGCTTTGGCGCTGTGCTGCCAACCATGCAAGACAGGCGCAGG (45669.r1; SEQ ID NO-238);
 reverse PCR primers: TGACTCGGGGTCTCCAAACCAAGC (45669.r1; SEQ ID NO-239) and
 GGTTATGGCGGAAGCAAGTCCG (45669.r2; SEQ ID NO-240);

Additionally, a synthetic oligonucleotide hybridization probe was constructed from the consensus DNA45669 sequence which had the following nucleotide sequence:

hybridization probe: GGCACTCTTACCTTTATGAGTACTCTTGCTGTGCGCTGTGCTCC(45669.p1;
 5 SEQ ID NO-241).

In order to screen several libraries for a source of a full-length clone, DNA from the libraries was screened by PCR amplification with the PCR primer pair identified above. A positive library was then used to isolate clones encoding the PRO1337 gene using the probe oligonucleotide and one of the PCR primers. RNA for construction of the cDNA libraries was isolated from human tissue.

DNA sequencing of the clones isolated as described above gave the full-length DNA sequence for PRO1337 (designated herein as DNA66672-1586 [Figure 135, SEQ ID NO-235]; and the derived protein sequence for PRO1337.

The entire coding sequence of PRO1337 is shown in Figure 135 (SEQ ID NO-235). Clone DNA66672-1586 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 60-62 and an apparent stop codon at nucleotide positions 1311-1313. The predicted polypeptide precursor is 417 amino acids long. The full-length PRO1337 protein shown in Figure 136 has an estimated molecular weight of about 46,693 daltons and a pI of about 9.79.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 136 (SEQ ID NO-236) revealed significant homology between the PRO1337 amino acid sequence and the Dayhoff sequence THBO_HUMAN. Homology was also found between the PRO1337 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: KAIN_HUMAN, HSACT1_1, IEP3_HUMAN, G02081, HANHP1_1, CP16_RAT, S31507, ABO00347_1, and
 20 KBP_MOUSE.

Clone DNA66672-1586 was deposited with the ATCC on September 22, 1998, and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203265.

25 EXAMPLE 72: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1342

A cDNA sequence isolated in the amplicon screen described in Example 2 above is herein designated DNA43203. The DNA43203 sequence was then compared to a variety of expressed sequence tag (EST) databases which included public EST databases (e.g., Genbank) and proprietary EST DNA databases (LITSEQUEST, Inoye Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA; Genentech, South San Francisco, CA) to identify existing homologs. The homology search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 (Altschul et al., Methods in Enzymology 266:460-480 (1996)). Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into consensus DNA sequences with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington). The consensus sequence obtained therefrom is designated herein as "DNA48360".

Based on the DNA48360 sequence, oligonucleotide probes were generated and used to screen a human esophageal tissue library prepared as described in paragraph 1 of Example 2 above. The cloning vector was PRK3B (pRK3B) is a precursor of pRK5D that does not contain the SfiI site; see, Holmes et al., Science,

223: 1278-1280 (1991)), and the cDNA size cut was less than 2800 bp.

PCR primers (forward and reverse) were synthesized:

forward PCR primer: 5'-GAAGCACACGACCTTATCTCTTCACCC-3' (48360.ii; SEQ ID NO:244)

reverse PCR primer: 5'-GTCAGAGTTGGTGGCTGTGCTAGC-3' (48360.i; SEQ ID NO:245)

Additionally, a synthetic oligonucleotide hybridization probe was constructed from the DNA48360 sequence which had the following nucleotide sequence:

hybridization probe:

5'GGACCCAGGCATCTTGCTTCCAGCACAAGAGACAGATGAATCC-3' (48360.p; SEQ ID NO:246)

In order to screen several libraries for a source of a full-length clone, DNA from the libraries was screened by PCR amplification with the PCR primer pair identified above. A positive library was then used to isolate clones encoding the PRO1342 gene using the probe oligonucleotide and one of the PCR primers.

A full length clone was identified that contained a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 239-241, and a stop signal at nucleotide positions 2027-2029 (Figure 137; SEQ ID NO:242). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 596 amino acids long has a calculated molecular weight of approximately 57,173 daltons and an estimated pI of approximately 4.82. Additional features include: signal sequence at about amino acids 1-20; a transmembrane domain at about amino acids 510-532; a potential N-glycosylation site at about amino acids 25-28; a glycosaminoglycan attachment site at about amino acids 325-328; and bacterial ice-nucleation protein octamer repeats at about amino acids 284-337, 404-457, 254-307, 359-412, 194-247, 239-292, 299-352, 134-187, 314-367, and 164-217.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 138 (SEQ ID NO:243), evidenced some homology between the PRO1342 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: CELZC178.2, LMSAPGN_1, D88734, AMYH_YEAST, NMDSPPG_1, VGLX_HYPER, S52714, CELF59A6.5, CELX06A9.3, and YM96_YEAST.

Clone DNA66674-1599 was deposited with the ATCC on September 22, 1998, and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203281.

EXAMPLE 7: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1343

A cDNA sequence isolated in the anybase screen described in Example 2 above was found, by the WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer program, to have no significant sequence identity to any known human encoding nucleic acid. This cDNA sequence is herein designated DNA48921. Probes were generated from the sequence of the DNA48921 molecule and used to screen a human smooth muscle cell tissue library prepared as described in paragraph 1 above. The cloning vector was pRKS5 (pRKS5 is a precursor of pRKS4 that does not contain the SfiI site; see, Holmes et al., *Science*, 223:1278-1280 (1991)), and the cDNA size cut was less than 2800 bp.

The oligonucleotide probes employed were as follows:

forward PCR primer (48921.i) 5'-CAATATGATCTTGCACGTTGG-3' (SEQ ID NO:249)

reverse PCR primer (48921.i) 5'-AAGCTTCTCTCTCTCTTCTCTG-3' (SEQ ID NO:250)

hybridization probe (48921.p)

5'-TGACCCCATTTGAGAAGTCATGAAAGGATCAACGAGGCTG-3' (SEQ ID NO:251)

A full length clone was identified that contained a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 71-73 and a stop signal at nucleotide positions 817-814 (Figure 139, SEQ ID NO:247). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 247 amino acids long, has a calculated molecular weight of approximately 25,335 daltons and an estimated pI of approximately 7.0. Analysis of the full-length PRO1343 sequence shown in Figure 140 (SEQ ID NO:248) evidences the presence of the following: a signal peptide from about amino acid 1 to about amino acid 25 and a homologous region to circumsporozoite repeats from about amino acid 35 to about amino acid 225. Clone DNA66675-1587 has been deposited with ATCC on September 22, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203282.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 140 (SEQ ID NO:248), evidenced significant homology between the PRO1343 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: CSP_PLACC, CEF25H8.2, U88974.40, BNANRMAA_1, BOBOP3_1, S58135, AFD61832_1, BHU52040_1, HUMPROFIL_E_1 and MTW023_14.

Additionally, an Inverte EST clone (Inverte EST clone no. 4701148) having homology to the DNA48921 sequence was obtained and the insert sequenced, thereby giving rise to the DNA66675-1587 sequence shown in Figure 139.

EXAMPLE 25: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1480

Using the methods described in Example 1 above, Inverte EST Nos. 550415 and 1628647 were identified as sequences of interest having BLAST scores of 70 or greater that did not encode known proteins. These sequences were clustered and assembled into a consensus DNA sequence with the program "Phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington). This consensus sequence is designated herein as "DNA1395". In addition, the "DNA1395" consensus sequence was extended using repeated cycles of BLAST and Phrap to extend the consensus sequence as far as possible using the sources of EST sequences discussed above. The extended consensus sequence is designated herein as "DNA40642". Based on the DNA40642 consensus sequence, oligonucleotides were synthesized: 1) to identify by PCR a cDNA library that contained the sequence of interest, and 2) for use as probes to isolate a clone of the full-length coding sequence for PRO1480.

PCR primers (forward and reverse) were synthesized:

forward PCR primer: AGCCCGTCAGAGATGCTGCTCTGG (40642.i; SEQ ID NO:254)

reverse PCR primer: TGAAAGCCAGGAGACGCTCTCTGG (40642.i; SEQ ID NO:255);
GTACAGGCTGTCAGTTGGC (40642.i; SEQ ID NO:256)

Additionally, synthetic oligonucleotide hybridization probes were constructed from the consensus DNA40642 sequence which had the following nucleotide sequence:

hybridization probe: AGAAGCCATGTGAGCAAGTCAGTTCAGCCACACAGTG(40642.p; SEQ ID NO:257);
GAGCTGAGATCTTCTCATCGGAGACAGCCGTGCGAATCTGCTC (40642.i; SEQ ID

NO.258).

In order to screen several libraries for a source of a full-length clone, DNA from the libraries was screened by PCR amplification with the PCR primer pair identified above. A positive library was then used to isolate clones encoding the PRO1480 gene using the probe oligonucleotide and one of the PCR primers. RNA for construction of the cDNA libraries was isolated from human fetal kidney tissue.

DNA sequencing of the clones isolated as described above gave the full-length DNA sequence for PRO1480, designated herein as DNA67962-1649 (Figure 141, SEQ ID NO:223), and the derived protein sequence for PRO1480.

The entire coding sequence of PRO1480 is shown in Figure 141 (SEQ ID NO:223). Clone DNA67962-1649 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 241-243 and an apparent stop codon at nucleotide positions 2752-2754. The predicted polypeptide precursor is 837 amino acids long. The full-length PRO1480 protein shown in Figure 142 has an estimated molecular weight of about 92,750 daltons and a pI of about 7.04. Additional features include: transmembrane domains at about amino acids 23-46 (type II) and 718-738; potential N-glycosylation sites at about amino acids 69-72, 96-99, 165-168, 410-413, 525-528, and 630-633; and a leucine zipper pattern at about amino acids 12-33.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 142 (SEQ ID NO:223), revealed significant homology between the PRO1480 amino acid sequence and Dayhoff sequence 148746. Homology was also shown between the PRO1480 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: S66498; P_W17658; MAMU69333_1; HSIU6800_1; 148745; A49069; 148747; GCU28240_1; and AF022946_1.

Clone DNA67962-1649 has been deposited with ATCC and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203391.

EXAMPLE 75: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1487

A single Merck EST, HSC1D011, referred herein as "DNA8208", was identified as an EST of interest having a BLAST score of 70 or greater that did not encode a known protein as described in Example 1 above. The DNA8208 sequence was extended using repeated cycles of BLAST and the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington) to extend the sequence as far as possible using the sources of EST sequences discussed above. The resulting consensus sequence is designated herein as "DNA68836". Based on the DNA68836 consensus sequence, oligonucleotides were synthesized: 1) to identify by PCR a cDNA library that contained the sequence of interest, and 2) for use as probes to isolate a clone of the full-length coding sequence for PRO1487.

PCR primers (forward and reverse) were synthesized:

forward PCR primer: GTGCCACTACGGGGTGTGACGAC (54209 nt; SEQ ID NO:261) and
reverse PCR primer: TCCCAATTCTTCCTGGTGGCCAG (54209 nt; SEQ ID NO:262)

Additionally, a synthetic oligonucleotide hybridization probe was constructed from the consensus DNA68836 sequence which had the following nucleotide sequence:

hybridization probe: CCAGAGAAAGTCTTCATGATGTCAGATGACGACGACCATAC (54209 nt; SEQ ID NO:263)

In order to screen several libraries for a source of a full-length clone, DNA from the libraries was screened by PCR amplification with the PCR primer pair identified above. A positive library was then used to isolate clones encoding the PRO1487 gene using the probe oligonucleotide and one of the PCR primers. RNA for construction of the cDNA libraries was isolated from human fetal kidney tissue.

DNA sequencing of the clones isolated as described above gave the full-length DNA sequence for PRO1487 (designated herein as DNA68836-1656 (Figures 143A-B; SEQ ID NO:229) and the derived protein sequence for PRO1487 (Figure 144; SEQ ID NO:260).

The entire coding sequence of PRO1487 is shown in Figures 143A-B (SEQ ID NO:229). Clone DNA68836-1656 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 489-491 and an apparent stop codon at nucleotide positions 2895-2897. The predicted polypeptide precursor is 802 amino acids long. The full-length PRO1487 protein shown in Figure 144 has an estimated molecular weight of about 91,812 daltons and a pI of about 9.52. Additional features include a signal peptide at about amino acids 1-23; potential N-glycosylation sites at about amino acids 189-192, 623-626, and 796-799; and a coiled attachment sequence at about amino acids 62-64.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 144 (SEQ ID NO:260), revealed significant homology between the PRO1487 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: CET74D_1, S44860, CELC02H6_1, CEC38H12_3, CELC17A2_5, CET09E11_10, CEE03H4_3, CELT2B11_3, GGU20208_1, and CER56H6_1.

Clone DNA68836-1656 was deposited with the ATCC on November 3, 1998, and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203455.

EXAMPLE 76: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1418

Use of the signal sequence algorithm described in Example 3 above allowed identification of an EST cluster sequence from an Incyte database. This EST cluster sequence was then compared in a variety of expressed sequence tag (EST) databases which included public EST databases (e.g., GenBank) and a proprietary EST DNA database (LIFESEQ®; Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA) to identify existing homologs. One or more of the ESTs was derived from a placenta tissue library. The homology search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 (Altschul et al., *Methods in Enzymology*, 266:160-480 (1996)). Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into a consensus DNA sequence with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington). The consensus sequence obtained therefrom is herein designated DNA8846.

In light of the sequence homology between the DNA8846 sequence and an EST included in Incyte clone 13106026, that clone was purchased and the cDNA insert was obtained and sequenced. The sequence of this cDNA insert is shown in Figure 145 and is herein designated as DNA68844-1629.

The full length clone shown in Figure 145 contained a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 138-140 and ending at the stop codon found at nucleotide

positions 1188-1190 (Figure 145; SEQ ID NO:264). The predicted polypeptide precursor (Figure 146, SEQ ID NO:265) is 350 amino acids long with a signal peptide at about amino acids 1-19 of SEQ ID NO:265. PRO1418 has a calculated molecular weight of approximately 39,003 daltons and an estimated pI of approximately 5.59. Clone DNA68864-1629 was deposited with the ATCC on September 22, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 2032376.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 146 (SEQ ID NO:265), revealed sequence identity between the PRO1418 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences (data incorporated herein): AGA1_HAEM (immunoglobulin A1 protease precursor), P_W03740, CEL72B7_1, SSV6_YEAST, MNPININ_1, AB00993_1, P_R52601, S22624, A10377_1 and MUA1_XENLA.

EXAMPLE 27: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1472

An lncye sequence was identified and put in a computer to determine whether it had homology with other proteins in databases. The EST databases included public EST databases (e.g., GenBank), and the proprietary EST database (LIFESSEQ[®], lncye Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA). The search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 (Altschul et al., *Methods in Enzymology*, 266:460-480 (1996)) as a comparison of the ECD protein sequences to a 6 frame translation of the EST sequences. Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases, 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into consensus DNA sequences with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington).

A consensus DNA sequence encoding PRO1472 was assembled relative to other EST sequences using phrap. This consensus sequence is designated herein "DNA62824". Based on the DNA62824 consensus sequence and other discoveries and information provided herein, the lncye clone including EST 1579843 (from a doctored tissue library) found in the assembly was purchased and sequenced in full.

Sequencing provided the entire coding sequence of PRO1472 as shown in Figure 147 (SEQ ID NO:266). Clone DNA68865-1644 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 134-136 and an apparent stop codon at nucleotide positions 1532-1534 of SEQ ID NO:266. The predicted polypeptide precursor is 466 amino acids long. As indicated in Figure 148, the signal peptide is at about amino acid positions 1-17 and the transmembrane domains are at about positions 131-150 and 235-259 of SEQ ID NO:267. Clone DNA68866-1644 has been deposited with ATCC and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 2032383. The full-length PRO1472 protein shown in Figure 148 has an estimated molecular weight of about 53,279 daltons and a pI of about 6.16.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 148 (SEQ ID NO:267), revealed sequence identity between the PRO1472 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences (data incorporated herein): BUTY_HUMAN, HS45P21_1, HS45P21_3, HS45P21_5, HS45P21_4, HSU90142_1, HSU90646_1, AR03107_1, NMHC135G15_7 and HSB73_1.

EXAMPLE 28: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1461

Use of the signal sequence algorithm described in Example 3 above allowed identification of an EST cluster sequence from the LIFESSEQ[®] database, designated lncye EST Cluster No. 159103, and also referred to herein as "DNA10747". The DNA10747 sequence was then compared to a variety of EST databases which included public EST databases (e.g., GenBank) and the LIFESSEQ[®] database, to identify existing homologs. The homology search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 (Altschul et al., *Methods in Enzymology*, 266:460-480 (1996)). Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into a consensus DNA sequence with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington). One or more of the ESTs used in the assembly was derived from a library constructed from pancreatic tumor tissue. The consensus sequence obtained therefrom is herein designated "DNA59553".

In light of the sequence homology between the DNA59553 sequence and an EST sequence contained within lncye EST no. 2944541, the EST clone was purchased and the cDNA insert was obtained and sequenced. The sequence of this cDNA insert is shown in Figure 149 and is herein designated as DNA68871-1638.

The full length clone shown in Figure 149 contained a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 32-34 and ending at the stop codon found at nucleotide positions 1301-1303 (Figure 149; SEQ ID NO:268). The predicted polypeptide precursor (Figure 150, SEQ ID NO:269) is 423 amino acids long. PRO1461 has a calculated molecular weight of approximately 47,696 daltons and an estimated pI of approximately 8.96. Additional features include: a type II transmembrane domain at about amino acids 21-40; an ATP/GTP-binding site motif A (P-loop) at about amino acids 359-366; a trypsin family histidine active site at about amino acids 228-233; potential N-myristoylation sites at about amino acids 179-184, 213-218, 317-322, and 360-365; and potential N-glycosylation sites at about amino acids 75-78, 166-169 and 223-226.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 150 (SEQ ID NO:269), revealed significant homology between the PRO1461 amino acid sequence and the following additional Dayhoff sequences: AB002194_1, P_R89430, P_W22987, HEPS_MOUSE, ENTK_HUMAN, P_W22986, KAL_MOUSE, ACRO_PIG, P_R57283, and TRY7_ANOGA.

Clone DNA68871-16871 was deposited with the ATCC on September 22, 1998, and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 2032380.

EXAMPLE 29: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1410

Use of the signal sequence algorithm described in Example 3 above allowed identification of an EST cluster sequence from the lncye database, designated lncye EST cluster sequence no. 98502. This EST cluster sequence was then compared to a variety of expressed sequence tag (EST) databases which included public EST databases (e.g., GenBank) and a proprietary EST DNA database (LIFESSEQ[®], lncye Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA) to identify existing homologs. The homology search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 (Altschul et al., *Methods in Enzymology*, 266:460-480 (1996)). Those comparisons resulting in a

BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into a consensus DNA sequence with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington). The consensus sequence obtained therefrom is herein designated DNA56651.

In light of the sequence homology between the DNAs64-31 sequence and an EST sequence contained within the Incyte EST clone no. 123064, the Incyte EST clone 123064 was purchased and the cDNA insert was obtained and sequenced. The sequence of this cDNA insert is shown in Figure 151 and is herein designated as DNAs6874-1622.

Clone DNA68674-1622 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 133-154 and ending at the stop codon at nucleotide positions 666-668 (Figure 151). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 238 amino acids long (Figure 152). The full-length PRO410 protein shown in Figure 152 has an estimated molecular weight of about 25,262 Daltons and a pI of about 6.44. Analysis of the full-length PRO410 sequence shown in Figure 152 (SEQ ID NO:271) evidences the presence of the following: a signal peptide from about amino acid 1 to about amino acid 20, a transmembrane domain from about amino acid 194 to about amino acid 220 and a potential N-glycosylation site from about amino acid 132 to about amino acid 135. Clone DNA68674-1622 has been deposited with ATCC on September 22, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203227.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45; Swamishan 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 132 (SEQ ID NO:271), evidenced significant homology between the PR0410 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: 148537, P_R76466, ASP1_HELAN, P_R44256, EPAA_MOUSE, P_R77235, P_W13569, AF00300_1, and

EXAMPLE 80: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1568

A consensus DNA sequence was assembled relative to other EST sequences using phrap to form an assembly as described in Example 1 above. The consensus sequence is designated herein "DNA34209". Based on the DNA34208 consensus sequence, the assembly and other information and discoveries provided herein, a database including an EST in the assembly was ordered and sequenced. The EST is Inrope 3069400. Sequencing this full gave the sequence shown in Figure 133.

The entire coding sequence of PPO1568 is included in Figure 153 (SEQ ID NO:272). Clone PPO156880-1676 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translation initiation site at nucleotide positions 208-210 and an apparent stop codon at nucleotide positions 1123-1125 of SEQ ID NO:272. The predicted polypeptide precursor is 303 amino acids long. The signal peptide, transmembrane regions, N-glycosylation, and amidation sites are also indicated in Figure 154. Clone DNA-68880-1676 has been deposited with the ATCC and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203319. The full-length PPO1568 protein shown in Figure 154 has an estimated molecular weight of about 35,383 daltons and a pI of about 5.99.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45, SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST₂ sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 154 (SEQ ID NO:273), revealed sequences identical between the PRO1568 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences (incorporated herein):

A15_HUMAN, P_W27333 and CD37_HUMAN.

EXAMPLE 81: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1570

A consensus DNA sequence encoding PRO1570 was assembled relative to other EST sequences using phrap as described in Example 1 above to form an assembly. This consensus sequence is designated herein as "DNA65415". Based on the DNA65415 consensus sequence and other disclosures and information provided herein, the clone including (hoyce EST 333285 from a uterine/colon cancer tissue library) was purchased and sequenced in full which gave SEQ ID NO:274.

The entire coding sequence of PRO1370 is included in Figure 155 (SEQ ID NO:274). Cloning of DNA8885-1678 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide position 210-212, and an apparent stop codon at nucleotide positions 1506-1508 of SEQ ID NO:274. The predicted polypeptide precursor is 432 amino acids long. Figure 275 shows a number of motifs. DNA8885-1678 has been deposited with the ATCC and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203311. The full-length PRO1370 protein shown in Figure 156 has an estimated molecular weight of about 47,644 daltons and a pI of about 5.18.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLASTZ sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 15c (SEQ ID NO:275), revealed sequence identity between the PRO1570 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences (unreported herein): P_W22986, TMS2_HUMAN, HEB5_HUMAN, P_R89453, AB020134_1, KAL_MOUSE, ARO1_HUMAN, GEN12917, AFR3569_1, and P_W93285.

EXAMPLE 82: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1317

A consensus DNA sequence was assembled relative to other EST sequences using phrap as described in Example 1 above. This consensus sequence is designated herein "Cons85866". In addition, the Cons8865 consensus sequence was extended using repeated cycles of BLAST and phrap to extend the consensus sequence as far as possible using the sources of EST sequences discussed above. The extended consensus sequence is designated herein as "DNA63334". Based on the DNA63334 consensus sequence, oligonucleotides were synthesized: 1) to identify by PCR a cDNA library that contained the sequence of interest, and 2) for use as probes to isolate a clone of the full-length coding sequence for PRK3137.

PCR primers (forward and reverse) were synthesized:
forward Pst primer: CTCTCTGTGAATCTGGCGGTGGAG (63334-ff; SEQ ID NO:278) and
reverse PCR primer: GTCTGTCTGGCTGTCCACCCAG (63334-ri; SEQ ID NO:279).

Additionally, a synthetic oligonucleotide hybridization probe was constructed from the consensus DNA63334 sequence which had the following nucleotide sequence:

Accession number: CATCTTGTGATGTACCTGGGAACCAACCAAGAGGTTCCTCCACAAAG6334, p1:SEQ ID NO:280).

screened by PCR amplification with the PCR primer pair identified above. A positive library was then used to isolate clones encoding the PRO1317 gene using the probe oligonucleotide and one of the PCR primers. RNA for construction of the cDNA libraries was isolated from human hippocampal tissue.

DNA sequencing of the clones isolated as described above gave the full-length DNA sequence for PRO1317 (designated herein as DNA71166-1685 [Figure 157, SEQ ID NO:276], and the derived protein sequence for PRO1317.

The entire coding sequence of PRO1317 is shown in Figure 157 (SEQ ID NO:276). Clone DNA71166-1685 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 105-107 and an apparent stop codon at nucleotide positions 2388-2390. The predicted polypeptide precursor is 761 amino acids long and has an estimated molecular weight of about 83,574 daltons and a pI of about 6.78.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 158 (SEQ ID NO:277), revealed significant homology between the PRO1317 amino acid sequence and Dayhoff sequence no. 148745. Homology was also revealed between the PRO1317 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: 148746, GEN13418, P_W58540, P_217657, MUSC_1, P_471380, U73167, 5, HSU39209_1, and CG828240_1.

Clone DNA71166-1685 was deposited with the ATCC on October 20, 1998, and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203355.

EXAMPLE 83: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1780

The DNA63837/init sequence was obtained as described in Example 1 above and was extended using repeated cycles of BLAST and the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle) to extend the consensus sequence as far as possible using the sources of EST sequences discussed above. The extended consensus sequence is designated herein as "DNA63837". Based on the DNA63837 consensus sequence, oligonucleotides were synthesized: 1) to identify by PCR a cDNA library that contained the sequence of interest, and 2) for use as probes to isolate a clone of the full-length coding sequence for PRO1780.

PCR primers (forward and reverse) were synthesized:

forward PCR primer: TGCCCTTGCTCACTACCCCAAGG (63837.11; SEQ ID NO:283)

reverse PCR primer: TCAGCGCTGCTCCCAAGAGAGGG (63837.1; SEQ ID NO:284)

Additionally, a synthetic oligonucleotide hybridization probe was constructed from the consensus DNA63837 sequence which had the following nucleotide sequence:

hybridization probe: CCCAAGATGTCACACTGCGTGCMAAATGTGAAATTTGTGCACTGG (63837.p); SEQ ID NO:285)

In order to screen several libraries for a source of a full-length clone, DNA from the libraries was screened by PCR amplification with the PCR primer pair identified above. A positive library was then used to isolate clones encoding the PRO1780 gene using the probe oligonucleotide and one of the PCR primers. RNA for construction of the cDNA libraries was isolated from a human fetal kidney.

DNA sequencing of the clones isolated as described above gave the full-length DNA sequence for PRO1780 (designated herein as DNA71169-1709 [Figure 159, SEQ ID NO:281], and the derived protein

sequence for PRO1780.

The entire coding sequence of PRO1780 is shown in Figure 159 (SEQ ID NO:281). Clone DNA71169-1709 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 66-70 and an apparent stop codon at nucleotide positions 1637-1639. The predicted polypeptide precursor is 523 amino acids long. The full-length PRO1780 protein shown in Figure 160 has an estimated molecular weight of about 59,581 daltons and a pI of about 8.68. Additional features include a signal peptide sequence at about amino acids 1-19; a transmembrane domain at about amino acids 483-504; tyrosine phosphorylation sites at about amino acids 68-74 and 425-433; N-myristoylation sites at about amino acids 16-21, 301-206, 370-375, and 494-499; and a leucine zipper pattern at about amino acids 493-514.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 160 (SEQ ID NO:282), revealed significant homology between the PRO1780 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: UDA2_RABT, CGT_HUMAN, UDI1_HUMAN, P_R26153, UDB1_RAT, HSU39209_1, AB010872_1, UDB5_MOUSE, UDB8_HUMAN, and UDI4_HUMAN.

Clone DNA71169-1709 was deposited with the ATCC on November 17, 1998, and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203467.

EXAMPLE 84: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1486

A consensus DNA sequence was assembled relative to other EST sequences using phrap as described in Example 1 above. This consensus sequence is designated herein "DNA48897". Based on the DNA48897 consensus sequence, oligonucleotides were synthesized: 1) to identify by PCR a cDNA library that contained the sequence of interest, and 2) for use as probes to isolate a clone of the full-length coding sequence for PRO1486.

PCR primers (forward and reverse) were synthesized:

forward PCR primer: 5'AGCGAGCCACCAGCTCTGTGCTAC3' (SEQ ID NO:288); and

reverse PCR primer: 5'CGAGAGGAGATGAGGAGCAGAG3' (SEQ ID NO:289).

Additionally, a synthetic oligonucleotide hybridization probe was constructed from the consensus DNA48897 sequence which had the following nucleotide sequence:

hybridization probe: 5'CTGTGCTACTGCTCCCTTGACGACCTGGGAGCCGAGTGTCTGTGC3' (SEQ ID NO:290).

In order to screen several libraries for a source of a full-length clone, DNA from the libraries was screened by PCR amplification with the PCR primer pair identified above. A positive library was then used to isolate clones encoding the PRO1486 gene using the probe oligonucleotide and one of the PCR primers. RNA for construction of the cDNA libraries was isolated from a human adenocarcinoma cell line.

DNA sequencing of the clones isolated as described above gave the full-length DNA sequence for PRO1486 and the derived protein sequence for PRO1486.

The entire coding sequence of PRO1486 is included in Figure 161 (SEQ ID NO:286). Clone DNA71180-1635 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide

positions 472-474 and an apparent stop codon at nucleotide positions 1087-1089 of SEQ ID NO:286. The predicted polypeptide precursor is 205 amino acids long. The signal peptide is at about amino acids 1-32 of SEQ ID NO:287. Regions similar to those of C19 and an N-glycosylation site are located as indicated in Figure 162. Clone DNA71180-1655 has been deposited with the ATCC and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203407. The full-length PRO1486 protein shown in Figure 162 has an estimated molecular weight of about 21.571 kDa and a pI of about 7.07.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 162 (SEQ ID NO:287), revealed sequence identity between the PRO1486 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: CERJ_HUMAN, CERL_RAT, GEN11893, P_R22263, CA18_HUMAN, CLOC_HUMAN, AF054891.1, A57131, HUMC10R2_1, ACRA_MOUSE.

EXAMPLE 85: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1433

A consensus DNA sequence was assembled relative to other EST sequences using phrap as described in Example 1 above. This consensus sequence is herein designated DNA45230. Based on the DNA45230 consensus sequence, oligonucleotides were synthesized: 1) to identify by PCR a cDNA library that contained the sequence of interest, and 2) for use as probes to isolate a clone of the full-length coding sequence for PRO1433.

PCR primers (forward and reverse) were synthesized:

forward PCR primer (45230.11) 5'-GCTGACCTGTTCCCATCTACTCC-3' (SEQ ID NO:293)
reverse PCR primer (45230.41) 5'-CCACAGACACCCATGACACTCC-3' (SEQ ID NO:294)
Additionally, a synthetic oligonucleotide hybridization probe was constructed from the consensus DNA45230 sequence which had the following nucleotide sequence
hybridization probe (45230.p1)

5'-AAGATGAAATTGTACAAAGCAGGTGATCTTGAGAGAGGGCTCTGGGCC-3' (SEQ ID NO:295)
In order to screen several libraries for a source of a full-length clone, DNA from the libraries was screened by PCR amplification with the PCR primer pair identified above. A positive library was then used to isolate clones encoding the PRO1433 gene using the probe oligonucleotide and one of the PCR primers. RNA for construction of the cDNA libraries was isolated from human adrenal gland tissue.

DNA sequencing of the clones isolated as described above gave the full-length DNA sequence for PRO1433 (designated herein as DNA71184-1634 [Figure 163, SEQ ID NO:291]; and the derived protein sequence for PRO1433.

The entire nucleotide sequence of DNA71184-1634 is shown in Figure 163 (SEQ ID NO:291). Clone DNA71184-1634 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 185-187 and ending at the stop codon at nucleotide positions 1349-1351 (Figure 163). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 388 amino acids long (Figure 164). The full-length PRO1433 protein shown in Figure 164 has an estimated molecular weight of about 43.831 kDa and a pI of about 9.64. Analysis of the full-length PRO1433 sequence shown in Figure 164 (SEQ ID NO:292) evidences the presence of the following:

transmembrane domain from about amino acid 76 to about amino acid 97, potential N-glycosylation sites from about amino acid 60 to about amino acid 63, from about amino acid 177 to about amino acid 178 and from about amino acid 228 to about amino acid 231 and potential N-glycosylation sites from about amino acid 10 to about amino acid 15, from about amino acid 41 to about amino acid 46, from about amino acid 84 to about amino acid 89, from about amino acid 120 to about amino acid 125, from about amino acid 169 to about amino acid 174, from about amino acid 229 to about amino acid 234, from about amino acid 240 to about amino acid 245, from about amino acid 318 to about amino acid 323 and from about amino acid 378 to about amino acid 383. Clone DNA71184-1634 has been deposited with ATCC on September 22, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203266.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 164 (SEQ ID NO:292), evidenced significant homology between the PRO1433 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: CELW01A11_4, CER9A1_4, S67138, MT0500_3, S75135 and S12411.

EXAMPLE 86: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1490

A consensus DNA sequence was assembled relative to other EST sequences using phrap as described in Example 1 above. This consensus sequence is herein designated DNA67006. Based on the DNA67006 consensus sequence, oligonucleotides were synthesized: 1) to identify by PCR a cDNA library that contained the sequence of interest, and 2) for use as probes to isolate a clone of the full-length coding sequence for PRO1490.

PCR primers (forward and reverse) were synthesized:

forward PCR primer (67006.11) 5'-CTTCTCTGTGGGTGAGCACCATTGTC-3' (SEQ ID NO:298)
reverse PCR primer (67006.41) 5'-GCCACCTCCATGCTAACGGCG-3' (SEQ ID NO:299)
Additionally, a synthetic oligonucleotide hybridization probe was constructed from the consensus DNA67006 sequence which had the following nucleotide sequence
hybridization probe (67006.p1)

5'-CCCAAGGTCCTCGCTAAGAAAGAGGCTGCTTACGTCCTCCCTCATCG-3' (SEQ ID NO:300)
In order to screen several libraries for a source of a full-length clone, DNA from the libraries was screened by PCR amplification with the PCR primer pair identified above. A positive library was then used to isolate clones encoding the PRO1490 gene using the probe oligonucleotide and one of the PCR primers. RNA for construction of the cDNA libraries was isolated from human adrenal gland tissue.

DNA sequencing of the clones isolated as described above gave the full-length DNA sequence for PRO1490 (designated herein as DNA71213-1659 [Figure 165, SEQ ID NO:296]; and the derived protein sequence for PRO1490.

The entire nucleotide sequence of DNA71213-1659 is shown in Figure 165 (SEQ ID NO:296). Clone DNA71213-1659 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 272-274 and ending at the stop codon at nucleotide positions 1376-1378 (Figure 165). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 368 amino acids long (Figure 166). The full-length PRO1490 protein shown in Figure

166 has an estimated molecular weight of about 42,350 daltons and a pI of about 9.11. Analysis of the full-length PRO1490 sequence shown in Figure 166 (SEQ ID NO:297) evidences the presence of the following: a signal peptide from about amino acid 1 to about amino acid 25, transmembrane domains from about amino acid 307 to about amino acid 323 and from about amino acid 335 to about amino acid 352, and tyrosine kinase phosphorylation sites from about amino acid 160 to about amino acid 168 and from about amino acid 161 to about amino acid 168. Clone DNA71213-1659 has been deposited with ATCC on October 27, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203401.

An analysis of the Dryhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 166 (SEQ ID NO:297), evidenced significant homology between the PRO1490 amino acid sequence and the following Dryhoff sequences: A52744.1, S0478, P_R99249, P_R59712, YBP2_YEAST, S54641, CELTOSH4_15, CELP2B3_1, CELZK10_1 and YH9G_ECOLI.

EXAMPLE 87: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1482.

A cDNA clone (DNA71234-1651) encoding a native human PRO1482 polypeptide was identified by a yeast screen, in a human adrenal gland cDNA library that preferentially represents the 5' ends of the primary cDNA clones.

The full-length DNA71234-1651 clone shown in Figure 167 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 33-35 and ending at the stop codon at nucleotide positions 462-464 (Figure 167). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 143 amino acids long (Figure 168). The full-length PRO1482 protein shown in Figure 168 has an estimated molecular weight of about 15,624 daltons and a pI of about 9.58. Analysis of the full-length PRO1482 sequence shown in Figure 168 (SEQ ID NO:302) evidences the presence of the following: a signal peptide from about amino acid 1 to about amino acid 28. Clone DNA71234-1651 has been deposited with ATCC on October 27, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203402.

An analysis of the Dryhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 168 (SEQ ID NO:302), evidenced significant homology between the PRO1482 amino acid sequence and the following Dryhoff sequences: A18267_3.

EXAMPLE 88: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1446.

Use of the signal sequence algorithm described in Example 3 above allowed identification of an EST cluster sequence from the Incyte database. This EST cluster sequence was then compared to a variety of expressed sequence tag (EST) databases which included public EST databases (e.g., GenBank) and a proprietary EST DNA database (LIFESEQ[®], Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA) to identify existing homologies. One or more of the ESTs was derived from a pancreatic islet cell library. The homology search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 (Altschul et al., *Methods in Enzymology* 266:460-480 (1996)). Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into a consensus DNA sequence with the program "phrap" (Phil Green,

University of Washington, Seattle, Washington). The consensus sequence obtained therefrom is herein designated DNA56514.

In light of the sequence homology between the DNA56514 sequence and an EST sequence contained within the Incyte EST 228034, the clone including this EST was purchased and the cDNA insert was obtained and sequenced. The sequence of this cDNA insert is shown in Figure 169 and is herein designated as DNA71277-1636.

The full length clone shown in Figure 169 contained a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 152-154 and ending at the stop codon found at nucleotide positions 479-481 (Figure 169; SEQ ID NO:303). The predicted polypeptide precursor (Figure 170, SEQ ID NO:304) is 109 amino acids long with a signal peptide at about amino acids 1-15 of SEQ ID NO:304. PRO1446 has a calculated molecular weight of approximately 11,822 daltons and an estimated pI of approximately 8.63. Clone DNA71277-1636 was deposited with the ATCC on September 22, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203385.

An analysis of the Dryhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 170 (SEQ ID NO:304), revealed sequence identity between the PRO1446 amino acid sequence and the following Dryhoff sequences (data incorporated herein): P53_CANFA, P53_FELCA, LRP1_HSV1F, OSU57358_1, S75842, P_P93722, AF02189_1, B70408, S54309 and S53365. The first in this list is further described in Kraegel, et al., *Cancer Lett.* 92(2):181-186 (1995).

EXAMPLE 89: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1558.

Use of the signal sequence algorithm described in Example 3 above allowed identification of an EST cluster sequence from the Incyte database, designated Incyte EST cluster sequence no. 66390. This EST cluster sequence was then compared to a variety of expressed sequence tag (EST) databases which included public EST databases (e.g., GenBank) and a proprietary EST DNA database (LIFESEQ[®], Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA) to identify existing homologies. The homology search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 (Altschul et al., *Methods in Enzymology* 266:460-480 (1996)). Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into a consensus DNA sequence with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington). The consensus sequence obtained therefrom is herein designated DNA58842.

In light of the sequence homology between the DNA58842 sequence and an EST sequence contained within the Incyte EST clone no. 3746964, the Incyte EST clone no. 3746964 was purchased and the cDNA insert was obtained and sequenced. The sequence of this cDNA insert is shown in Figure 171 and is herein designated as DNA71282-1668.

Clone DNA71282-1668 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 84-86 and ending at the stop codon at nucleotide positions 670-672 (Figure 171). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 262 amino acids long (Figure 172). The full-length PRO1558 protein shown in Figure 172 has an estimated molecular weight of about 28,800 daltons and a pI of about 8.80. Analysis of the full-length PRO1558 sequence shown in Figure 172 (SEQ ID NO:306) evidences the presence of the

following: a signal peptide from about amino acid 1 to about amino acid 25, transmembrane domains from about amino acid 8 to about amino acid 30 and from about amino acid 109 to about amino acid 130, a potential N-glycosylation site from about amino acid 190 to about amino acid 193, a tyrosine kinase phosphorylation site from about amino acid 238 to about amino acid 246, potential N-myristoylation sites from about amino acid 22 to about amino acid 27, from about amino acid 28 to about amino acid 33, from about amino acid 110 to about amino acid 115, from about amino acid 205 to about amino acid 210 and from about amino acid 255 to about amino acid 260 and amidation sites from about amino acid 31 to about amino acid 34 and from about amino acid 39 to about amino acid 42. Clone DNA71283-1668 has been deposited with ATCC on October 6, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203312.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 172 (SEQ ID NO:306), evidenced significant homology between the PRO1558 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: APRO572A.2, MXU24657.3, CAMT_EUCCU, MSU20736_1, P_R29515, B70431, JC4004, CEY32812A.3, CELE53B3_2 and P_R13543.

15 EXAMPLE 20: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1604

An expressed sequence tag (EST) DNA database (LIFESeq[®], Lysye Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA) was searched. Lysye EST No. 3350440 was identified as having homology to HDGF. EST No. 3350440 was then compared to various EST databases including public EST databases (e.g. Genbank), and the LIFESeq[®] database, to identify homologous EST sequences. The search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 [Altschul et al., *Methods in Enzymology*, 266:460-480 (1996)]. Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases, 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into consensus DNA sequences with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington). This consensus sequence is designated herein "DNA67237".

In light of the sequence homology between the DNA67237 sequence and EST no. 3367060 from the LIFESeq[®] database, the clone containing Lysye EST No. 3367060 was purchased and the cDNA insert was obtained and sequenced to obtain the entire coding sequence of PRO1604 which is shown in Figure 173 (SEQ ID NO:307).

Clone DNA71286-1687 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 65-67 and an apparent stop codon at nucleotide positions 2076-2080. The predicted polypeptide precursor is 671 amino acids long. The full-length PRO1604 protein shown in Figure 174 has an estimated molecular weight of about 74,317 daltons and a pI of about 7.62. Additional features include a signal peptide at about amino acids 1-13; potential CAMF- and cGMP-dependent protein kinase phosphorylation sites at about amino acids 136-139, 171-174, and 451-454; potential N-myristoylation sites at about amino acids 46-51, 365-370, and 367-372; and a cell attachment sequence at about amino acids 661-663.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 174 (SEQ ID NO:308), revealed significant homology between the PRO1604 amino acid sequence and Dayhoff sequence no. P_W37483. Homology was

also shown between the PRO1604 amino acid sequence and the following additional Dayhoff sequences: APRO3020_1, P_R66727, P_W37482, JCS661, CEC35A1_11, CEU30358_1, I38073, MST1_DROHY, and HSA1TBX36_1.

Clone DNA71286-1687 was deposited with the ATCC on October 20, 1998, and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203357.

5 EXAMPLE 21: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1491

A consensus DNA sequence was assembled relative to other EST sequences using phrap as described in Example 1 above. This consensus sequence is herein designated DNA67202. Based on the DNA67202 consensus sequence, oligonucleotides were synthesized: 1) to identify by PCR a cDNA library that contained the sequence of interest, and 2) for use as probes to isolate a clone of the full-length coding sequence for PRO1491.

PCR primers (forward and reverse) were synthesized:

forward PCR primer (67202.4L) 5'-CAACGACGCGGTGATTAACAACTGG-3' (SEQ ID NO:311)
reverse PCR primer (67202.4L) 5'-GCTTGACATGTACGAGCCGTGG-3' (SEQ ID NO:312)
Additionally, a synthetic oligonucleotide hybridization probe was constructed from the consensus DNA67202 sequence which had the following nucleotide sequence
hybridization probe (67202.8L)
5'-GGCCGAGCATGTTCTCCTCAATTCCTGGAAAGTGATGGGCGAGATAC-3' (SEQ ID NO:313)

RNA for construction of the cDNA libraries was isolated from human aortic endothelial cell tissue. DNA sequencing of the clones isolated as described above gave the full-length DNA sequence for PRO1491 (designated herein as DNA71883-1660 (Figure 175, SEQ ID NO:309), and the derived protein sequence for PRO1491.

The entire nucleotide sequence of DNA71883-1660 is shown in Figure 175 (SEQ ID NO:309). Clone DNA71883-1660 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 107-109 and ending at the stop codon at nucleotide positions 2438-2440 (Figure 175). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 777 amino acids long (Figure 176). The full-length PRO1491 protein shown in Figure 176 has an estimated molecular weight of about 89,651 daltons and a pI of about 7.97. Analysis of the full-length PRO1491 sequence shown in Figure 176 (SEQ ID NO:310) evidences the presence of the following: a signal peptide from about amino acid 1 to about amino acid 36, potential N-glycosylation sites from about amino acid 139 to about amino acid 142, from about amino acid 607 to about amino acid 610 and from about amino acid 724 to about amino acid 727, a tyrosine kinase phosphorylation site from about amino acid 571 to about amino acid 576 and a Gram-positive covalent surface protein anchoring hexapeptide sequence from about amino acid 32 to about amino acid 37. Clone DNA71883-1660 has been deposited with ATCC on November 17, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203475.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 176 (SEQ ID NO:310), evidenced significant homology between the PRO1491 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: GCU28240_1,

MUSCL_1.D94623, MMSEBM1_1.AB002329_1.AF022947_1.HSU03970_1.HUMLUCA19_1.G01864 and AF022946_1.

EXAMPLE 22: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1563

An expressed sequence tag (EST) DNA database (LIFESEQ®; Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA) was searched and an EST (isolated from adult brain stem tissue) was identified (1370141, DNA64505) which showed homology to SH3. RNA for construction of cDNA libraries was isolated from human bone marrow. Adult length cDNA corresponding to the isolated EST was isolated using an *in vitro* cloning technique (DNA73401-1633) in pRKS.

The cDNA libraries used to isolate the cDNA clones encoding human PRO1431 were constructed by standard methods using commercially available reagents such as those from Invitrogen, San Diego, CA. The cDNA was primed with oligo dT containing a *NcoI* site, linked with blunt to *Sall* hemblasted adaptors, cleaved with *NcoI*, sized appropriately by gel electrophoresis, and cloned in a defined orientation into a suitable cloning vector (such as pRKS or pRKSΔ). pRKSΔ is a precursor of pRKSΔ that does not contain the *SfiI* site; see, Holmes et al., *Science*, 253:1278-1280 (1991)) in the unique *XhoI* and *NcoI*.

A cDNA clone was sequenced in entirety. The entire nucleotide sequence of DNA73401-1633 (SEQ ID NO:314) is shown in Figure 177. Clone DNA73401-1633 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at about nucleotide positions 630-632 and a stop codon at about nucleotide positions 1740-1742. The predicted polypeptide precursor encoded by DNA73401-1633 is 370 amino acids long. Clone DNA73401 (designated as DNA73402-1633) has been deposited with ATCC and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203273.

Based sequence alignment analysis (using the ALIGN computer program) of the full-length sequence, PRO1431 shows significant amino acid sequence identity to SH17_HUMAN, an SH3 containing protein known as SH3P17. Additional significant identity score were found with D89164_1, AF032118_1, EXLP_TOBAC, YHR4_YEAST, s466992, RATP130CAS_2, AF043259_1, RATP130CAS_1 and MYSC_ACACA.

EXAMPLE 23: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1563

A consensus DNA sequence was assembled relative to other EST sequences using phrap as described in Example 1 above. This consensus sequence is herein designated DNA67191. Based on the DNA67191 consensus sequence, oligonucleotides were synthesized: 1) to identify by PCR a cDNA library that contained the sequence of Insect1, and 2) for use as probes to isolate a clone of the full-length coding sequence for PRO1563.

PCR primers (forward and reverse) were synthesized:

forward PCR primer (67191.01) 5'-CCCTGAAGCTGCCAGATGGCTCC-3' (SEQ ID NO:318)

reverse PCR primer (67191.01) 5'-CTGTGCTCTCGTGACAGCAGTC-3' (SEQ ID NO:319)

Additionally, a synthetic oligonucleotide hybridization probe was constructed from the consensus DNA67191 sequence which had the following nucleotide sequence

hybridization probe (67191.01)

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5'-CCACAGATGTGTGACTGCGCCGGGACGTCAGCTTGCCCTACAG-3' (SEQ ID NO:320)

In order to screen several libraries for a source of a full-length clone, DNA from the libraries was screened by PCR amplification with the PCR primer pair identified above. A positive library was then used to isolate clones encoding the PRO1563 gene using the probe oligonucleotide and one of the PCR primers. RNA for construction of the cDNA libraries was isolated from human bone marrow tissue.

DNA sequencing of the clones isolated as described above gave the full-length DNA sequence for PRO1563 (designated herein as DNA73492-1671 [Figures 179A-B, SEQ ID NO:316]) and the derived protein sequence for PRO1563.

The entire nucleotide sequence of DNA73492-1671 is shown in Figures 179A-B (SEQ ID NO:316). Clone DNA73492-1671 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 419-421 and ending at the stop codon at nucleotide positions 2930-2932 (Figures 179A-B).

The predicted polypeptide precursor is 837 amino acids long (Figure 180). The full-length PRO1563 protein shown in Figure 180 has an estimated molecular weight of about 90,167 daltons and a pI of about 8.39. Analysis of the full-length PRO1563 sequence shown in Figure 180 (SEQ ID NO:317) evidences the presence of the following: a signal peptide from about amino acid 1 to about amino acid 48; a potential N-glycosylation site from about amino acid 68 to about amino acid 71; glycosaminoglycan attachment sites from about amino acid 188 to about amino acid 191 and from about amino acid 772 to about amino acid 775; a cAMP- and cGMP-dependent protein kinase phosphorylation site from about amino acid 182 to about amino acid 185; a tyrosine kinase phosphorylation site from about amino acid 720 to about amino acid 736; potential N-amylation sites from about amino acid 5 to about amino acid 10; from about amino acid 19 to about amino acid 24; from about amino acid 121 to about amino acid 126; from about amino acid 125 to about amino acid 130; from about amino acid 130 to about amino acid 135; from about amino acid 147 to about amino acid 152; from about amino acid 167 to about amino acid 172; from about amino acid 168 to about amino acid 173; from about amino acid 174 to about amino acid 179; from about amino acid 323 to about amino acid 328; from about amino acid 352 to about amino acid 357; from about amino acid 539 to about amino acid 544; from about amino acid 555 to about amino acid 560; from about amino acid 577 to about amino acid 582; from about amino acid 679 to about amino acid 684; from about amino acid 682 to about amino acid 687; and from about amino acid 765 to about amino acid 768; amidation sites from about amino acid 560 to about amino acid 563 and from about amino acid 834 to about amino acid 837; ionine zipper pattern sequences from about amino acid 17 to about amino acid 38 and from about amino acid 24 to about amino acid 45 and a neutral zinc metalloproteinase, zinc-binding region signature sequence from about amino acid 358 to about amino acid 367. Clone DNA73492-1671 has been deposited with ATCC on October 6, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203324.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 180 (SEQ ID NO:317), evidenced significant homology between the PRO1563 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: AB014588_1, D67076_1, AB001733_1, P_W47028, AB002364_1, P_W47029, GEN13695, P_R40823, AF005655_1 and DISA_TRIGA.

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EXAMPLE 24: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1565.

A consensus DNA sequence was assembled relative to other EST sequences using phrap as described in Example 1 above. This consensus sequence is herein designated DNA67183. Based on an observed homology between the DNA67183 consensus sequence and an EST sequence contained within Incyte EST clone no. 2510320, Incyte EST clone no. 2510320 was purchased and its insert was obtained and sequenced. That insert sequence is shown in Figure 181 and is herein designated DNA73727-1673 (SEQ ID NO:321).

The entire nucleotide sequence of DNA73727-1673 is shown in Figure 181 (SEQ ID NO:321). Clone DNA73727-1673 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 59-61 and ending at the stop codon at nucleotide positions 1010-1012 (Figure 181). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 317 amino acids long (Figure 182). The full-length PRO1565 protein shown in Figure 182 has an estimated molecular weight of about 37,130 daltons and a pI of about 5.18. Analysis of the full-length PRO1565 sequence shown in Figure 182 (SEQ ID NO:322) evidences the presence of the following: a signal peptide from about amino acid 1 to about amino acid 40, a potential type II transmembrane domain from about amino acid 25 to about amino acid 47, potential N-glycosylation sites from about amino acid 94 to about amino acid 97 and from about amino acid 180 to about amino acid 183, glycosaminoglycan attachment sites from about amino acid 92 to about amino acid 95, from about amino acid 70 to about amino acid 73, from about amino acid 85 to about amino acid 88, from about amino acid 133 to about amino acid 136, from about amino acid 148 to about amino acid 151, from about amino acid 192 to about amino acid 195 and from about amino acid 239 to about amino acid 242, potential N-myristoylation sites from about amino acid 33 to about amino acid 36, from about amino acid 95 to about amino acid 100, from about amino acid 116 to about amino acid 121, from about amino acid 215 to about amino acid 220 and from about amino acid 272 to about amino acid 277, a microtubule C-terminal targeting signal sequence from about amino acid 315 to about amino acid 317 and a cytochrome C family heme-binding site signature sequence from about amino acid 9 to about amino acid 14. Clone DNA73727-1673 has been deposited with ATCC on November 3, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203459.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 182 (SEQ ID NO:322), evidenced significant homology between the PRO1565 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: AF051425_1, P_R65490, P_R65488, GRPE_STAALU, RNU31330_1, ACCD_BRANA, D90558_1, HUMANYAB3_1, P_W34452 and P_P30629.

EXAMPLE 25: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1571.

A consensus DNA sequence was assembled relative to other EST sequences using phrap as described in Example 1 above. This consensus sequence is herein designated DNA69559. Based on homology observed between the DNA69559 consensus sequence and an EST sequence contained within the Incyte EST clone no. 3140760, Incyte EST clone no. 3140760 was purchased and the cDNA insert was obtained and sequenced. The sequence of this cDNA insert is shown in Figure 183 and is herein designated as DNA73730-1679.

Clone DNA73730-1679 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation

site at nucleotide positions 90-92 and ending at the stop codon at nucleotide positions 807-809 (Figure 183). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 239 amino acids long (Figure 184). The full-length PRO1571 protein shown in Figure 184 has an estimated molecular weight of about 25,699 daltons and a pI of about 8.99. Analysis of the full-length PRO1571 sequence shown in Figure 184 (SEQ ID NO:324) evidences the presence of the following: a signal peptide from about amino acid 1 to about amino acid 21 and transmembrane domains from about amino acid 82 to about amino acid 103, from about amino acid 115 to about amino acid 141 and from about amino acid 160 to about amino acid 182. Clone DNA73730-1679 has been deposited with ATCC on October 6, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203320.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 184 (SEQ ID NO:324), evidenced significant homology between the PRO1571 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: AF072128_1, AB000712_1, AB000714_1, AF007189_1, AF000959_1, AF068863_1, P_W15288, PM22_HUMAN, P_R20035 and L5U46824_1.

EXAMPLE 26: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1572.

Using the method described in Example 1 above, a consensus sequence was obtained. The consensus sequence is designated herein "DNA69560". Based on the DNA69560 consensus sequence and other information provided herein, a clone including another EST (Incyte DNA3051424) from the assembly was purchased and sequenced.

The entire coding sequence of PRO1572 is included in Figure 185 (SEQ ID NO:325). Clone DNA73734-1680 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 90-92 and an apparent stop codon at nucleotide positions 873-875. The predicted polypeptide precursor is 261 amino acids long. The signal peptide is at about amino acid 1-23 and the transmembrane domains are at about amino acids 81-100, 121-141, and 173-194 of SEQ ID NO:326. One or more of the transmembrane domains can be deleted or inactivated. The locations of a N-glycosylation site, N-myristoylation sites, a tyrosine kinase phosphorylation site and a prokaryotic membrane lipoprotein lipid attachment site are indicated in Figure 186. Clone DNA73734-1680 has been deposited with the ATCC and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203363. The full-length PRO1572 protein shown in Figure 186 has an estimated molecular weight of about 27,856 daltons and a pI of about 8.5.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 186 (SEQ ID NO:326), revealed sequence identity between the PRO1572 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences (unincorporated herein): AF072127_1, HSU89916_1, AB000713_1, AB000714_1, AB000712_1, AF000959_1, AF072128_1, AF068863_1, P_W29881, and P_W58869.

EXAMPLE 27: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1572.

EST 3628990 was identified in an Incyte Database, (LIFESEQ[®], Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA) and extended in a comparison to other sequences in databases to form an assembly. The aligned search

was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 (Altschul et al., *Methods in Biochemistry*, 266:460-480 (1996)) as a comparison of the ECD protein sequences to a 6 frame translation of the EST sequences. Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases, 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into consensus DNA sequences with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington). The consensus sequence is designated herein "DNA69561".

Based on the DNA69561 consensus sequence and other information provided herein, a clone including another EST (Incyte DNA3752657) from the assembly was purchased and sequenced. This clone came from a breast tumor tissue library.

The entire coding sequence of PRO1573 is included in Figure 187 (SEQ ID NO:327). Clone DNA73735-1681 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 97-99 and an apparent stop codon at nucleotide positions 772-774. The predicted polypeptide precursor is 225 amino acids long. The signal peptide is at about amino acids 1-17 and the transmembrane domains are at about amino acids 82-101, 118-145, and 164-188 of SEQ ID NO:328. One or more of the transmembrane domains can be deleted or inactivated. A phosphorylation site, an amidation site, and N-myristoylation sites are shown in Figure 188. Clone DNA73735-1681 has been deposited with ATCC and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203356. The full-length PRO1573 protein shown in Figure 188 has an estimated molecular weight of about 24,845 daltons and a pI of about 9.07.

An analysis of the Dryhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 188 (SEQ ID NO:328), revealed sequence identity between the PRO1573 amino acid sequence and the following Dryhoff sequences (incorporated herein): AF007189_1, AB000714_1, AB000713_1, AB000712_1, A39484, AF000959_1, AF072127_1, AF072128_1, AF068863_1 and AF077739_1.

25 EXAMPLE 28: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1488.

An expressed sequence tag (EST) DNA database (LIFESEQ®, Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA) was searched and EST No. 3639112H1 was identified as having homology to CPE-R. EST No. 3639112H1 is designated herein as "DNA69562". EST clone 3639112H1, which was derived from a lung tissue library of a 20-week old fetus who died from Prater's syndrome, was purchased and the cDNA insert was obtained and sequenced in its entirety. The entire nucleotide sequence of PRO1488 is shown in Figure 189 (SEQ ID NO:329), and is designated herein as DNA73736-1657. DNA73736-1657 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 6-8 and a stop codon at nucleotide positions 666-668 (Figure 189; SEQ ID NO:329). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 220 amino acids long.

The full-length PRO1488 protein shown in Figure 190 has an estimated molecular weight of about 23,202 daltons and a pI of about 8.43. Four transmembrane domains have been identified as being located at about amino acid positions 8-30, 82-102, 121-140, and 166-186.

An analysis of the Dryhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 190 (SEQ ID NO:330), revealed significant

homology between the PRO1488 amino acid sequence and Dryhoff sequence AB000712_1. Homology was also found between the PRO1488 amino acid sequence and the following additional Dryhoff sequences: AB000714_1, AF007189_1, AF000959_1, P_W63697, MMU82758_1, AF072127_1, AF072128_1, HSU89916_1, AF068863_1, CFAF000418_1, and AF077739_1.

Clone DNA73736-1657 was deposited with the ATCC on November 17, 1998, and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203466.

EXAMPLE 29: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1489.

A consensus DNA sequence was assembled relative to other EST sequences using phrap as described in Example 1 above. This consensus sequence is herein designated DNA69563. Based upon an observed sequence similarity between the DNA69563 consensus sequence and an EST sequence combined within the Incyte EST clone no. 3376608, Incyte EST clone no. 3376608 was purchased and its insert obtained and sequenced. That insert is herein designated DNA73737-1658.

The entire nucleotide sequence of DNA73737-1658 is shown in Figure 191 (SEQ ID NO:331). Clone DNA73737-1658 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 264-266 and ending at the stop codon at nucleotide positions 783-785 (Figure 191). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 173 amino acids long (Figure 192). The full-length PRO1489 protein shown in Figure 192 has an estimated molecular weight of about 18,938 daltons and a pI of about 9.99. Analysis of the full-length PRO1489 sequence shown in Figure 192 (SEQ ID NO:332) evidences the presence of the following: transmembrane domains from about amino acid 31 to about amino acid 51, from about amino acid 71 to about amino acid 90 and from about amino acid 112 to about amino acid 133 and a potential N-glycosylation site from about amino acid 161 to about amino acid 164. Clone DNA73737-1658 has been deposited with ATCC on October 27, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203412.

An analysis of the Dryhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 192 (SEQ ID NO:332), evidenced significant homology between the PRO1489 amino acid sequence and the following Dryhoff sequences: AF007189_1, AB000712_1, AF000959_1, MMU82758_1, AF038414_1, AF072127_1, AF072128_1, HSU89916_1, AF068863_1 and PPUS00051_1.

30 EXAMPLE 100: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1474.

An expressed sequence tag (EST) DNA database (LIFESEQ®, Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA) was searched and an EST was identified. This EST showed homology to pancreatic secretory trypsin inhibitor. The clone which included this EST was purchased from Incyte (it came from a uterine cervical tissue library) and sequenced in full to reveal the nucleic acid of SEQ ID NO:333, which encodes PRO1474.

The entire nucleotide sequence of PRO1474 is shown in Figure 193 (SEQ ID NO:333). Clone DNA73739-1645 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 45-47 and a stop codon at nucleotide positions 300-302 (Figure 193; SEQ ID NO:333). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 83 amino acids long. As indicated in Figure 194, the Kexal serine protease inhibitor

family signature begins at about amino acid 45 of SEQ ID NO:334. Also indicated in Figure 194 is a region conserved in integrin alpha chains (beginning at about amino acid 32 of SEQ ID NO:334). Clone DNA73739-1645 has been deposited with the ATCC and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203320. The full-length PRO1474 protein shown in Figure 194 has an estimated molecular weight of about 9,232 daltons and a pI of about 7.94.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 194 (SEQ ID NO:334), revealed sequence identity between the PRO1474 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences (all ovomucoids, data incorporated herein by reference): IOVO_FRAER, IOVO_FRAAF, IOVO_FRACO, IOVO_CVRMO, IOVO_STRCA, H61492, C61589, IOVO_POLPL, D61589, and IOVO_TURME.

10 EXAMPLE 101: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1508

Use of the signal sequence algorithm described in Example 3 above allowed identification of an EST cluster sequence from the LIFESeq® database, designated Incyte Cluster No. 34523, also referred herein as "DNA10047". This EST cluster sequence was then compared to a variety of expressed sequence (EST) databases which included public and private EST databases (e.g., Genbank and LIFESeq®) to identify existing homologs. The homology search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 (Altschul et al., *Methods in Enzymology* 266:460-480 (1996)). Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into a consensus DNA sequence with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington). The consensus sequence obtained therefrom is herein designated "DNAS5723".

In light of the sequence homology between the DNAS5723 sequence a sequence contained within Incyte EST no. 2989064, the EST clone 2989064 was purchased and the cDNA insert was obtained and sequenced in its entirety. The sequence of this cDNA insert is shown in Figure 195 and is herein designated as "DNA73742-1662".

The full length clone shown in Figure 195 contained a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 70 to 72, and ending at the stop codon found at nucleotide positions 514 to 516 (Figure 195; SEQ ID NO:335). The predicted polypeptide precursor (Figure 196, SEQ ID NO:335) is 148 amino acids long. Other features of the PRO1508 protein include: a signal sequence at about amino acids 1-30; a tyrosine kinase phosphorylation motif at about amino acids 96-103; and N-myristoylation motifs at about amino acids 27-32, 28-33, and 140-145. PRO1508 has a calculated molecular weight of approximately 17,183 daltons and an estimated pI of approximately 8.77. Clone DNA73742-1662 was deposited with the ATCC on October 6, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203316.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 196 (SEQ ID NO:336), revealed some homology between the PRO1508 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: HSAJ728_1; P_R74962; P_R74941; AF053074_1; F69515; S20706; NP01_PLAFD; A20587_1; A51861_1; and S75947.

10 EXAMPLE 102: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1555

Use of the signal sequence algorithm described in Example 3 above allowed identification of an EST cluster sequence from the LIFESeq® database, designated EST cluster no. 521, and also referred to herein as "DNA10316". This EST cluster sequence was then compared to a variety of expressed sequence (EST) databases which included public EST databases (e.g., Genbank) and the LIFESeq® database to identify existing homologs. The homology search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 (Altschul et al., *Methods in Enzymology* 266:460-480 (1996)). Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into a consensus DNA sequence with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington). The consensus sequence obtained therefrom is herein designated "DNAS6374".

In light of the sequence homology between the DNAS6374 sequence and an EST sequence contained within Incyte EST no. 2855769, EST no. 2855769 was purchased and the cDNA insert was obtained and sequenced. EST no. 2855769 was derived from a library constructed from female breast fat tissue. The sequence of this cDNA insert is shown in Figure 197 and is herein designated as DNA73744-1655.

The full length clone shown in Figure 197 contained a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 90 to 92, and ending at the stop codon found at nucleotide positions 838 to 830 (Figure 197; SEQ ID NO:337). The predicted polypeptide precursor (Figure 198, SEQ ID NO:338) is 246 amino acids long. PRO1555 has a calculated molecular weight of approximately 26,261 daltons and an estimated pI of approximately 5.65. Additional features include: a signal peptide at about amino acids 1-31; transmembrane domains at about amino acids 11-31 and 195-217; a potential N-glycosylation site at about amino acids 111-114; potential casein kinase II phosphorylation sites at about amino acids 2,5, 98-101, and 191-194; and potential N-myristoylation sites at about amino acids 146-151, and 192-197.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 198 (SEQ ID NO:338), revealed some homology between the PRO1555 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: YK44_CAEEL, AB014541_1, HVSX59518.2, SSU63019_1, GEN14286, MMU068267_1, XP2_XENTL, ICP4_H5V11, P_W40200, and AB01360_1.

Clone DNA73744-1655 was deposited with the ATCC on October 6, 1998, and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203322.

30 EXAMPLE 103: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1485

A consensus DNA sequence was assembled relative to other EST sequences using phrap as described in Example 1 above. This consensus sequence is designated herein "DNA44791". Based on the DNA44791 consensus sequence, oligonucleotides were synthesized: 1) to identify by PCR a cDNA library that contained the sequence of interest, and 2) for use as probes to isolate a clone of the full-length coding sequence for PRO1485.

PCR primers (2 forward and 2 reverse) were synthesized:

forward PCR primer1: 5' CCTCCACAGATGACAAAGGCC 3' (SEQ ID NO:341);

forward PCR primer 2: 5'GTGTCAGCAGCTTCTTGCCCTAAATCAGG-3' (SEQ ID NO:342);
reverse PCR primer 1: 3'ATCTCAGGCGGCGATCTGTGAGCC-3' (SEQ ID NO:343); and
reverse PCR primer 2: 5'GTGATGCTCCTGCAGAGAGGTTGGG-3' (SEQ ID NO:344).

Additionally, a synthetic oligonucleotide hybridization probe was constructed from the consensus DNA44791 sequence which had the following nucleotide sequence:

5 hybridization probe 5'AGCTTCTTGCCCTAAATCAGGCGGCGATCATGTCGTGTGAC-3' (SEQ ID NO:345)

In order to screen several libraries for a source of a full-length clone, DNA from the libraries was screened by PCR amplification with the PCR primer pair identified above. A positive library was then used to isolate clones encoding the PRO1485 gene using the probe oligonucleotide and one of the PCR primers. RNA for construction of the cDNA libraries was isolated from human testis.

DNA sequencing of the clones isolated as described above gave the full-length DNA sequence for PRO1485 (designated herein as DNA173746-1654 [Figure 189, SEQ ID NO:339], and the derived protein sequence for PRO1485.

The entire coding sequence of PRO1485 is shown in Figure 189 (SEQ ID NO:339). Clone DNA173746-1654 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 151-153 and an apparent stop codon at nucleotide positions 595-597 of SEQ ID NO:339. The predicted polypeptide precursor is 148 amino acids long. The signal peptide is at about amino acids 1-18 of SEQ ID NO:340. The lysine C site, CAXX box, and an N-glycosylation site are shown in Figure 200. Clone DNA173746-1654 has been deposited with ATCC and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203411. The full-length PRO1485 protein shown in Figure 200 has an estimated molecular weight of about 16,896 daltons and a pI of about 6.05.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 200 (SEQ ID NO:340), revealed sequence identity between the PRO1485 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: LYC_PHALCO, P_R76684, 2HFL_Y, JC2144, JCS344, JCS355, JC3369, LYC2_PIG, P_R12113, and JCS380.

EXAMPLE 104: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1564

A consensus DNA sequence was assembled relative to other EST sequences using phrap as described in Example 1 above. This consensus sequence is herein designated DNA67213. Based on the DNA67213 consensus sequence, oligonucleotides were synthesized: 1) to identify by PCR a cDNA library that contained the sequence of interest, and 2) for use as probes to isolate a clone of the full-length coding sequence for PRO1564.

PCR primers (forward and reverse) were synthesized:

forward PCR primer (67213.11) 5'-GGAGAGGTGGTGGCCATGACAG-3' (SEQ ID NO:348)

reverse PCR primer (67213.11) 5'-CTGTCACTCCAAAGAGCCACAC-3' (SEQ ID NO:349)

Additionally, a synthetic oligonucleotide hybridization probe was constructed from the consensus DNA67213 sequence which had the following nucleotide sequence

hybridization probe (67213.11)

5-TATGTGCGGTGGAGGTGGAAACCTCGAAGCTGTCTTCAGGCC-3' (SEQ ID NO:350)

In order to screen several libraries for a source of a full-length clone, DNA from the libraries was screened by PCR amplification with the PCR primer pair identified above. A positive library was then used to isolate clones encoding the PRO1564 gene using the probe oligonucleotide and one of the PCR primers. RNA for construction of the cDNA libraries was isolated from human breast carcinoma tissue.

DNA sequencing of the clones isolated as described above gave the full-length DNA sequence for PRO1564 (designated herein as DNA173760-1672 [Figure 201, SEQ ID NO:346], and the derived protein sequence for PRO1564.

The entire nucleotide sequence of DNA173760-1672 is shown in Figure 201 (SEQ ID NO:346). Clone DNA173760-1672 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 462-464 and ending at the stop codon at nucleotide positions 2379-2381 (Figure 201). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 639 amino acids long (Figure 202). The full-length PRO1564 protein shown in Figure 202 has an estimated molecular weight of about 73,063 daltons and a pI of about 6.84. Analysis of the full-length PRO1564 sequence shown in Figure 202 (SEQ ID NO:347) evidences the presence of the following: a signal peptide from about amino acid 1 to about amino acid 28, a transmembrane domain from about amino acid 11 to about amino acid 36, potential N-glycosylation sites from about amino acid 107 to about amino acid 110 and from about amino acid 574 to about amino acid 577, a tyrosine kinase phosphorylation site from about amino acid 50 to about amino acid 57, potential N-myristoylation sites from about amino acid 158 to about amino acid 163, from about amino acid 226 to about amino acid 241, from about amino acid 262 to about amino acid 267, from about amino acid 270 to about amino acid 275, from about amino acid 380 to about amino acid 385 and from about amino acid 513 to about amino acid 518, an amidation site from about amino acid 110 to about amino acid 113 and a proteolytic membrane lipoprotein lipid attachment site from about amino acid 15 to about amino acid 25. Clone DNA173760-1672 has been deposited with ATCC on October 6, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203314.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 202 (SEQ ID NO:347), evidenced significant homology between the PRO1564 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: MN0173819.1, HSY08364.1, P_W34470, P_R6402, PAGT_HUMAN, CEGLY5B.1, CEGLY6A.1, CEGLY6B.1, AF000006.308 and E69322.

EXAMPLE 105: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1755

Use of the signal sequence algorithm described in Example 3 above allowed identification of an EST cluster sequence from the LIFESeq® database, designated EST Cluster No. 141872. This EST cluster sequence was then compared to a variety of ESTs from the databases listed above to identify striking homologies. The homology search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 (Altschul et al., *Methods in Enzymology* 266:460-480 (1996)). Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into a consensus DNA sequence with

the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington). The consensus sequence obtained therefrom is herein designated "DNA55731".

In light of the sequence homology between the DNA55731 sequence and a sequence contained within Incyte EST no. 257323, the EST clone was purchased and the cDNA insert was obtained and sequenced. Incyte clone 257323 was derived from a library constructed using RNA isolated from the hNT2 cell line (Strategic library no. STR9372310), which was derived from a human teratocarcinoma that exhibited properties characteristic of a committed neuronal precursor at an early stage of development. The sequence of this cDNA insert is shown in Figure 203 and is herein designated "DNA76396-1698". Alternatively, the DNA76396-1698 sequence can be obtained by preparing oligonucleotide probes and primers and isolating the sequence from an appropriate library (e.g., STR9372310).

The full length clone shown in Figure 203 contained a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 38 to 60 and ending at the stop codon found at nucleotide positions 886 to 888 (Figure 203; SEQ ID NO:351). The predicted polypeptide precursor (Figure 204, SEQ ID NO:352) is 276 amino acids long. PRO1755 has a calculated molecular weight of approximately 29,426 daltons and an estimated pI of approximately 9.40. Additional features include: a signal peptide sequence at about amino acids 1-31; a transmembrane domain at about amino acids 178-198; a cAMP and cGMP-dependent protein kinase phosphorylation site at about amino acids 210-213; potential N-myristoylation sites at about amino acids 117-122, 154-149, and 214-219; and a cell attachment sequence at about amino acids 149-151.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 204 (SEQ ID NO:352), revealed some homology between the PRO1755 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: AFG-BRANA, P_R37743, NAU8387_1, YHLL_EBV, P_WJ1855, CETU0810_4, AFR03404_1, PRP1_HUMAN, AFR03875_1, and ARU31991_1.

Clone DNA76396-1698 was deposited with the ATCC on November 17, 1998, and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203471.

25 EXAMPLE 106: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1757

Use of the signal sequence algorithm described in Example 3 above allowed identification of three EST sequences from the Incyte database, designated Incyte EST clones no. 2007947, 2014982 and 1912034. These EST sequences were then clustered and assembled into a consensus DNA sequence with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington). The consensus sequence obtained therefrom is herein designated as DNA56054.

In light of the sequence homology between the DNA56054 sequence and a sequence contained within the Incyte EST clone no. 2007947, the Incyte EST clone no. 2007947 was purchased and the cDNA insert was obtained and sequenced. The sequence of this cDNA insert is shown in Figure 205 and is herein designated as DNA76398-1699.

Clone DNA76398-1699 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 39-61 and ending at the stop codon at nucleotide positions 422-424 (Figure 205). The

predicted polypeptide precursor is 121 amino acids long (Figure 206). The full-length PRO1757 protein shown in Figure 206 has an estimated molecular weight of about 12,073 daltons and a pI of about 4.11. Analysis of the full-length PRO1757 sequence shown in Figure 206 (SEQ ID NO:354) evidences the presence of the following: a signal peptide from about amino acid 1 to about amino acid 19; a transmembrane domain from about amino acid 91 to about amino acid 110; a glycosaminoglycan attachment site from about amino acid 44 to about amino acid 47; a cAMP- and cGMP-dependent protein kinase phosphorylation site from about amino acid 116 to about amino acid 119 and a potential N-myristoylation site from about amino acid 91 to about amino acid 96. Clone DNA76398-1699 has been deposited with ATCC on November 17, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203474.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 206 (SEQ ID NO:354), evidenced significant homology between the PRO1757 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: IQG964, COLL_HSVST, HSUT0136_1, AFR03473_1, DB8778_1, MTF1_MOUSE, AFR02977_1, HSU08153_1, and P_W05321.

15 EXAMPLE 107: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1758

Use of the signal sequence algorithm described in Example 3 above allowed identification of an EST cluster sequence from the LIFESeq® database, designated EST cluster No. 20926. This EST cluster sequence was then compared to a variety of expressed sequence tag (EST) from the databases mentioned above, to identify existing homologs. The homology search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 (Altschul et al., *Methods in Enzymology*, 205:460-480 (1998)). Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into a consensus DNA sequence with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington). The consensus sequence obtained therefrom is herein designated DNA56260.

In light of the sequence homology between the DNA56260 sequence and a sequence contained within EST no. 2936330 from the LIFESeq® database, the EST clone, which originated from a library constructed from thymus tissue of a fetus that died from microcephaly, was purchased and the cDNA insert was obtained and sequenced. The sequence of this cDNA insert is shown in Figure 207 and is herein designated as DNA76399-1700.

The full length clone shown in Figure 207 contained a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 78 to 80 and ending at the stop codon found at nucleotide positions 549-551 (Figure 207; SEQ ID NO:355). The predicted polypeptide precursor (Figure 208, SEQ ID NO:356) is 157 amino acids long. PRO1758 has a calculated molecular weight of approximately 17,681 daltons and an estimated pI of approximately 7.65. Additional features include: a signal peptide from about amino acids 1-15; a potential N-glycosylation site at about amino acids 24-27; a cAMP- and cGMP-dependent protein kinase phosphorylation site at about amino acids 27-30; a casein kinase II phosphorylation site at about amino acids 60-63; potential N-myristoylation sites at about amino acids 17-22, 50-55, 129-134, and 133-138; a cell attachment sequence at about amino acids 153-155; and a cytochrome c family heparin-binding site ligature at about amino

acid 18-23.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt: 35), using a WV-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 208 (SEQ ID NO:356), revealed significant homology between the PRO1758 amino acid sequence and Dayhoff sequence no. ACO05328_2. Homology was also found between the PRO1758 amino acid sequence and Dayhoff sequence no. CELC4672_1.

5 Clone DNA76399-1700 was deposited with the ATCC on November 17, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203472.

EXAMPLE 108: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1575

A consensus DNA sequence was assembled relative to other EST sequences using phrap as described in Example 1 above. This consensus sequence is designated herein as "DNA35699". Based on the DNA35699 consensus sequence, oligonucleotides were synthesized: 1) to identify by PCR a cDNA library that contained the sequence of interest, and 2) for use as probes to isolate a clone of the full-length coding sequence for PRO1575.

PCR primers (forward and reverse) were synthesized:

15 **forward_PCR primers:** CCAAGCATGCTCCCATCTCCATAC (35699.1); SEQ ID NO:399); TGACGAGTGCGATACACTGC (35699.2); SEQ ID NO:380)

reverse_PCR primer: GCTCTACGGAACTTCTGCTGTGG (35699.1); SEQ ID NO:361)

Additionally, a synthetic oligonucleotide hybridization probe was constructed from the consensus DNA35699 sequence which had the following nucleotide sequence:

20 **hybridization probe:** ATTCCCAAGCGCTGTCATTGGGATCGACACTGATTTCTGAGGTTTGACAC (35699.p1; SEQ ID NO:362)

In order to screen several libraries for a source of a full-length clone, DNA from the libraries was screened by PCR amplification with the PCR primer pair identified above. A positive library was then used to isolate clones encoding the PRO1575 gene using the probe oligonucleotide and one of the PCR primers. RNA for construction of the cDNA libraries was isolated from human pancreatic tissue.

25 DNA sequencing of the clones isolated as described above gave the full-length DNA sequence for PRO1575 (designated herein as DNAT6401-1683 [Figure 209, SEQ ID NO:357], and the derived protein sequence for PRO1575.

30 The entire coding sequence of PRO1575 is shown in Figure 209 (SEQ ID NO:357). Clone DNAT6401-1683 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 22-24 and an apparent stop codon at nucleotide positions 841-843. The predicted polypeptide precursor is 373 amino acids long. The full-length PRO1575 protein shown in Figure 210 has an estimated molecular weight of about 30,480 daltons and a pI of about 4.60. Additional features include: a signal peptide at about amino acids 1-20; a transmembrane domain at about amino acids 143-162; a potential N-glycosylation site at about amino acids 100-103; and potential N-myristoylation sites at about amino acids 84-89, 103-108, 154-159, and 201-205.

35 An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt: 35), using a WV-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 210 (SEQ ID NO:358), revealed significant

homology between the PRO1575 amino acid sequence and Dayhoff sequence A12M05_1. Homology was also revealed between the PRO1575 amino acid sequence and the following additional Dayhoff sequences: P_R35297; P_R31696; A47300; PDI_DROME; P_R49829; DMAALPADAP_1; and DIS2NF6_1. Clone DNA76401-1683 was deposited with the ATCC on October 20, 1998, and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203560.

EXAMPLE 109: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1787

A consensus DNA sequence was assembled relative to other EST sequences using phrap in form an assembly as described in Example 1 above. This consensus sequence is designated herein "DNA45123". Based on homology of DNA45123 to Incyte EST 3618549 identified in the assembly, as well as other discoveries and information provided herein, the clone including this EST was purchased and sequenced. DNA sequencing of the clone gave the full-length DNA sequence for PRO1787 and the derived protein sequence for PRO1787.

10 The entire coding sequence of PRO1787 is included in Figure 211 (SEQ ID NO:360). Clone DNA76510-2504 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 163-165 and an apparent stop codon at nucleotide positions 970-972 of SEQ ID NO:360. The approximate locations of the signal peptide, transmembrane domain, N-glycosylation, N-myristoylation sites and a kinase phosphorylation site are indicated in Figure 212. The predicted polypeptide precursor is 289 amino acids long. Clone DNA76510-2504 has been deposited with the ATCC and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203477. The full-length PRO1787 protein shown in Figure 212 has an estimated molecular weight of about 29,082 daltons and a pI of about 9.02.

20 An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt: 35), using a WV-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 212 (SEQ ID NO:360), revealed sequence identity between the PRO1787 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: MYR0_BAT, MYR0_HUMAN, MYR0_BOVIN, GEN12638, H5SCN2B2_1, AF007783_1, HSU90716_1, P_W42015, XLU43330_1 and AF060231_1.

EXAMPLE 110: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1781

30 Initial DNA sequences referred to herein as DNAS8070 and DNAS6340 were identified using a yeast screen, in a human SK-Lu-1 adenocarcinoma cell line cDNA library that preferentially represents the 5' ends of the primary cDNA clones. These sequences were clustered and assembled into a consensus DNA sequence using the computer program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington). The consensus sequence is designated herein as "DNAS9575".

35 Based on the DNAS9575 consensus sequence, the following oligonucleotides were synthesized for use as probes to isolate a clone of the full-length coding sequence for PRO1781 from a human fetal lung cDNA library: TTGAAAAGAGTCTGGTCAGGAAGGTTAGG (SEQ ID NO:367), CATTGGCTTATTCCTGCTGCTG (SEQ ID NO:368), AAAACCTAGAAACAATCATTTTGCAC (SEQ ID NO:369) and GTCTCACCATGTTGCTCTTCCCAATTTGTGGGAAGCAGG (SEQ ID NO:370). The full-length DNAT6522-2500 clone shown in Figure 213 contained a single open reading frame with

an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 21 to 23 and ending at the stop codon found at nucleotide position 1141-1143 (Figure 213; SEQ ID NO:365). The predicted polypeptide precursor (Figure 214, SEQ ID NO:366) is 373 amino acids long. PRO1781 has a calculated molecular weight of approximately 41,221 daltons and an estimated pI of approximately 8.54. Additional features include: a possible signal peptide at about amino acids 1-19; a transmembrane domain at about amino acids 39-60; a tyrosine phosphorylation site at about amino acids 228-236; potential N-myristoylation sites at about amino acids 16-21, 17-22, 43-48, 45-50, 47-52, 49-54, 53-58, 58-63, 59-64, 62-67, 126-131, and 142-147; amidation sites at about amino acids 22-25 and 280-283; and a prokaryotic membrane lipoprotein lipid attachment site at about amino acids 12-22.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 214 (SEQ ID NO:366), revealed some homology between the PRO1781 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: CEY4310D_5, APO0001_146, P_R10676, DAC_STRSQ, CEC40H5_5, P_R35204, KFU58493_1, KPN16781_1, AF010403_1, and AF056116_14.

Clone DNA76522-2500 was deposited with the ATCC on November 17, 1998, and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203469.

EXAMPLE 11: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1556.

Use of the signal sequence algorithm described in Example 3 above allowed identification of an EST cluster sequence from the LIFESeq[®] database, designated EST Cluster No. 103158, and also referred to herein as "DNA10398". This EST cluster sequence was then compared to a variety of expressed sequence tag (EST) databases which included public EST databases (e.g., GenBank) and the LIFESeq[®] database, to identify existing homologies. The homology search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 (Altschul et al., *Methods in Enzymology*, 268:460-480 (1996)). Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into a consensus DNA sequence with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington). The consensus sequence obtained therefrom is herein designated DNA56417.

In light of the sequence homology between the DNA56417 sequence and a sequence contained within Incyte EST no. 959333, EST no. 959332 was purchased and the cDNA insert was obtained and sequenced. The sequence of this cDNA insert is shown in Figure 215 and is herein designated as DNA76529-1666.

The full length clone shown in Figure 215 contained a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 85 to 87 and ending at the stop codon found at nucleotide positions 892 to 894 (Figure 215; SEQ ID NO:371). The predicted polypeptide precursor (Figure 216, SEQ ID NO:372) is 269 amino acids long. PRO1556 has a calculated molecular weight of approximately 28,004 daltons and an estimated pI of approximately 5.80. Additional features include: a signal peptide sequence at about amino acids 1-24; transmembrane domains at about amino acids 11-25 and 226-243; a potential N-myristoylation site at about amino acids 182-185; potential cAMP- and cGMP-dependent protein kinase phosphorylation sites at about amino acids 70-73; and potential N-myristoylation sites at about amino acids 29-34, 35-39, 117-122, 125-130, 154-159, 166-171, 241-246, 246-251, 247-252, 249-254, 250-255, 251-256,

252-257, 255-258, 254-259, 255-260, 256-261, 257-262, and 259-264.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 216 (SEQ ID NO:372), revealed some homology between the PRO1556 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: TRF3_4, R23B_MOUSE, CANS_HUMAN, P_W41640, DSU51091_1, TP2B_CHICK, DVU00660_1, SH4236, P_R23962, and BRN1_HUMAN.

Clone DNA76529-1666 was deposited with the ATCC on October 6, 1998, and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203315.

EXAMPLE 12: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1759.

Use of the signal sequence algorithm described in Example 3 above allowed identification of an EST cluster sequence from the Incyte database, designated DNA10571. This EST cluster sequence was then compared to a variety of expressed sequence tag (EST) databases which included public EST databases (e.g., GenBank) and a proprietary EST DNA database (LIFESeq[®], Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA) to identify existing homologies. One or more of the ESTs was derived from pooled cDNAs of allergic asthmatic patients. The homology search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 (Altschul et al., *Methods in Enzymology*, 268:460-480 (1996)). Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into a consensus DNA sequence with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington). The consensus sequence obtained therefrom is herein designated DNA57313.

In light of the sequence homology between the DNA57313 sequence and the Incyte EST 244235, the clone including this EST was purchased and the cDNA insert was obtained and sequenced. The sequence of this cDNA insert is shown in Figure 217 and is herein designated as DNA76531-1701.

The full length clone shown in Figure 217 contained a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 125-127 and ending at the stop codon found at nucleotide positions 1475-1477 (Figure 217; SEQ ID NO:373). The approximate locations of the signal peptide and transmembrane domains are indicated in Figure 218, whereas the approximate locations of the signal peptide and a lipid attachment site, an amidation site and a kinase phosphorylation site are indicated in Figure 218. The predicted polypeptide precursor (Figure 218, SEQ ID NO:374) is 430 amino acids long. PRO1759 has a calculated molecular weight of approximately 49,765 daltons and an estimated pI of approximately 8.14. Clone DNA76531-1701 was deposited with the ATCC on November 17, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203465.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 218 (SEQ ID NO:374), revealed sequence identity between the PRO1759 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: OPDE_PSEAE, TH11_TRYBB, S67684, RGT2_YEAST, S68362, ATSL0T8PR_1, P_W17836 (Patent application WO/9715668-A2), F69587, A48076, and A45611.

EXAMPLE 11: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1760.

Use of the signal sequence algorithm described in Example 3 above allowed identification of an EST cluster sequence from the Incyte database. This EST cluster sequence was then compared to a variety of expressed sequence tag (EST) databases which included public EST databases (e.g., GenBank) and a proprietary EST DNA database (LIFESEQ[®], Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA) to identify existing homologues. One or more of the ESTs was derived from a prostate tumor library. The homology search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 (Altschul et al., *Methods in Enzymology*, 266:460-480 (1996)). Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into a consensus DNA sequence with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington). The consensus sequence obtained therefrom is herein designated DNA58798.

In light of the sequence homology between DNA58798 sequence and the Incyte EST 3358745, the clone including this EST was purchased and the cDNA insert was obtained and sequenced. The sequence of this cDNA insert is shown in Figure 219 and is herein designated as DNA76532-1702.

The full length clone shown in Figure 219 contained a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 60-62 and ending at the stop codon found at nucleotide positions 624-626 (Figure 219; SEQ ID NO:375). The predicted polypeptide precursor (Figure 220, SEQ ID NO:376) is 188 amino acids long. Motifs are further indicated in Figure 220. PRO1760 has a calculated molecular weight of approximately 21,043 daltons and an estimated pI of approximately 5.36. Clone DNA76532-1702 was deposited with the ATCC on November 17, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203473.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 220 (SEQ ID NO:376), revealed sequence identity between the PRO1760 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: CELTDF12_2, T72118_16, ATTC12_3, APE3_YEAST, P_W22471, SAUS6908_1, SCPA_STRPY, ATAC00423817, SAPIRCLUS_2 and APRO1468_9.

EXAMPLE 11a: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1561.

A consensus DNA sequence was assembled relative to other EST sequences using phrap and repeated cycles of BLAST and phrap to extend a sequence as far as possible using the EST sequences discussed above as described in Example 1 above. This consensus sequence is herein designated DNA40630. Based on the DNA40630 consensus sequence, oligonucleotides were synthesized: 1) to identify by PCR a cDNA library that contained the sequence of interest, and 2) for use as probes to isolate a clone of the full-length coding sequence for PRO1561.

PCR primers (forward and reverse) were synthesized:

forward PCR primer (40630.1), 5'-CTGCCCTCACTCTCTGTGCTGGG-3' (SEQ ID NO:379)

reverse PCR primer (40630.1), 5'-CAGAGCAGTGATGTTCCCTGGG-3' (SEQ ID NO:380)

Additionally, a synthetic oligonucleotide hybridization probe was constructed from the consensus DNA40630 sequence which had the following nucleotide sequence

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Inhibition probe (40630.1)

5'-CTGAACCAAGATGGTCAAGCAAGTGAAGTGGGAATGCCATCTCTC-3' (SEQ ID NO:381)

In order to screen several libraries for a source of a full-length clone, DNA from the libraries was screened by PCR amplification with the PCR primer pair identified above. A positive library was then used to isolate clones encoding the PRO1561 gene using the probe oligonucleotide and one of the PCR primers. RNA for construction of the cDNA libraries was isolated from human breast tumor tissue.

DNA sequencing of the clones isolated as described above gave the full-length DNA sequence for PRO1561 (designated herein as DNA76538-1670 (Figure 221, SEQ ID NO:377), and the derived protein sequence for PRO1561.

The entire nucleotide sequence of DNA76538-1670 is shown in Figure 221 (SEQ ID NO:377). Clone DNA76538-1670 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 29-31 and ending at the stop codon at nucleotide positions 377-379 (Figure 221). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 116 amino acids long (Figure 222). The full-length PRO1561 protein shown in Figure 222 has an estimated molecular weight of about 12,910 daltons and a pI of about 6.41. Analysis of the full-length PRO1561 sequence shown in Figure 222 (SEQ ID NO:378) evidences the presence of the following: a signal peptide from about amino acid 1 to about amino acid 17, a transmembrane domain from about amino acid 1 to about amino acid 24, a potential N-glycosylation site from about amino acid 66 to about amino acid 89, potential N-myristoylation sites from about amino acid 20 to about amino acid 25 and from about amino acid 45 to about amino acid 50 and a phosphatase A2 inhibitory active site from about amino acid 63 to about amino acid 70. Clone DNA76538-1670 has been deposited with ATCC on October 6, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203313.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 222 (SEQ ID NO:378), evidenced significant homology between the PRO1561 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: P_R63053, P_R25416, P_R63055, P_P93363, P_R63046, PA2A_VIRPA, P_W58476, GEN13747, PAXX_HUMAN and PA2A_CRODU.

In addition to the above, a sequence homology search evidenced significant homology between the DNA40630 consensus sequence and Incyte EST clone no. 1921092. As such, Incyte EST clone no. 1921092 was purchased and the insert obtained and sequenced, thereby giving rise to the DNA76538-1670 sequence shown in Figure 221 (SEQ ID NO:377).

EXAMPLE 11b: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1562.

A cDNA sequence isolated in the any/lase screen described in Example 2 above is herein designated DNA47580. The DNA47580 sequence was then compared to a variety of expressed sequence tag (EST) databases which included public EST databases (e.g., GenBank) and a proprietary EST DNA database (LIFESEQ[®], Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA) to identify existing homologues. The homology search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 (Altschul et al., *Methods in Enzymology*, 266:460-480 (1996)). Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases 90) or greater

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that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into consensus DNA sequences with the program "Phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington). The consensus sequence obtained therefrom is herein designated "DNA57246".

In light of the sequence homology between the DNA57246 sequence and EST no. 1793996 from the LIFESeq™ database, the clone containing the EST no. 1793996, which originates from a library constructed from prostate tumor tissue, was purchased and the cDNA insert was obtained and sequenced. The sequence of this cDNA insert is shown in Figure 223 (SEQ ID NO:382) and is herein designated as DNA76541-1673.

A full length clone was identified that contained a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 109-111, and a stop signal at nucleotide positions 643-645 (Fig. 223; SEQ ID NO:382). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 178 amino acids long has a calculated molecular weight of approximately 19,600 daltons and an estimated pI of approximately 5.89. Additional features include a signal peptide at about amino acids 1-22; a potential N-glycosylation site at about amino acids 167-170; a protein kinase C phosphorylation site at about amino acids 107-109; and potential N-myristoylation sites at about amino acids 46-51, 72-77, and 120-125.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 224 (SEQ ID NO:383), evidenced significant homology between the PRO1567 amino acid sequence and human colon specific gene CS66 polypeptide designated Dayhoff sequence "P_W06549". Homology was also found between the PRO1567 amino acid sequence and the following additional Dayhoff sequences: HUAC00230_1, P_246880, A49685, SPBP_RAT, S42924, SPBP_MOUSE, 132115, MAM003711_1, and AF041468_31.

Clone DNA76541-1673 has been deposited with the ATCC on October 27, 1998, and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203409.

EXAMPLE 116: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1693.

A consensus DNA sequence was assembled relative to other EST sequences using phrap as described in Example 1 above. This consensus sequence is herein designated DNA38251. Based on the DNA38251 consensus sequence, oligonucleotides were synthesized: 1) to identify by PCR a cDNA library that contained the sequence of interest, and 2) for use as probes to isolate a clone of the full-length coding sequence for PRO1693.

PCR primers (forward and reverse) were synthesized:

30 forward PCR primer (38251.61) 5'-CTGGGATCTGAAACGTTTCGGGGC-3' (SEQ ID NO:386)
reverse PCR primer (38251.61) 5'-GGTCCCGACGACATGCTGTCTCC-3' (SEQ ID NO:387)
Additionally, a synthetic oligonucleotide hybridization probe was constructed from the consensus DNA38251 sequence which had the following nucleotide sequence

hybridization probe (3821.61)

35 5'-GCTGAATTACATTACGGCTCAAGCTCCCTGAGAACCATCCCTGTGGC-3' (SEQ ID NO:388)

In order to screen several libraries for a source of a full-length clone, DNA from the libraries was screened by PCR amplification with the PCR primer pair identified above. A positive library was then used to

isolate clones encoding the PRO1693 gene using the probe oligonucleotide and one of the PCR primers. RNA for construction of the cDNA libraries was isolated from human fetal kidney tissue.

DNA sequencing of the clones isolated as described above gave the full-length DNA sequence for PRO1693 (designated herein as DNA77301-1708 [Figure 225, SEQ ID NO:384], and the derived protein sequence for PRO1693.

5 The entire nucleotide sequence of (DNA77301-1708 is shown in Figure 225 (SEQ ID NO:384). Clone DNA77301-1708 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 508-510 and ending at the stop codon at nucleotide positions 2047-2049 (Figure 225). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 513 amino acids long (Figure 226). The full-length PRO1693 protein shown in Figure 226 has an estimated molecular weight of about 58,266 daltons and a pI of about 9.84. Analysis of the full-length PRO1693 sequence shown in Figure 226 (SEQ ID NO:385) evidences the presence of the following: a signal peptide from about amino acid 1 to about amino acid 33; a transmembrane domain from about amino acid 420 to about amino acid 442; potential N-glycosylation sites from about amino acid 126 to about amino acid 129, from about amino acid 357 to about amino acid 360, from about amino acid 496 to about amino acid 499 and from about amino acid 504 to about amino acid 507, a cAMP- and cGMP-dependent protein kinase phosphorylation site from about amino acid 465 to about amino acid 468; a tyrosine kinase phosphorylation site from about amino acid 136 to about amino acid 142 and potential N-myristoylation sites from about amino acid 11 to about amino acid 16, from about amino acid 33 to about amino acid 37, from about amino acid 245 to about amino acid 250, from about amino acid 332 to about amino acid 337, from about amino acid 497 to about amino acid 502 and from about amino acid 507 to about amino acid 512. Clone DNA77301-1708 has been deposited with ATCC on October 27, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203407.

20 An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 226 (SEQ ID NO:385), evidenced significant homology between the PRO1693 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: ABB0776_1, ALS_MOUSE, HSC80N03_1, P_R35889, AF062006_1, AB014462_1, A58532, MUSLRRA_1, AB007865_1 and AF030435_1.

EXAMPLE 117: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1784.

A cDNA sequence isolated in the amplicon screen described in Example 2 above is herein designated DNA43862. Based on the DNA43862 sequence, oligonucleotide probes were generated and used to screen a human fetal kidney library prepared as described in paragraph 1 above. The cloning vector was pRK58 (pRK58 is a precursor of pRK5D that does not contain the SfiI site; see, Holmes et al., *Science*, 233:1270-1280 (1991)), and the cDNA size cut was less than 2800 bp.

PCR primers (forward and reverse) were synthesized:

30 forward PCR primer (61) 5'-CTTTCAGTGTCACCTCAGCGATGTC-3' (SEQ ID NO:391); and
reverse PCR primer (61) 5'-CCAAAGCATGGAGCAGCAACAGG-3' (SEQ ID NO:392).

35 Additionally, a synthetic oligonucleotide hybridization probe was constructed from the DNA43862 sequence which had the following nucleotide sequence:

Hybridization probe (21)

5'-CCACTGTGGTCTCTGGACCTACCATGCGAAGATGAATGTGTG-3' (SEQ ID NO:39).

In order to screen several libraries for a full-length clone, DNA from the libraries was screened by PCR amplification with the PCR primer pair identified above. A positive library was then used to isolate clones encoding the PRO1784 gene using the probe oligonucleotide and one of the PCR primers.

5 A full length clone was identified that contained a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 68-70, and a stop signal at nucleotide positions 506-508 (Fig. 227; SEQ ID NO:389). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 146 amino acids long has a calculated molecular weight of approximately 16,116 daltons and an estimated pI of approximately 4.99. The approximate locations of the signal peptide, transmembrane domain and N-myristoylation site are indicated in Figure 228. Clone DNAT7503-2502 has been deposited with the ATCC and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203479.

10 An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 228 (SEQ ID NO:390), evidenced sequence identity between the PRO1784 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: RNUR722_1, RNAP000114_1, P_W31947, S18038, AE001300_8, AF039833_1, P_W39788, HSU8723_1, NTU06712_1, and P_W31946.

EXAMPLE 118: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1605

A cDNA clone (DNAT7648-1688) encoding a native human PRO1605 polypeptide was identified by a yeast screen, in a human fetal kidney cDNA library that preferentially represents the 5' ends of the primary cDNA clones.

20 The full-length DNAT7648-1688 clone shown in Figure 229 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 425-427 and ending at the stop codon at nucleotide positions 845-847 (Figure 229). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 140 amino acids long (Figure 230). The full-length PRO1605 protein shown in Figure 230 has an estimated molecular weight of about 15,668 daltons and a pI of about 10.14. Analysis of the full-length PRO1605 sequence shown in Figure 230 (SEQ ID NO:395) evidences the presence of the following: a signal peptide from about amino acid 1 to about amino acid 26. Clone DNAT7648-1688 has been deposited with ATCC on October 27, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203408.

30 An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 230 (SEQ ID NO:395), evidenced significant homology between the PRO1605 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: GN15_HUMAN, P_R48975, P_W22519, NM265PROT_1, HSU86782_1, CH60_LEPIN, HMCT_HELPY, F65126, H1U0873_1 and P_R41724.

EXAMPLE 119: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1788

35 The extracellular domain (ECD) sequences (including the secretion signal sequence, if any) from about 950 known screened proteins from the Swiss-Prot public database were used to search EST databases. The EST

databases included public EST databases (e.g., Genbank), and a proprietary EST database (LIFESEQ®; Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA). The search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 [Altschul et al., *Methods in Enzymology*, 266:460-480 (1996)] as a comparison of the ECD protein sequences to a 6 frame translation of the EST sequences. Incyte Clone No. 2968304 was identified as a sequence of interest having a BLAST score of 70 or greater that did not encode known proteins. The nucleotide sequence of Incyte Clone No. 2968304 is designated herein as "DNA6612".

5 In addition, the DNA6612 sequence was extended using repeated cycles of BLAST and pBlut (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington) to extend the sequence as far as possible using the sources of EST sequences discussed above. The extended consensus sequence is designated herein as "DNA49648". Based on the DNA49648 consensus sequence, oligonucleotides were synthesized: 1) to identify by PCR a cDNA library that contained the sequence of interest, and 2) for use as probes to isolate a clone of the full-length coding sequence for PRO1788.

PCR primers (forward and reverse) were synthesized:

10 forward PCR primer: CCCTGCCAGCCGAGAGCTTACACC (49648.F; SEQ ID NO:398)
reverse PCR primer: GGTTGGTCCCGAAGAGGTCCACG (49648.R; SEQ ID NO:399)

15 Additionally, a synthetic oligonucleotide hybridization probe was constructed from the consensus DNA49648 sequence which had the following nucleotide sequence:
hybridization probe: CAAACCCAGAGCTTAAGTGGCAGAGCTGAGGTGTTTCAGCGQ49648.p; SEQ ID NO:400)

20 In order to screen several libraries for a source of a full-length clone, DNA from the libraries was screened by PCR amplification with the PCR primer pair identified above. A positive library was then used to isolate clones encoding the PRO1788 gene using the probe oligonucleotide and one of the PCR primers. RNA for construction of the cDNA libraries was isolated from human fetal kidney tissue.

25 DNA sequencing of the clones isolated as described above gave the full-length DNA sequence for PRO1788 (designated herein as DNAT7652-2505 [Figure 231, SEQ ID NO:396], and the derived protein sequence for PRO1788.

30 The entire coding sequence of PRO1788 is shown in Figure 231 (SEQ ID NO:396). Clone DNAT7652-2505 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 64-66 and an apparent stop codon at nucleotide positions 1123-1125. The predicted polypeptide precursor is 353 amino acids long. The full-length PRO1788 protein shown in Figure 232 has an estimated molecular weight of about 37,847 daltons and a pI of about 6.80. Additional features of PRO1788 include: a signal peptide at about amino acids 1-16; transmembrane domains at about amino acids 215-222 and 267-304; potential N-glycosylation sites at about amino acids 74-77 and 137-140; a glycosaminoglycan attachment site at about amino acids 45-48; a tyrosine kinase phosphorylation site at about amino acids 318-325; N-myristoylation site at about amino acids 13-18, 32-37, 88-93, 214-219, and 223-228; and a leucine zipper pattern at about amino acids 284-305.

35 An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 232 (SEQ ID NO:397), revealed significant homology between the PRO1788 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: AF030435_1;

AF062006.1; DMTARTAN.1: GARD_HUMAN; 542799, P_R71294; HS08879.1; DROWHEELER.1; AS8532; and AF068920.1.

Clone DNA77652-2505 was deposited with the ATCC on November 17, 1998, and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203480.

5 EXAMPLE 120: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO180.

A proprietary expressed sequence tag (EST) DNA database (LIFESEQ[™], Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA) was searched and an EST was identified which showed homology to the IL-19 protein. This EST sequence is Incyte EST clone no. 819592 and is herein designated DNA79293. Based on the DNA79293 sequence, oligonucleotides were synthesized: 1) to identify by PCR a cDNA library that contained the sequence of interest, and 2) for use as probes to isolate a clone of the full-length coding sequence for PRO180.

PCR primers (forward and reverse) were synthesized:

forward PCR primer 5'-CTCTCTGTGGTCTCCAGATTTCAGGCGCTA-3' (SEQ ID NO:403)
reverse PCR primer 5'-AGTCCCTCCTTAAGATTGTGATGTCA-3' (SEQ ID NO:404)

RNA for construction of the cDNA libraries was isolated from human fetal kidney tissue. The cDNA libraries used to isolate the cDNA clones were constructed by standard methods using commercially available reagents such as those from Invitrogen, San Diego, CA. The cDNA was primed with oligo dT containing a NotI site, linked with blunt to Sall linearized adaptors, cleaved with NotI, sized appropriately by gel electrophoresis, and cloned in a defined orientation into a suitable cloning vector (such as pRKS3 or pRKS2; pRKS3 is a precursor of pRKS2 that does not contain the SfiI site; see, Holmes et al., *Science*, 253:1278-1280 (1991)) in the unique XhoI and NotI sites.

DNA sequencing of the clones isolated as described above gave the full-length DNA sequence for PRO180 (designated herein as DNA83500-2506 [Figure 233, SEQ ID NO:401]; and the derived protein sequence for PRO180).

The entire nucleotide sequence of DNA83500-2506 is shown in Figure 233 (SEQ ID NO:401). Clone DNA83500-2506 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 109-111 and ending at the stop codon at nucleotide positions 892-894 (Figure 233). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 261 amino acids long (Figure 234). The full-length PRO180 protein shown in Figure 234 has an estimated molecular weight of about 29,667 daltons and a pI of about 8.76. Analysis of the full-length PRO180 sequence shown in Figure 234 (SEQ ID NO:402) evidences the presence of the following: a signal peptide from about amino acid 1 to about amino acid 42, cAMP- and cGMP-dependent protein kinase phosphorylation sites from about amino acid 192 to about amino acid 195 and from about amino acid 225 to about amino acid 228 and potential N-myristoylation sites from about amino acid 42 to about amino acid 47, from about amino acid 46 to about amino acid 51 and from about amino acid 136 to about amino acid 141. Clone DNA83500-2506 has been deposited with ATCC on October 29, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203391.

An analysis of the Deyhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST7 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 234 (SEQ ID NO:402), evidenced significant

homology between the PRO180 amino acid sequence and the following Deyhoff sequences: P_W37935, HGS_B477, P_R32277, IL10_MACFA, P_W46585, P_R39714, P_R71471, P_R10159, IL10_RAT and P_W57201.

5 EXAMPLE 121: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human UCP4

EST databases, which included public EST databases (e.g., GenBank) and a proprietary EST database (LIFESEQ[™], Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA) were searched for sequences having homology to human UCP4. The search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST7 (Altschul et al., *Molecular Biotechnology*, 266:460-480 (1996)) as a comparison of the UCP4 protein sequences to a 6 frame translation of the EST sequences. Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases, 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into consensus DNA sequences with the program ASSEMBLIGN and MaxVector (Oxford Molecular Group, Inc.).

A DNA sequence ("transDNA") was assembled relative to other EST sequences using ASSEMBLIGN software. In addition, the transDNA sequence was extended using repeated cycles of BLAST and ASSEMBLIGN to extend the sequence as far as possible using the sources of EST sequences discussed above. Based on this DNA sequence, oligonucleotides were synthesized to isolate a clone of the full-length coding sequence for UCP4 by PCR. Forward and reverse PCR primers generally range from 20 to 30 nucleotides and are often designed to give a PCR product of about 100-1000 bp in length. The probe sequences are typically 40-55 bp in length. In some cases, additional oligonucleotides are synthesized when the consensus sequence is greater than about 1-1.5 kbp.

PCR primers (forward and reverse) were synthesized:

forward PCR primer CGCGGATCCCGTTATCGTCTGGCGCTACTGC (SEQ ID NO:407)
reverse PCR primer GCGGAATCTTAAGATGGAGTCACTCCACATCATC (SEQ ID NO:408)

RNA for construction of the cDNA libraries was isolated from brain tissue. The cDNA libraries used to isolate the cDNA clones were constructed by standard methods using commercially available reagents such as those from Invitrogen, San Diego, CA. The cDNA was primed with oligo dT containing a NotI site, linked with blunt to Sall linearized adaptors, cleaved with NotI, sized appropriately by gel electrophoresis, and cloned in a defined orientation into a suitable cloning vector (such as pRKS3 or pRKS2; pRKS3 is a precursor of pRKS2 that does not contain the SfiI site; see, Holmes et al., *Science*, 253:1278-1280 (1991)) in the unique XhoI and NotI sites.

DNA sequencing of the clone isolated by PCR as described above gave the full-length DNA sequence for UCP4 (designated herein as DNA77568-1626 [Figure 235, SEQ ID NO:409] and the derived protein sequence for UCP4).

The entire coding sequence of UCP4 is shown in Figure 235 (SEQ ID NO:409). Clone DNA77568-1626 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 27-29, and an apparent stop codon at nucleotide positions 996-998. (See Figure 235; SEQ ID NO:409). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 323 amino acids long. It is presently believed that UCP4 is a membrane-bound protein and contains at least 6 transmembrane regions. These putative transmembrane regions in the

UCP4 amino acid sequence are illustrated in Figure 236. Clone DNA7568-1626, contained in the pCDNA3 vector (Invitrogen) has been deposited with ATCC and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203134. UCP4 polypeptide is obtained or obtainable by expressing the molecule encoded by the cDNA insert of the deposited ATCC 203134 vector. Digestion of the vector with BamHI and EcoRI restriction enzymes will yield an approximate 972 plus 34 bp insert. The full-length UCP4 protein shown in Figure 236 has an estimated molecular weight of about 36,061 daltons and a pI of about 9.28.

EXAMPLE 122: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO193

A consensus DNA sequence was assembled relative to other EST sequences using phrap as described in Example 1 above. Based on this consensus sequence, oligonucleotides were synthesized: 1) to identify by PCR a cDNA library that contained the sequence of interest, and 2) for use as probes to isolate a clone of the full-length coding sequence for PRO193.

A pair of PCR primers (forward and reverse) were synthesized:

forward PCR primer: 5'-GTTTGAGGAAAGCTGGGATAC-3' (SEQ ID NO:411); and
reverse PCR primer: 5'-CCAACTCGACGACCTGTTC-3' (SEQ ID NO:412).

Additionally, a synthetic oligonucleotide hybridization probe was constructed from the consensus sequence which had the following nucleotide sequence:

hybridization probe: 5'-ATGGCAGGCTCTCTAGATAATTTCGTTGGCCAGCAATGTG-3' (SEQ ID NO:413).

In order to screen several libraries for a source of a full-length clone, DNA from the libraries was screened by PCR amplification with the PCR primer pair identified above. A positive library was then used to isolate clones encoding the PRO193 gene using the probe oligonucleotide and one of the PCR primers. RNA for construction of the cDNA libraries was isolated from human retina tissue (LJB94).

DNA sequencing of the clones isolated as described above gave the full-length DNA sequence for PRO193 [herein designated as DNA23322-1393] (SEQ ID NO:409) and the derived protein sequence for PRO193.

The entire nucleotide sequence of DNA23322-1393 is shown in Figure 237 (SEQ ID NO:409). Clone DNA23322-1393 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 138-140 and ending at the stop codon at nucleotide positions 612-614 (Figure 237). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 158 amino acids long (Figure 238). The full-length PRO193 protein shown in Figure 238 has an estimated molecular weight of about 17,936 and a pI of about 5.32. Clone DNA23322-1393 has been deposited with the ATCC. Regarding the sequence, it is understood that the deposited clone contains the correct sequence, and the sequences provided herein are based on known sequencing techniques.

Still analyzing the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:410, transmembrane domains are at about amino acids 23-42, 60-80, 97-117 and 128-148 of SEQ ID NO:410. A cell attachment sequence is at about amino acids 81-83 of SEQ ID NO:410. A peroxidase proximal heme-ligand domain is at about amino acids 81-85 of SEQ ID NO:410. The corresponding nucleotides can be routinely determined given the sequences provided herein.

EXAMPLE 123: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO130

A consensus DNA sequence was assembled relative to other EST sequences using phrap as described in Example 1 above. This consensus sequence is herein designated DNA34360. Based on the DNA34360 consensus sequence, oligonucleotides were synthesized: 1) to identify by PCR a cDNA library that contained the sequence of interest, and 2) for use as probes to isolate a clone of the full-length coding sequence for PRO130.

PCR primers (forward and reverse) were synthesized:

forward PCR primer (34360.11): 5'-GCCATAGTCAGCAGACATGGATG-3' (SEQ ID NO:416)
forward PCR primer (34360.12): 5'-GGATGGCCAGAGCTGGT-3' (SEQ ID NO:417)

forward PCR primer (34360.13): 5'-AAAGTCAAGTTGGTGGCTCATCAAGC-3' (SEQ ID NO:418)
reverse PCR primer (34360.21): 5'-TGTGACTCTTAAGTCAAGCAGGAG-3' (SEQ ID NO:419)

reverse PCR primer (34360.22): 5'-ATTCTCTCCACAGACAGAGCTGGTTC-3' (SEQ ID NO:420)

Additionally, a synthetic oligonucleotide hybridization probe was constructed from the consensus DNA34360 sequence which had the following nucleotide sequence:

hybridization probe (34360.01)

5'-GTACCAAGTGTGGCTCTCATCAAGCCCTGCCAGCCCACTACTTGGC-3' (SEQ ID NO:421)

In order to screen several libraries for a source of a full-length clone, DNA from the libraries was screened by PCR amplification with the PCR primer pair identified above. A positive library was then used to isolate clones encoding the PRO130 gene using the probe oligonucleotide and one of the PCR primers. RNA for construction of the cDNA libraries was isolated from human aortic endothelial cell tissue.

DNA sequencing of the clones isolated as described above gave the full-length DNA sequence for PRO130 (designated herein as DNA59814-1486 [Figure 239, SEQ ID NO:414]) and the derived protein sequence for PRO130.

The entire nucleotide sequence of DNA59814-1486 is shown in Figure 239 (SEQ ID NO:414). Clone DNA59814-1486 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 312-314 and ending at the stop codon at nucleotide positions 984-986 (Figure 239). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 224 amino acids long (Figure 240). The full-length PRO130 protein shown in Figure 240 has an estimated molecular weight of about 24,963 daltons and a pI of about 9.64. Analysis of the full-length PRO130 sequence shown in Figure 240 (SEQ ID NO:415) evidences the presence of the following: a signal peptide from about amino acid 1 to about amino acid 15; an ATP/GTP-binding site motif A from about amino acid 184 to about amino acid 191 and a potential N-glycosylation site from about amino acid 107 to about amino acid 110. Clone DNA59814-1486 has been deposited with ATCC on October 20, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203339.

An analysis of the Deyhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 240 (SEQ ID NO:415), evidenced significant homology between the PRO130 amino acid sequence and the following Deyhoff sequences: P_006547, 216_HUMAN, D87120_1, MMUT7267_1, LAU04889_1, and D69319.

EXAMPLE 124: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1335.

A consensus DNA sequence was assembled relative to other EST sequences using phrap as described in Example 1 above. This consensus sequence is herein designated DNA35727. Based on the DNA35727 consensus sequence, oligonucleotides were synthesized: 1) to identify by PCR a cDNA library that contained the sequence of Interest, and 2) for use as probes to isolate a clone of the full-length coding sequence for PRO1335.

PCR primers (forward and reverse) were synthesized:

- forward PCR primer (35727.L1) 5'-GTAAAGTCGCTGGCCAGC-3' (SEQ ID NO:424)
 forward PCR primer (35727.R2) 5'-CCCCGATGCTGCTGCTGTA-3' (SEQ ID NO:425)
 reverse PCR primer (35727.L1) 5'-CTGCACCTGTATGGCCATTATTGTG-3' (SEQ ID NO:426)
 10 Additionally, a synthetic oligonucleotide hybridization probe was constructed from the consensus DNA35727 sequence which had the following nucleotide sequence
 hybridization probe (35727.D1)

5'-CAGAAACCCGATGATACCCCTACTGACGACCGAATCCCTGGAAAGCC-3' (SEQ ID NO:427)

In order to screen several libraries for a source of a full-length clone, DNA from the libraries was screened by PCR amplification with the PCR primer pair identified above. A positive library was then used to isolate clones encoding the PRO1335 gene using the probe oligonucleotide and one of the PCR primers. RNA for construction of the cDNA libraries was isolated from human retina tissue.

DNA sequencing of the clones isolated as described above gave the full-length DNA sequence for PRO1335 (designated herein as DNA62812-1594 [Figure 241, SEQ ID NO:422], and the derived protein sequence for PRO1335.

The entire nucleotide sequence of DNA62812-1594 is shown in Figure 241 (SEQ ID NO:422). Clone DNA62812-1594 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 271-273 and ending at the stop codon at nucleotide positions 1282-1284 (Figure 241). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 317 amino acids long (Figure 242). The full-length PRO1335 protein shown in Figure 242 has an estimated molecular weight of about 37,668 daltons and a pI of about 6.27. Analysis of the full-length PRO1335 sequence shown in Figure 242 (SEQ ID NO:423) evidences the presence of the following: a signal peptide from about amino acid 1 to about amino acid 15, a transmembrane domain from about amino acid 291 to about amino acid 310, a potential N-glycosylation site from about amino acid 213 to about amino acid 216 and amino acid sequence blocks having homology to eukaryotic-type carbonic anhydrase proteins from about amino acid 197 to about amino acid 245, from about amino acid 104 to about amino acid 140 and from about amino acid 22 to about amino acid 69. Clone DNA62812-1594 has been deposited with ATCC on September 9, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203248.

An analysis of the Deyhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 242 (SEQ ID NO:423), evidenced significant homology between the PRO1335 amino acid sequence and the following Deyhoff sequences: AF037335.1, J18013, PTG MOUSE, CAH2_HUMAN, ICAC, CAH7_HUMAN, CAH8_HUMAN, CAH9_HUMAN, CAH1_HUMAN, CAH5_HUMAN and P_R41746.

EXAMPLE 125: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1329.

Use of the signal sequence algorithm described in Example 3 above allowed identification of an EST cluster sequence from the LIPESBQ database, designated Inyte Cluster No. 167544, also referred herein as "DNA10680". This EST cluster sequence was then compared to a variety of expressed sequence tag (EST) databases which included public EST databases (e.g., GenBank) and a proprietary EST DNA database (LIPESBQ, Inyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA) to identify existing homologues. The homology search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 (Altschul et al., Methods in Enzymology 258:460-480 (1996)). Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases 90) or greater than did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into a consensus DNA sequence with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington). One or more of the ESTs was derived from a cDNA library constructed from RNA isolated from synovial membrane tissue removed from the elbow of a female with rheumatoid arthritis. The consensus sequence obtained therefrom is herein designated "DNA53836".

In light of the sequence homology between the DNA28836 sequence and a sequence contained within the Inyte EST clone no. 368774, EST clone 368774 was purchased and the cDNA insert was obtained and sequenced. The sequence of this cDNA insert is shown in Figure 243 and is herein designated as DNA66660-1585.

The full length clone shown in Figure 243 contained a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 90 to 92 and ending at the stop codon found at nucleotide positions 717 to 719 (Figure 243; SEQ ID NO:428). The predicted polypeptide precursor (Figure 244, SEQ ID NO:429) is 209 amino acids long, with a signal sequence at about amino acids 1-16. PRO1329 has a calculated molecular weight of approximately 21,588 daltons and an estimated pI of approximately 5.50. Clone DNA66660-1585 was deposited with the ATCC on September 22, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203239.

An analysis of the Deyhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 244 (SEQ ID NO:429), revealed some homology between the PRO1329 amino acid sequence and the following Deyhoff sequences: CE1XKA69.3, PROA_XANCP, CX121300_4, M7V037_17, STY1_RAT, I56542, S60743, BNOLE3_1, AB001573_1, and P_P80671.

EXAMPLE 126: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1550.

Use of the signal sequence algorithm described in Example 3 above allowed identification of an EST sequence from the Mireck database, designated CELT1587_12, also referred herein as "DNA10022". This EST sequence was then compared to a variety of expressed sequence tag (EST) databases which included public and proprietary EST databases (e.g., GenBank and LIPESBQ) to identify existing homologues. The homology search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 (Altschul et al., Methods in Enzymology, 258:460-480 (1996)). Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases 90) or greater than did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into a consensus DNA sequence with the

program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington). The consensus sequence obtained therefrom is herein designated "DNA55708".

In light of the sequence homology between the DNA55708 sequence and a sequence contained within Inqre EST no. 3411659, the EST clone 3411659 was purchased and the cDNA insert was obtained and sequenced in its entirety. The sequence of this cDNA insert is shown in Figure 245 and is herein designated as "DNA76393-1664".

The full length clone shown in Figure 245 contained a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 138 to 140 and ending at the stop codon found at nucleotide positions 867 to 869 (Figure 245; SEQ ID NO:430). The predicted polypeptide precursor (Figure 246, SEQ ID NO:431) is 243 amino acids long. Other features of the PRO1550 protein include: a signal sequence at about amino acid 1-30; a hydrophobic domain at about amino acids 195-217; and a potential N-glycosylation site at about amino acids 186-189. PRO1550 has a calculated molecular weight of approximately 26,266 daltons and an estimated pI of approximately 8.43. Clone DNA76393-1664 was deposited with the ATCC on October 6, 1998, and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203323.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 246 (SEQ ID NO:431), revealed some homology between the PRO1550 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: CEI3P9812_1; CA24_ASCST; ARO18082_1; CA13_BOVIN; CA54_HUMAN; CA34_HUMAN; HUNCOM7A1X_1; P_W09643; APO35338_1; and HSEBCKXIV2_1.

20 EXAMPLE 127: Use of PRO as a hybridization probe

The following method describes use of a nucleotide sequence encoding PRO as a hybridization probe. DNA comprising the coding sequence of full-length or mature PRO as disclosed herein is employed as a probe to screen for homologous DNAs (such as those encoding naturally-occurring variants of PRO) in human tissue cDNA libraries or human tissue genomic libraries.

Hybridization and washing of filters containing either library DNAs is performed under the following high stringency conditions. Hybridization of radiolabeled PRO-derived probe to the filters is performed in a solution of 50% formamide, 5x SSC, 0.1% SDS, 0.1% sodium pyrophosphate, 50 mM sodium phosphate, pH 6.8, 2x Denhardt's solution, and 10% dextran sulfate at 42°C for 20 hours. Washing of the filters is performed in an aqueous solution of 0.1x SSC and 0.1% SDS at 42°C.

DNAs having a desired sequence identity with the DNA encoding full-length native sequence PRO can then be identified using standard techniques known in the art.

EXAMPLE 128: Expression of PRO in *E. coli*

This example illustrates preparation of an unglycosylated form of PRO by recombinant expression in *E. coli*.

The DNA sequence encoding PRO is initially amplified using selected PCR primers. The primers should contain restriction enzyme sites which correspond to the restriction enzyme sites on the selected

expression vector. A variety of expression vectors may be employed. An example of a suitable vector is pBR322 (derived from *E. coli*; see Bolivar et al., *Gene*, 2:95 (1977)) which contains genes for ampicillin and tetracycline resistance. The vector is digested with restriction enzyme and dephosphorylated. The PCR amplified sequences are then ligated into the vector. The vector will preferably include sequences which encode for an antibiotic resistance gene, a trp promoter, a polyhis leader (including the first six STT1 codons, polyhis sequence, and enterokinase cleavage site), the PRO coding region, lambda transcriptional terminator, and an *argU* gene.

The ligation mixture is then used to transform a selected *E. coli* strain using the methods described in Sambrook et al., *MOB*. Transformants are identified by their ability to grow on LB plates and antibiotic resistant colonies are then selected. Plasmid DNA can be isolated and confirmed by restriction analysis and DNA sequencing.

Selected clones can be grown overnight in liquid culture medium such as LB broth supplemented with antibiotics. The overnight culture may subsequently be used to inoculate a larger scale culture. The cells are then grown to a desired optical density, during which the expression promoter is turned on.

After culturing the cells for several more hours, the cells can be harvested by centrifugation. The cell pellet obtained by the centrifugation can be solubilized using various agents known in the art, and the solubilized PRO protein can then be purified using a metal chelating column under conditions that allow tight binding of the protein.

PRO may be expressed in *E. coli* in a poly-His tagged form, using the following procedure. The DNA encoding PRO is initially amplified using selected PCR primers. The primers will contain restriction enzyme sites which correspond to the restriction enzyme sites on the selected expression vector, and other useful sequences providing for efficient and reliable transfection initiation, rapid purification on a metal chelation column, and proteolytic removal with enterokinase. The PCR-amplified, poly-His tagged sequences are then ligated into an expression vector. The vector is used to transform an *E. coli* host based on strain 52 (W3110 *hlyA(hua)* lon *galE* *prof1(hprR)* *clpP(lacI)*). Transformants are first grown in LB containing 50 mg/ml carbenicillin at 30°C with shaking until an O.D. 600 of 3-5 is reached. Cultures are then diluted 50-100 fold into CRAP media (prepared by mixing 3.57 g (NH₄)₂SO₄, 0.71 g sodium citrate·2H₂O, 1.07 g KCl, 5.36 g Dico yeast extract, 5.36 g Sheffield yeast SF in 500 mL water, as well as 110 mM MOPS, pH 7.3, 0.55% (w/v) glucose and 7 mM MgSO₄) and grown for approximately 20-30 hours at 30°C with shaking. Samples are removed to verify expression by SDS-PAGE analysis, and the bulk culture is centrifuged to pellet the cells. Cell pellets are frozen until purification and refolding.

E. coli paste from 0.5 to 1 L fermentations (6-10 g pellets) is resuspended in 10 volumes (w/v) in 7 M guanidine, 20 mM Tris, pH 8 buffer. Solid sodium sulfate and sodium veratrinonate is added to make final concentrations of 0.1M and 0.02 M, respectively, and the solution is stirred overnight at 4°C. This step results in a denatured protein with all cysteine residues blocked by sulfatization. The solution is centrifuged at 40,000 rpm in a Beckman Ultracentrifuge for 30 min. The supernatant is diluted with 3-5 volumes of metal chelate column buffer (6 M guanidine, 20 mM Tris, pH 7.4) and filtered through 0.22 micron filters to clarify. The clarified extract is loaded onto a 5 ml Q-Sepharose Ni-NTA metal chelate column equilibrated in the metal chelate

column buffer. The column is washed with additional buffer containing 50 mM imidazole (Caltbiochem, Unif grade), pH 7.4. The protein is eluted with buffer containing 250 mM imidazole. Fractions containing the desired protein are pooled and stored at 4 °C. Protein concentration is estimated by its absorbance at 280 nm using the calculated extinction coefficient based on its amino acid sequence.

- 5 The proteins are refolded by diluting the sample slowly into freshly prepared refolding buffer consisting of: 20 mM Tris, pH 8.6, 0.3 M NaCl, 2.5 M urea, 5 mM cysteine, 20 mM glycine and 1 mM EDTA. Refolding volumes are chosen so that the final protein concentration is between 50 to 100 micrograms/ml. The refolding solution is stirred gently at 4 °C for 12-36 hours. The refolding reaction is quenched by the addition of TFA to a final concentration of 0.4 % (pH of approximately 3). Before further purification of the protein, the solution is filtered through a 0.22 micron filter and acetonitrile is added to 2-10% final concentration. The refolded protein is chromatographed on a Poros R1/H reversed phase column using a mobile buffer of 0.1 % TFA with elution with a gradient of acetonitrile from 10 to 80 %. Aliquots of fractions with A280 absorbance are analyzed on SDS polyacrylamide gels and fractions containing homogeneous refolded protein are pooled. Generally, the properly refolded species of most proteins are eluted at the lowest concentrations of acetonitrile since those species are the most compact with their hydrophobic interiors shielded from interaction with the reversed phase resin. Aggregated species are usually eluted at higher acetonitrile concentrations. In addition to resolving multifolded forms of proteins from the desired form, the reversed phase step also removes endotoxins from the samples.

- 15 Fractions containing the desired folded PRO polypeptide are pooled and the acetonitrile removed using a gentle stream of nitrogen directed at the solution. Proteins are formulated into 20 mM Hepes, pH 6.8 with 0.14 M sodium chloride and 4 % mannitol by dialysis or by gel filtration using G25 Superfuge (Pharmacia) resins equilibrated in the formulation buffer and sterile filtered.

Many of the PRO polypeptides disclosed herein were successfully expressed as described above.

25 EXAMPLE 125: Expression of PRO in mammalian cells.

This example illustrates preparation of a potentially glycosylated form of PRO by recombinant expression in mammalian cells.

- 25 The vector, pRKS (see EP 307,247, published March 15, 1989), is employed as the expression vector. Optionally, the PRO DNA is ligated into pRKS with selected restriction enzymes to allow insertion of the PRO DNA using ligation methods such as described in Sambrook et al., *EMBA*. The resulting vector is called pRKS-PRO.

- 30 In one embodiment, the selected host cells may be 293 cells. Human 293 cells (ATCC CCL 157) are grown to confluence in tissue culture plates in medium such as DMEM supplemented with fetal calf serum and optionally, nutrient components and/or antibiotics. About 10 µg pRKS-PRO DNA is mixed with about 1 µg DNA encoding the VA RNA gene (Thiammapaya et al., *Cell* 31:543 (1982)) and dissolved in 500 µl of 1 mM Tris-HCl, 0.1 mM EDTA, 0.227 M CaCl₂. To this mixture is added, dropwise, 300 µl of 50 mM HEPES (pH 7.35), 280 mM NaCl, 1.5 mM NaH₂PO₄, and a precipitate is allowed to form for 10 minutes at 25°C. The precipitate is suspended and added to the 293 cells and allowed to settle for about four hours at 37°C. The

culture medium is aspirated off and 2 ml of 20 % glycerol in PBS is added for 30 seconds. The 293 cells are then washed with serum free medium. Fresh medium is added and the cells are incubated for about 5 days.

- 5 Approximately 24 hours after the transfection, the culture medium is removed and replaced with culture medium (alone) or culture medium containing 200 µCi/ml ³⁵S-cysteine and 200 µCi/ml ³⁵-methionine. After a 12 hour incubation, the conditioned medium is collected, concentrated on a spin filter, and loaded onto a 15 % SDS gel. The processed gel may be dried and exposed to film for a selected period of time to reveal the presence of PRO polypeptide. The cultures containing transfected cells may undergo further incubation (in serum free medium) and the medium is tested in selected bioassays.

- 10 In an alternative technique, PRO may be introduced into 293 cells transiently using the dextran sulfate method described by Sompayrac et al., *Emol. Natl. Acad. Sci.* 12:7575 (1981). 293 cells are grown to maximal density in a spinner flask and 700 µg pRKS-PRO DNA is added. The cells are first concentrated from the spinner flask by centrifugation and washed with PBS. The DNA-dextran precipitate is incubated on the cell pellet for four hours. The cells are treated with 20 % glycerol for 90 seconds, washed with tissue culture medium, and re-introduced into the spinner flask containing tissue culture medium, 5 µg/ml bovine insulin and 0.1 µg/ml bovine transferrin. After about four days, the conditioned media is centrifuged and filtered to remove cells and debris. The sample containing expressed PRO can then be concentrated and purified by any selected method, such as dialysis and/or column chromatography.

- 15 In another embodiment, PRO can be expressed in CHO cells. The pRKS-PRO can be transfected into CHO cells using known reagents such as CaPO₄ or DEAE-dextran. As described above, the cell cultures can be incubated, and the medium replaced with culture medium (alone) or medium containing a radiolabel such as ³⁵S-methionine. After determining the presence of PRO polypeptide, the culture medium may be replaced with serum free medium. Preferably, the cultures are incubated for about 6 days, and then the conditioned medium is harvested. The medium containing the expressed PRO can then be concentrated and purified by any selected method.

- 25 Epitope-tagged PRO may also be expressed in host CHO cells. The PRO may be subcloned out of the pRKS vector. The subclone insert can undergo PCR to fuse in frame with a selected epitope tag such as a poly-his tag into a Baculovirus expression vector. The poly-his tagged PRO insert can then be subcloned into a SV40 driven vector containing a selection marker such as DHFR for selection of stable clones. Finally, the CHO cells can be transfected (as described above) with the SV40 driven vector. Labeling may be performed, as described above, to verify expression. The culture medium containing the expressed poly-His tagged PRO can then be concentrated and purified by any selected method, such as by Ni²⁺-chelate affinity chromatography.

- 30 PRO may also be expressed in CHO and/or COS cells by a transient expression procedure or in CHO cells by another stable expression procedure.

- 35 Stable expression in CHO cells is performed using the following procedure. The proteins are expressed as an IgG construct (immunoadhesin), in which the coding sequences for the soluble forms (e.g. extracellular domains) of the respective proteins are fused to an IgG1 constant region sequence containing the hinge, C12 and C2 domains and/or is a poly-His tagged form.

Following PCR amplification, the respective DNAs are subcloned in a CHO expression vector using

standard techniques as described in Avnuel et al., *Current Protocols of Molecular Biology*, Unit 3.16, John Wiley and Sons (1997). CHO expression vectors are constructed to have compatible restriction sites 5' and 3' of the DNA of interest to allow the convenient shuttling of cDNAs. The vector used expression in CHO cells is as described in Lucas et al., *Nucl. Acids Res.* 24:9 (1774-1779) (1996), and uses the SV40 early promoter/enhancer to drive expression of the cDNA of interest and dihydrofolate reductase (DHFR). DHFR expression permits selection for stable maintenance of the plasmid following transfection.

Twelve micrograms of the desired plasmid DNA is introduced into approximately 10 million CHO cells using commercially available transfection reagent Superfect® (Qiagen), Dope® or Pugen® (Boehringer Mannheim). The cells are grown as described in Lucas et al., *SNR2*. Approximately 3×10^7 cells are frozen in an ampule for further growth and production as described below.

The ampules containing the plasmid DNA are thawed by placement into water bath and mixed by vortexing. The contents are pipetted into a centrifuge tube containing 10 mL of media and centrifuged at 1000 rpm for 5 minutes. The supernatant is aspirated and the cells are resuspended in 10 mL of selective media (0.2 µm filtered PS20 with 5% 0.2 µm dialyzed fetal bovine serum). The cells are then aliquoted into a 100 mL spinner containing 90 mL of selective media. After 1-2 days, the cells are transferred into a 250 mL spinner filled with 150 mL selective growth medium and incubated at 37°C. After another 2-3 days, 250 mL, 500 mL and 2000 mL spinners are seeded with 3×10^6 cells/mL. The cell media is exchanged with fresh media by centrifugation and resuspension in production medium. Although any suitable CHO media may be employed, a production medium described in U.S. Patent No. 5,122,469, issued June 16, 1992 may actually be used. A 3L production spinner is seeded at 1.2×10^6 cells/mL. On day 0, the cell number pH is determined. On day 1, the spinner is sampled and sparging with filtered air is commenced. On day 2, the spinner is sampled, the temperature shifted to 33°C, and 30 mL of 500 g/L glucose and 0.6 mL of 10% antifoon (e.g., 35% polydimethylsiloxane emulsion, Dow Corning 365 Medical Grade Emulsion) taken. Throughout the production, the pH is adjusted as necessary to keep it at around 7.2. After 10 days, or until the viability dropped below 70%, the cell culture is harvested by centrifugation and filtering through a 0.22 µm filter. The filtrate was either stored at 4°C or immediately loaded onto columns for purification.

For the poly-His tagged constructs, the proteins are purified using a Ni-NTA column (Qiagen). Before purification, imidazole is added to the conditioned media to a concentration of 5 mM. The conditioned media is pumped onto a 6 mL Ni-NTA column equilibrated in 20 mM Hepes, pH 7.4, buffer containing 0.3 M NaCl and 5 mM imidazole at a flow rate of 4-5 mL/min. at 4°C. After loading, the column is washed with additional equilibration buffer and the protein eluted with equilibration buffer containing 0.25 M imidazole. The highly purified protein is subsequently desalted into a storage buffer containing 10 mM Hepes, 0.14 M NaCl and 4% mannitol, pH 6.8, with a 25 mL G25 Superfice (Pharmacia) column and stored at -80°C.

Immunoadsorption (Fc-containing) constructs are purified from the conditioned media as follows. The conditioned media is pumped onto a 5 mL Protein A column (Pharmacia) which had been equilibrated in 20 mM Na phosphate buffer, pH 6.8. After loading, the column is washed extensively with equilibration buffer before elution with 100 mM citric acid, pH 3.5. The eluted protein is immediately neutralized by collecting 1 mL fractions into tubes containing 275 µL of 1 M Tris buffer, pH 9. The highly purified protein is subsequently

desalted into storage buffer as described above for the poly-His tagged proteins. The homogeneity is assessed by SDS polyacrylamide gels and by N-terminal amino acid sequencing by Edman degradation.

Many of the PRO polypeptides disclosed herein were successfully expressed as described above.

EXAMPLE 130: Expression of PRO in Yeast

The following method describes recombinant expression of PRO in yeast.

First, yeast expression vectors are constructed for intracellular production or secretion of PRO from the ADH2/GAPDH promoter. DNA encoding PRO and the promoter is inserted into suitable restriction enzyme sites in the selected plasmid to direct intracellular expression of PRO. For secretion, DNA encoding PRO can be cloned into the selected plasmid, together with DNA encoding the ADH2/GAPDH promoter, a native PRO signal peptide or other mammalian signal peptide, or, for example, a yeast alpha-factor or invertase secretory signal/leader sequence, and linker sequences (if needed) for expression of PRO.

Yeast cells, such as yeast strain AB110, can then be transformed with the expression plasmids described above and cultured in selected fermentation media. The transformed yeast supernatants can be analyzed by precipitation with 10% trichloroacetic acid and separation by SDS-PAGE, followed by staining of the gels with Coomassie Blue stain.

Recombinant PRO can subsequently be isolated and purified by removing the yeast cells from the fermentation medium by centrifugation and then concentrating the medium using selected cartridge filters. The concentrate containing PRO may further be purified using selected column chromatography tests.

Many of the PRO polypeptides disclosed herein were successfully expressed as described above.

EXAMPLE 131: Expression of PRO in Bacteriophage-Infected Insect Cells

The following method describes recombinant expression of PRO in Bacteriophage-infected insect cells.

The sequence coding for PRO is fused upstream of an epitope tag contained within a bacteriophage expression vector. Such epitope tags include poly-his tags and immunoglobulin tags (like Fc regions of IgG). A variety of plasmids may be employed, including plasmids derived from commercially available plasmids such as pVL1393 (Novagen). Briefly, the sequence encoding PRO or the desired portion of the coding sequence of PRO such as the sequence encoding the extracellular domain of a transmembrane protein or the sequence encoding the mature protein if the protein is extracellular is amplified by PCR with primers complementary to the 5' and 3' regions. The 5' primer may incorporate flanking (selected) restriction enzyme sites. The product is then digested with those selected restriction enzymes and subcloned into the expression vector.

Recombinant bacteriophage is generated by co-transfecting the above plasmid and Bacteriophage virus DNA (Pharmingen) into *Spodoptera frugiperda* (Sf9) cells (ATCC CRL 1711) using lipofectin (commercially available from GIBCO-BRL). After 4 - 5 days of incubation at 28°C, the released viruses are harvested and used for further amplifications. Viral infection and protein expression are performed as described by O'Reilly et al., *Bacteriophage expression vectors*, A Laboratory Manual, Oxford: Oxford University Press (1994).

Expressed poly-His tagged PRO can then be purified, for example, by Ni²⁺-chelate affinity chromatography as follows. Extracts are prepared from recombinant virus-infected Sf9 cells as described by

Rupen et al., *Nature*, 362:175-179 (1993). Briefly, S19 cells are washed, resuspended in sonication buffer (25 mM Hepes, pH 7.9; 12.5 mM MgCl₂; 0.1 mM EDTA; 10% glycerol; 0.1% NP-40; 0.4 M KCl), and sonicated twice for 20 seconds on ice. The sonicates are cleared by centrifugation, and the supernatant is diluted 50-fold in loading buffer (50 mM phosphate, 300 mM NaCl, 10% glycerol, pH 7.8) and filtered through a 0.45 μ m filter. A Ni²⁺-NTA agarose column (commercially available from QIAGEN) is prepared with a bed volume of 5 mL, washed with 25 mL of water and equilibrated with 25 mL of loading buffer. The filtered cell extract is loaded onto the column at 0.5 mL per minute. The column is washed to baseline with loading buffer, at which point fraction collection is started. Next, the column is washed with a secondary wash buffer (50 mM phosphate; 300 mM NaCl, 10% glycerol, pH 6.0), which elutes nonspecifically bound protein. After reaching *A*₂₈₀ baseline again, the column is developed with a 0 to 500 mM imidazole gradient in the secondary wash buffer. One mL fractions are collected and analyzed by SDS-PAGE and silver staining or Western blot with Ni²⁺-NTA-conjugated to alkaline phosphatase (QIAGEN). Fractions containing the eluted His₆-tagged PRO are pooled and dialyzed against loading buffer.

Alternatively, purification of the IgG tagged (or Fe tagged) PRO can be performed using known chromatography techniques, including for instance, Protein A or protein G column chromatography.

Many of the PRO polypeptides disclosed herein were successfully expressed as described above.

EXAMPLE 13: Purification of Antibodies that Bind PRO

This example illustrates preparation of monoclonal antibodies which can specifically bind PRO.

Techniques for producing the monoclonal antibodies are known in the art and are described, for instance, in Goding, *Antibodies*. Immunogens that may be employed include purified PRO, fusion proteins containing PRO, and cells expressing recombinant PRO on the cell surface. Selection of the immunogen can be made by the skilled artisan without undue experimentation.

Mice, such as Balb/c, are immunized with the PRO immunogen emulsified in complete Freund's adjuvant and injected subcutaneously or intraperitoneally in an amount from 1-100 micrograms. Alternatively, the immunogen is emulsified in MPL-TDM adjuvant (Ribi Immunochemical Research, Hamilton, MT) and injected into the animal's hind foot pads. The immunized mice are then boosted 10 to 12 days later with additional immunogen emulsified in the selected adjuvant. Thereafter, for several weeks, the mice may also be boosted with additional immunization injections. Serum samples may be periodically obtained from the mice by retro-orbital bleeding for testing in ELISA assays to detect anti-PRO antibodies.

After a suitable antibody titer has been detected, the animals "positive" for antibodies can be injected with a final intravenous injection of PRO. Three to four days later, the mice are sacrificed and the spleen cells are harvested. The spleen cells are then fused (using 35% polyethylene glycol) to a selected murine myeloma cell line such as F336AgU-1, available from ATCC, No. CRL 1597. The fusions generate hybridoma cells which can then be plated in 96 well tissue culture plates containing HAT (hypoxanthine, aminopterin, and thymidine) medium to inhibit proliferation of non-fused cells, myeloma hybridoma, and spleen cell hybridoma.

The hybridoma cells will be screened in an ELISA for reactivity against PRO. Determination of "positive" hybridoma cells secreting the desired monoclonal antibodies against PRO is within the skill in the art.

The positive hybridoma cells can be injected intraperitoneally into syngeneic Balb/c mice to produce ascites containing the anti-PRO monoclonal antibodies. Alternatively, the hybridoma cells can be grown in tissue culture flasks or roller bottles. Purification of the monoclonal antibodies produced in the ascites can be accomplished using ammonium sulfate precipitation, followed by gel exclusion chromatography. Alternatively, affinity chromatography based upon binding of antibody to protein A or protein G can be employed.

EXAMPLE 13: Purification of PRO Polypeptides Using Specific Antibodies

Native or recombinant PRO polypeptides may be purified by a variety of standard techniques in the art of protein purification. For example, pro-PRO polypeptide, mature PRO polypeptide, or pre-PRO polypeptide is purified by immunoaffinity chromatography using antibodies specific for the PRO polypeptide of interest. In general, an immunoaffinity column is constructed by covalently coupling the anti-PRO polypeptide antibody to an activated chromatographic resin.

Polyclonal immunoglobulins are prepared from immune sera either by precipitation with ammonium sulfate or by purification on immobilized Protein A (Pharmacia LKB Biotechnology, Piscataway, N.J.). Likewise, monoclonal antibodies are prepared from mouse ascites fluid by ammonium sulfate precipitation or chromatography on immobilized Protein A. Partially purified immunoglobulin is covalently attached to a chromatographic resin such as CNBr-activated SEPHAROSE™ (Pharmacia LKB Biotechnology). The antibody is coupled to the resin, the resin is blocked, and the derivative resin is washed according to the manufacturer's instructions.

Such an immunoaffinity column is utilized in the purification of PRO polypeptide by preparing a fraction from cells containing PRO polypeptide in a soluble form. This preparation is derived by solubilization of the whole cell or of a subcellular fraction obtained via differential centrifugation by the addition of detergent or by other methods well known in the art. Alternatively, soluble PRO polypeptide containing a signal sequence may be secreted in useful quantity into the medium in which the cells are grown.

A soluble PRO polypeptide-containing preparation is passed over the immunoaffinity column, and the column is washed under conditions that allow the preferential absorbance of PRO polypeptide (e.g., high ionic strength buffers in the presence of detergent). Then, the column is eluted under conditions that disrupt antibody/PRO polypeptide binding (e.g., a low pH buffer such as approximately pH 2.3, or a high concentration of a chaotrope such as urea or thiocyanate ion), and PRO polypeptide is collected.

EXAMPLE 14: Drug Screening

This invention is particularly useful for screening compounds by using PRO polypeptides or binding fragment thereof in any of a variety of drug screening techniques. The PRO polypeptide or fragment employed in such a test may either be free in solution, affixed to a solid support, borne on a cell surface, or located intracellularly. One method of drug screening utilizes eukaryotic or prokaryotic host cells which are stably transformed with recombinant nucleic acids expressing the PRO polypeptide or fragment. Drugs are screened against such transformed cells in competitive binding assays. Such cells, either in viable or fixed form, can be used for standard binding assays. One may measure, for example, the formation of complexes between PRO

polypeptide or a fragment and the agent being tested. Alternatively, one can examine the diminution in complex formation between the PRO polypeptide and its target cell or target receptors caused by the agent being tested.

Thus, the present invention provides methods of screening for drugs or any other agents which can affect a PRO polypeptide-associated disease or disorder. These methods comprise contacting such an agent with an PRO polypeptide or fragment thereof and assaying (i) for the presence of a complex between the agent and the PRO polypeptide or fragment, or (ii) for the presence of a complex between the PRO polypeptide or fragment and the cell, by methods well known in the art. In such competitive binding assays, the PRO polypeptide or fragment is typically labeled. After suitable incubation, free PRO polypeptide or fragment is separated from that present in bound form, and the amount of free or uncomplexed label is a measure of the ability of the particular agent to bind to PRO polypeptide or to interfere with the PRO polypeptide/cell complex.

Another technique for drug screening provides high throughput screening for compounds having suitable binding affinity to a polypeptide and is described in detail in WO 84/03564, published on September 13, 1984. Briefly stated, large numbers of different small peptide test compounds are synthesized on a solid substrate, such as plastic pins or some other surface. As applied to a PRO polypeptide, the peptide test compounds are reacted with PRO polypeptide and washed. Bound PRO polypeptide is detected by methods well known in the art.

Purified PRO polypeptide can also be coated directly onto plates for use in the aforementioned drug screening techniques. In addition, non-neutralizing antibodies can be used to capture the peptide and immobilize it on the solid support.

This invention also contemplates the use of competitive drug screening assays in which neutralizing antibodies capable of binding PRO polypeptide specifically compete with a test compound for binding to PRO polypeptide or fragments thereof. In this manner, the antibodies can be used to detect the presence of any peptide which shares one or more antigenic determinants with PRO polypeptide.

EXAMPLE 13: Rational Drug Design

The goal of rational drug design is to produce structural analogs of biologically active polypeptide of interest (i.e., a PRO polypeptide) or of small molecules with which they interact, e.g., agonists, antagonists, or inhibitors. Any of these examples can be used to fashion drugs which are more active or stable forms of the PRO polypeptide or which enhance or interfere with the function of the PRO polypeptide *in vivo* (e.g., Holgerson, *BioTechnology*, 9: 19-21 (1991)).

In one approach, the three-dimensional structure of the PRO polypeptide, or of an PRO polypeptide-inhibitor complex, is determined by x-ray crystallography, by computer modeling or, most typically, by a combination of the two approaches. Both the shape and changes of the PRO polypeptide must be ascertained to elucidate the structure and to determine active site(s) of the molecule. Less often, useful information regarding the structure of the PRO polypeptide may be gained by modeling based on the structure of homologous proteins.

In both cases, relevant structural information is used to design analogous PRO polypeptide-like molecules or to identify efficient inhibitors. Useful examples of rational drug design may include molecules which have improved activity or stability as shown by Branson and Wells, *Biochemistry*, 31:7796-7801 (1992) or which act as inhibitors, agonists, or antagonists of native peptides as shown by Abanda *et al.*, *J. Biochem.*, 113:742-746

(1993).

It is also possible to isolate a target-specific antibody, selected by functional assay, as described above, and then to solve its crystal structure. This approach, in principle, yields a pharmacore upon which subsequent drug design can be based. It is possible to bypass protein crystallography altogether by generating anti-idotypic antibodies (anti-Id) to a functional, pharmacologically active antibody. As a minor image of a minor image, the binding site of the anti-Id would be expected to be an analog of the original receptor. The anti-Id could then be used to identify and isolate peptides from banks of chemically or biologically produced peptides. The isolated peptides would then act as the pharmacore.

By virtue of the present invention, sufficient amounts of the PRO polypeptide may be made available to perform such analytical studies as X-ray crystallography. In addition, knowledge of the PRO polypeptide amino acid sequence provided herein will provide guidance to those employing computer modeling techniques in place of or in addition to x-ray crystallography.

Deposit of Material

The following materials have been deposited with the American Type Culture Collection, 10801 University Blvd., Manassas, VA 20110-2209, USA (ATCC):

Table 2

Material	ATCC Dep. No.	Deposit Date
DNA19002-1669	203454	November 3, 1998
DNA526846-1397	203406	October 27, 1998
DNA56107-1415	203405	October 27, 1998
DNA56406-1704	203478	November 17, 1998
DNA56529-1647	203203	September 29, 1998
DNA56531-1648	203286	September 29, 1998
DNA56862-1343	203174	September 1, 1998
DNA57254-1477	203289	September 29, 1998
DNA57841-1532	203458	November 3, 1998
DNA58721-1474	203171	September 1, 1998
DNA58730-1607	203221	September 15, 1998
DNA58732-1650	203290	September 29, 1998
DNA58828-1519	203172	September 1, 1998
DNA58855-1637	203271	September 22, 1998
DNA59212-1627	203245	September 1, 1998
DNA59218-1559	203287	September 29, 1998
DNA59719-1613	203220	September 15, 1998
DNA59586-1570	203288	September 29, 1998
DNA59812-1703	203470	November 17, 1998
DNA60278-1530	203170	September 1, 1998
DNA60608-1577	203126	August 18, 1998
DNA60611-1524	203202	September 1, 1998
DNA60618-1557	203232	September 29, 1998
DNA60740-1615	203456	November 3, 1998
DNA60764-1533	203452	November 10, 1998
DNA60775-1532	203173	September 1, 1998
DNA61185-1646	203246	November 17, 1998
DNA61608-1606	203239	September 9, 1998
DNA62808-1326	203358	October 20, 1998

10	DNA62809-1531	203237	September 9, 1998
	DNA62813-1578	203247	September 9, 1998
	DNA62845-1684	203361	October 20, 1998
	DNA64841-1632	203378	September 22, 1998
5	DNA64849-1604	203468	November 17, 1998
	DNA64863-1573	203251	September 9, 1998
	DNA64881-1602	203240	September 9, 1998
	DNA64883-1526	203253	September 9, 1998
	DNA64885-1529	203457	November 3, 1998
	DNA64886-1601	203441	September 9, 1998
	DNA64889-1542	203249	September 9, 1998
	DNA64899-1541	203250	September 9, 1998
	DNA64907-1628	203250	September 9, 1998
	DNA64907-1667	203216	September 15, 1998
	DNA64901-1553	203317	October 6, 1998
15	DNA64905-1558	203223	September 15, 1998
	DNA64950-1590	203233	September 15, 1998
	DNA64952-1568	203224	September 15, 1998
	DNA65402-1340	203232	September 15, 1998
	DNA65403-1555	203232	September 15, 1998
20	DNA65404-1551	203230	September 15, 1998
	DNA65405-1547	203244	September 15, 1998
	DNA65406-1567	203476	November 17, 1998
	DNA65408-1578	203219	September 15, 1998
25	DNA65409-1566	203217	September 15, 1998
	DNA65410-1569	203232	September 15, 1998
	DNA65423-1595	203227	September 15, 1998
	DNA65304-1546	203321	October 6, 1998
	DNA6511-1411	203228	September 15, 1998
30	DNA6512-1544	203218	September 15, 1998
	DNA6519-1533	203236	September 15, 1998
	DNA6520-1536	203226	September 15, 1998
	DNA6521-1583	203225	September 15, 1998
	DNA6526-1616	203246	September 15, 1998
35	DNA65658-1584	203229	September 15, 1998
	DNA65659-1593	203269	September 22, 1998
	DNA65663-1598	203268	September 22, 1998
	DNA65669-1597	203272	September 22, 1998
	DNA65672-1586	203265	September 22, 1998
40	DNA65674-1599	203281	September 22, 1998
	DNA65675-1587	203282	September 22, 1998
	DNA67962-1649	203291	September 29, 1998
	DNA68356-1656	203435	November 3, 1998
	DNA68864-1629	203276	September 22, 1998
45	DNA68866-1644	203283	September 22, 1998
	DNA68871-1638	203280	September 22, 1998
	DNA68874-1622	203277	September 22, 1998
	DNA68880-1676	203319	October 6, 1998
	DNA68885-1570	203311	October 6, 1998
50	DNA71166-1683	203355	October 20, 1998
	DNA71169-1709	203467	November 17, 1998
	DNA71180-1655	203403	October 27, 1998
	DNA71184-1634	203266	September 22, 1998
	DNA71213-1659	203401	October 27, 1998
55	DNA71234-1651	203402	October 27, 1998
	DNA71277-1636	203285	September 22, 1998
	DNA71282-1668	203312	October 6, 1998

10	DNA71286-1604	203357	October 20, 1998
	DNA71883-1660	203415	November 17, 1998
	DNA73401-1633	203273	September 22, 1998
	DNA73492-1671	203324	October 6, 1998
5	DNA73727-1673	203459	November 3, 1998
	DNA73730-1679	203320	October 6, 1998
	DNA73734-1680	203363	October 20, 1998
	DNA73735-1681	203356	October 20, 1998
	DNA73736-1657	203466	November 17, 1998
10	DNA73737-1658	203412	October 27, 1998
	DNA73739-1645	203370	September 22, 1998
	DNA73742-1662	203316	October 6, 1998
	DNA73744-1665	203322	October 6, 1998
15	DNA73746-1654	203411	October 27, 1998
	DNA73760-1672	203314	October 6, 1998
	DNA76396-1698	203471	November 17, 1998
	DNA76398-1699	203474	November 17, 1998
	DNA76399-1700	203472	November 17, 1998
	DNA76401-1683	203360	October 20, 1998
20	DNA76510-2504	203477	November 17, 1998
	DNA76522-2500	203477	November 17, 1998
	DNA76529-1666	203315	October 6, 1998
	DNA76531-1701	203315	October 6, 1998
	DNA76532-1702	203465	November 17, 1998
25	DNA76538-1670	203473	November 17, 1998
	DNA76541-1675	203313	October 6, 1998
	DNA77301-1708	203409	October 27, 1998
	DNA77303-2502	203407	October 27, 1998
	DNA77648-1688	203479	October 27, 1998
30	DNA77652-2505	203408	November 17, 1998
	DNA783500-2506	203480	November 17, 1998
	DNA73568-1626	203391	October 29, 1998
	DNA23322-1393	203134	August 18, 1998
	DNA59814-1486	203400	October 27, 1998
35	DNA62812-1594	203359	October 20, 1998
	DNA66660-1585	203248	September 9, 1998
	DNA76393-1664	203379	September 22, 1998
		203323	October 6, 1998

These deposit were made under the provisions of the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purpose of Patent Procedure and the Regulations thereunder (Budapest Treaty). This assures maintenance of a viable culture of the deposit for 30 years from the date of deposit. The deposit will be made available by ATCC under the terms of the Budapest Treaty, and subject to an agreement between Genentech, Inc. and ATCC, which assures permanent and unrestricted availability of the progeny of the culture of the deposit to the public upon issuance of the pertinent U.S. patent or upon laying open to the public of any U.S. or foreign patent application, whichever comes first, and assures availability of the progeny to one determined by the U.S. Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks to be entitled thereto according to 35 USC §122 and the Commissioner's rules pursuant thereto (including 37 CFR §1.14 with particular reference to 886 OG 638).

The assignee of the present application has agreed that if a culture of the materials on deposit should die or be lost or destroyed when cultivated under suitable conditions, the materials will be promptly replaced on notification with another of the same. Availability of the deposited material is not to be construed as a license

to practice the invention in contravention of the rights granted under the authority of any government in accordance with its patent laws.

The foregoing written specification is considered to be sufficient to enable one skilled in the art to practice the invention. The present invention is not to be limited in scope by the construct deposited, since the deposited embodiment is intended as a single illustration of certain aspects of the invention and any constructs that are functionally equivalent are within the scope of this invention. The deposit of material herein does not constitute an admission that the written description herein contained is inadequate to enable the practice of any aspect of the invention, including the best mode thereof, nor is it to be construed as limiting the scope of the claims to the specific illustrations that it represents. Indeed, various modifications of the invention in addition to those shown and described herein will become apparent to those skilled in the art from the foregoing description and fall within the scope of the appended claims.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. An isolated nucleic acid having at least 80% sequence identity to a nucleotide sequence that encodes a polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of the amino acid sequence shown in Figure 2 (SEQ ID NO:4), Figure 4 (SEQ ID NO:6), Figure 6 (SEQ ID NO:8), Figure 8 (SEQ ID NO:10), Figure 10 (SEQ ID NO:12), Figure 12 (SEQ ID NO:14), Figure 14 (SEQ ID NO:22), Figure 16 (SEQ ID NO:24), Figure 18 (SEQ ID NO:26), Figure 20 (SEQ ID NO:34), Figure 22 (SEQ ID NO:36), Figure 24 (SEQ ID NO:41), Figure 26 (SEQ ID NO:43), Figure 28 (SEQ ID NO:50), Figure 30 (SEQ ID NO:52), Figure 32 (SEQ ID NO:54), Figure 34 (SEQ ID NO:56), Figure 36 (SEQ ID NO:58), Figure 38 (SEQ ID NO:63), Figure 40 (SEQ ID NO:68), Figure 42 (SEQ ID NO:70), Figure 44 (SEQ ID NO:72), Figure 46 (SEQ ID NO:77), Figure 48 (SEQ ID NO:79), Figure 50 (SEQ ID NO:84), Figure 52 (SEQ ID NO:86), Figure 54 (SEQ ID NO:88), Figure 56 (SEQ ID NO:95), Figure 58 (SEQ ID NO:100), Figure 60 (SEQ ID NO:102), Figure 62 (SEQ ID NO:104), Figure 64 (SEQ ID NO:111), Figure 66 (SEQ ID NO:116), Figure 68 (SEQ ID NO:118), Figure 70 (SEQ ID NO:123), Figure 72 (SEQ ID NO:128), Figure 74 (SEQ ID NO:130), Figure 76 (SEQ ID NO:132), Figure 78 (SEQ ID NO:134), Figure 80 (SEQ ID NO:136), Figure 82 (SEQ ID NO:138), Figure 84 (SEQ ID NO:140), Figure 86 (SEQ ID NO:142), Figure 88 (SEQ ID NO:144), Figure 90 (SEQ ID NO:146), Figure 92 (SEQ ID NO:148), Figure 94 (SEQ ID NO:153), Figure 96 (SEQ ID NO:158), Figure 98 (SEQ ID NO:160), Figure 100 (SEQ ID NO:162), Figure 102 (SEQ ID NO:170), Figure 104 (SEQ ID NO:180), Figure 106 (SEQ ID NO:189), Figure 108 (SEQ ID NO:194), Figure 110 (SEQ ID NO:196), Figure 112 (SEQ ID NO:198), Figure 114 (SEQ ID NO:203), Figure 116 (SEQ ID NO:210), Figure 118 (SEQ ID NO:212), Figure 120 (SEQ ID NO:214), Figure 122 (SEQ ID NO:216), Figure 124 (SEQ ID NO:218), Figure 126 (SEQ ID NO:220), Figure 128 (SEQ ID NO:225), Figure 130 (SEQ ID NO:227), Figure 132 (SEQ ID NO:229), Figure 134 (SEQ ID NO:234), Figure 136 (SEQ ID NO:236), Figure 138 (SEQ ID NO:243), Figure 140 (SEQ ID NO:248), Figure 142 (SEQ ID NO:253), Figure 144 (SEQ ID NO:260), Figure 146 (SEQ ID NO:265), Figure 148 (SEQ ID NO:267), Figure 150 (SEQ ID NO:269), Figure 152 (SEQ ID NO:271), Figure 154 (SEQ ID NO:273), Figure 156 (SEQ ID NO:275), Figure 158 (SEQ ID NO:277), Figure 160 (SEQ ID NO:282), Figure 162 (SEQ ID NO:287), Figure 164 (SEQ ID NO:292), Figure 166 (SEQ ID NO:297), Figure 168 (SEQ ID NO:302), Figure 170 (SEQ ID NO:304), Figure 172 (SEQ ID NO:306), Figure 174 (SEQ ID NO:308), Figure 176 (SEQ ID NO:310), Figure 178 (SEQ ID NO:315), Figure 180 (SEQ ID NO:317), Figure 182 (SEQ ID NO:322), Figure 184 (SEQ ID NO:324), Figure 186 (SEQ ID NO:326), Figure 188 (SEQ ID NO:328), Figure 190 (SEQ ID NO:330), Figure 192 (SEQ ID NO:332), Figure 194 (SEQ ID NO:334), Figure 196 (SEQ ID NO:336), Figure 198 (SEQ ID NO:338), Figure 200 (SEQ ID NO:340), Figure 202 (SEQ ID NO:347), Figure 204 (SEQ ID NO:352), Figure 206 (SEQ ID NO:354), Figure 208 (SEQ ID NO:356), Figure 210 (SEQ ID NO:358), Figure 212 (SEQ ID NO:364), Figure 214 (SEQ ID NO:366), Figure 216 (SEQ ID NO:372), Figure 218 (SEQ ID NO:374), Figure 220 (SEQ ID NO:376), Figure 222 (SEQ ID NO:378), Figure 224 (SEQ ID NO:383), Figure 226 (SEQ ID NO:385), Figure 228 (SEQ ID NO:390), Figure 230 (SEQ ID NO:393), Figure 232 (SEQ ID NO:397), Figure 234 (SEQ ID NO:402), Figure 236 (SEQ ID NO:406), Figure 238 (SEQ ID NO:410), Figure 240 (SEQ ID NO:415), Figure 242 (SEQ ID NO:423), Figure 244 (SEQ ID NO:429) and Figure 246 (SEQ ID NO:431).

2. The nucleic acid of Claim 1, wherein said nucleotide sequence comprises a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of the sequence shown in Figure 1 (SEQ ID NO.3), Figure 3 (SEQ ID NO.5), Figure 5 (SEQ ID NO.7), Figure 7 (SEQ ID NO.9), Figure 9 (SEQ ID NO.11), Figure 11 (SEQ ID NO.16), Figure 13 (SEQ ID NO.21), Figure 15 (SEQ ID NO.23), Figure 17 (SEQ ID NO.28), Figure 19 (SEQ ID NO.30), Figure 21 (SEQ ID NO.32), Figure 23 (SEQ ID NO.40), Figure 25 (SEQ ID NO.42), Figure 27 (SEQ ID NO.49), Figure 29 (SEQ ID NO.51), Figure 31 (SEQ ID NO.53), Figure 33 (SEQ ID NO.55), Figure 35 (SEQ ID NO.57), Figure 37 (SEQ ID NO.62), Figure 39 (SEQ ID NO.67), Figure 41 (SEQ ID NO.69), Figure 43 (SEQ ID NO.71), Figure 45 (SEQ ID NO.76), Figure 47 (SEQ ID NO.79), Figure 49 (SEQ ID NO.83), Figure 51 (SEQ ID NO.85), Figure 53 (SEQ ID NO.87), Figure 55 (SEQ ID NO.94), Figure 57 (SEQ ID NO.99), Figure 59 (SEQ ID NO.101), Figure 61 (SEQ ID NO.103), Figure 63 (SEQ ID NO.110), Figure 65 (SEQ ID NO.115), Figure 67 (SEQ ID NO.117), Figure 69 (SEQ ID NO.122), Figure 71 (SEQ ID NO.127), Figure 73 (SEQ ID NO.129), Figure 75 (SEQ ID NO.131), Figure 77 (SEQ ID NO.133), Figure 79 (SEQ ID NO.133), Figure 81 (SEQ ID NO.137), Figure 83 (SEQ ID NO.139), Figure 85 (SEQ ID NO.141), Figure 87 (SEQ ID NO.143), Figure 89 (SEQ ID NO.145), Figure 91 (SEQ ID NO.147), Figure 93 (SEQ ID NO.152), Figure 95 (SEQ ID NO.157), Figure 97 (SEQ ID NO.159), Figure 99 (SEQ ID NO.161), Figure 101 (SEQ ID NO.166), Figure 103 (SEQ ID NO.179), Figure 105 (SEQ ID NO.188), Figure 107 (SEQ ID NO.193), Figure 109 (SEQ ID NO.195), Figure 111 (SEQ ID NO.197), Figure 113 (SEQ ID NO.202), Figure 115 (SEQ ID NO.209), Figure 117 (SEQ ID NO.211), Figure 119 (SEQ ID NO.213), Figure 121 (SEQ ID NO.215), Figure 123 (SEQ ID NO.217), Figure 125 (SEQ ID NO.219), Figure 127 (SEQ ID NO.224), Figure 129 (SEQ ID NO.226), Figure 131 (SEQ ID NO.228), Figure 133 (SEQ ID NO.233), Figure 135 (SEQ ID NO.235), Figure 137 (SEQ ID NO.242), Figure 139 (SEQ ID NO.247), Figure 141 (SEQ ID NO.252), Figure 143 (SEQ ID NO.259), Figure 145 (SEQ ID NO.264), Figure 147 (SEQ ID NO.266), Figure 149 (SEQ ID NO.268), Figure 151 (SEQ ID NO.270), Figure 153 (SEQ ID NO.272), Figure 155 (SEQ ID NO.274), Figure 157 (SEQ ID NO.276), Figure 159 (SEQ ID NO.281), Figure 161 (SEQ ID NO.286), Figure 163 (SEQ ID NO.291), Figure 165 (SEQ ID NO.296), Figure 167 (SEQ ID NO.301), Figure 169 (SEQ ID NO.303), Figure 171 (SEQ ID NO.305), Figure 173 (SEQ ID NO.307), Figure 175 (SEQ ID NO.309), Figure 177 (SEQ ID NO.314), Figure 179 (SEQ ID NO.316), Figure 181 (SEQ ID NO.321), Figure 183 (SEQ ID NO.323), Figure 185 (SEQ ID NO.325), Figure 187 (SEQ ID NO.337), Figure 189 (SEQ ID NO.339), Figure 191 (SEQ ID NO.351), Figure 193 (SEQ ID NO.353), Figure 195 (SEQ ID NO.355), Figure 197 (SEQ ID NO.357), Figure 199 (SEQ ID NO.359), Figure 201 (SEQ ID NO.366), Figure 203 (SEQ ID NO.351), Figure 205 (SEQ ID NO.353), Figure 207 (SEQ ID NO.355), Figure 209 (SEQ ID NO.357), Figure 211 (SEQ ID NO.363), Figure 213 (SEQ ID NO.365), Figure 215 (SEQ ID NO.371), Figure 217 (SEQ ID NO.373), Figure 219 (SEQ ID NO.375), Figure 221 (SEQ ID NO.377), Figure 223 (SEQ ID NO.382), Figure 225 (SEQ ID NO.384), Figure 227 (SEQ ID NO.389), Figure 229 (SEQ ID NO.394), Figure 231 (SEQ ID NO.396), Figure 233 (SEQ ID NO.401), Figure 235 (SEQ ID NO.409), Figure 237 (SEQ ID NO.409), Figure 239 (SEQ ID NO.414), Figure 241 (SEQ ID NO.422), Figure 242 (SEQ ID NO.428) and Figure 245 (SEQ ID NO.430).

30. The acetate acid of Chain 1, whereas said nucleotide sequence comprises a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of the full-length coding sequence of the sequence shown in Figure 1 (SEQ ID NO:3), Figure 3 (SEQ ID NO:5), Figure 5 (SEQ ID NO:7), Figure 7 (SEQ ID NO:9), Figure 9 (SEQ ID NO:11), Figure 11 (SEQ ID NO:16), Figure 13 (SEQ ID NO:21), Figure 15 (SEQ ID NO:23), Figure 17 (SEQ ID NO:28), Figure 19 (SEQ ID NO:30), Figure 21 (SEQ ID NO:32), Figure 23 (SEQ ID NO:40), Figure 25 (SEQ ID NO:42), Figure 27 (SEQ ID NO:49), Figure 29 (SEQ ID NO:51), Figure 31 (SEQ ID NO:53), Figure 33 (SEQ ID NO:55), Figure 35 (SEQ ID NO:57), Figure 37 (SEQ ID NO:62), Figure 39 (SEQ ID NO:67), Figure 41 (SEQ ID NO:69), Figure 43 (SEQ ID NO:71), Figure 45 (SEQ ID NO:76), Figure 47 (SEQ ID NO:78), Figure 49 (SEQ ID NO:80), Figure 51 (SEQ ID NO:83), Figure 53 (SEQ ID NO:87), Figure 55 (SEQ ID NO:94), Figure 57 (SEQ ID NO:99), Figure 59 (SEQ ID NO:101), Figure 61 (SEQ ID NO:103), Figure 63 (SEQ ID NO:110), Figure 65 (SEQ ID NO:115), Figure 67 (SEQ ID NO:117), Figure 69 (SEQ ID NO:122), Figure 71 (SEQ ID NO:127), Figure 73 (SEQ ID NO:129), Figure 75 (SEQ ID NO:131), Figure 77 (SEQ ID NO:133), Figure 79 (SEQ ID NO:135), Figure 81 (SEQ ID NO:137), Figure 83 (SEQ ID NO:139), Figure 85 (SEQ ID NO:141), Figure 87 (SEQ ID NO:143), Figure 89 (SEQ ID NO:145), Figure 91 (SEQ ID NO:147), Figure 93 (SEQ ID NO:153), Figure 95 (SEQ ID NO:157), Figure 97 (SEQ ID NO:159), Figure 99 (SEQ ID NO:161), Figure 101 (SEQ ID NO:169), Figure 103 (SEQ ID NO:179), Figure 105 (SEQ ID NO:188), Figure 107 (SEQ ID NO:193), Figure 109 (SEQ ID NO:195), Figure 111 (SEQ ID NO:197), Figure 113 (SEQ ID NO:202), Figure 115 (SEQ ID NO:209), Figure 117 (SEQ ID NO:211), Figure 119 (SEQ ID NO:213), Figure 121 (SEQ ID NO:215), Figure 123 (SEQ ID NO:217), Figure 125 (SEQ ID NO:219), Figure 127 (SEQ ID NO:224), Figure 129 (SEQ ID NO:226), Figure 131 (SEQ ID NO:228), Figure 133 (SEQ ID NO:233), Figure 135 (SEQ ID NO:235), Figure 137 (SEQ ID NO:242), Figure 139 (SEQ ID NO:247), Figure 141 (SEQ ID NO:252), Figure 143 (SEQ ID NO:259), Figure 145 (SEQ ID NO:264), Figure 147 (SEQ ID NO:266), Figure 149 (SEQ ID NO:268), Figure 151 (SEQ ID NO:270), Figure 153 (SEQ ID NO:272), Figure 155 (SEQ ID NO:274), Figure 157 (SEQ ID NO:276), Figure 159 (SEQ ID NO:281), Figure 161 (SEQ ID NO:286), Figure 163 (SEQ ID NO:291), Figure 165 (SEQ ID NO:296), Figure 167 (SEQ ID NO:301), Figure 169 (SEQ ID NO:303), Figure 171 (SEQ ID NO:305), Figure 173 (SEQ ID NO:307), Figure 175 (SEQ ID NO:309), Figure 177 (SEQ ID NO:314), Figure 179 (SEQ ID NO:316), Figure 181 (SEQ ID NO:321), Figure 183 (SEQ ID NO:323), Figure 185 (SEQ ID NO:325), Figure 187 (SEQ ID NO:327), Figure 189 (SEQ ID NO:329), Figure 191 (SEQ ID NO:331), Figure 193 (SEQ ID NO:333), Figure 195 (SEQ ID NO:335), Figure 197 (SEQ ID NO:337), Figure 199 (SEQ ID NO:339), Figure 201 (SEQ ID NO:340), Figure 203 (SEQ ID NO:351), Figure 205 (SEQ ID NO:353), Figure 207 (SEQ ID NO:355), Figure 209 (SEQ ID NO:357), Figure 211 (SEQ ID NO:363), Figure 213 (SEQ ID NO:365), Figure 215 (SEQ ID NO:371), Figure 217 (SEQ ID NO:373), Figure 219 (SEQ ID NO:375), Figure 221 (SEQ ID NO:377), Figure 223 (SEQ ID NO:382), Figure 225 (SEQ ID NO:384), Figure 227 (SEQ ID NO:389), Figure 229 (SEQ ID NO:394), Figure 231 (SEQ ID NO:396), Figure 233 (SEQ ID NO:401), Figure 235 (SEQ ID NO:405), Figure 237 (SEQ ID NO:409), Figure 239 (SEQ ID NO:414), Figure 241 (SEQ ID NO:422), Figure 242 (SEQ ID NO:428), and Figure 245 (SEQ ID NO:430).

4. Isolated nucleic acid which comprises the full-length coding sequence of the DNA deposited under any ATCC accession number shown in Table 2.

5. A vector comprising the nucleic acid of Claim 1.

6. The vector of Claim 5 operably linked to control sequences recognized by a host cell transformed with the vector.

7. A host cell comprising the vector of Claim 5.

8. The host cell of Claim 7 wherein said cell is a CHO cell.

9. The host cell of Claim 7 wherein said cell is an *E. coli*.

10. The host cell of Claim 7 wherein said cell is a yeast cell

11. A process for producing a PRO polypeptides comprising culturing the host cell of Claim 7 under conditions suitable for expression of said PRO polypeptide and recovering said PRO polypeptide from the cell culture.

12. Isolated PRO polypeptide having at least 80% sequence identity to an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of the amino acid sequence shown in Figure 2 (SEO ID NO. 4), Figure 4 (SEO

[illegible]

Figure 88 (SEQ ID NO:144), Figure 90 (SEQ ID NO:146), Figure 92 (SEQ ID NO:148), Figure 94 (SEQ ID NO:152), Figure 96 (SEQ ID NO:156), Figure 98 (SEQ ID NO:160), Figure 100 (SEQ ID NO:164), Figure 102 (SEQ ID NO:170), Figure 104 (SEQ ID NO:180), Figure 106 (SEQ ID NO:188), Figure 108 (SEQ ID NO:194), Figure 110 (SEQ ID NO:196), Figure 112 (SEQ ID NO:198), Figure 114 (SEQ ID NO:202), Figure 116 (SEQ ID NO:210), Figure 118 (SEQ ID NO:212), Figure 120 (SEQ ID NO:214), Figure 122 (SEQ ID

NO-216), Figure 134 (SEQ ID NO-218), Figure 126 (SEQ ID NO-220), Figure 128 (SEQ ID NO-225), Figure 130 (SEQ ID NO-227), Figure 132 (SEQ ID NO-229), Figure 134 (SEQ ID NO-234), Figure 136 (SEQ ID NO-236), Figure 138 (SEQ ID NO-243), Figure 140 (SEQ ID NO-248), Figure 142 (SEQ ID NO-253), Figure 144 (SEQ ID NO-262), Figure 146 (SEQ ID NO-265), Figure 148 (SEQ ID NO-267), Figure 150 (SEQ ID NO-269), Figure 152 (SEQ ID NO-271), Figure 154 (SEQ ID NO-273), Figure 156 (SEQ ID NO-275), Figure 158 (SEQ ID NO-277), Figure 160 (SEQ ID NO-282), Figure 162 (SEQ ID NO-287), Figure 164 (SEQ ID NO-292), Figure 166 (SEQ ID NO-297), Figure 168 (SEQ ID NO-300), Figure 170 (SEQ ID NO-304), Figure 172 (SEQ ID NO-306), Figure 174 (SEQ ID NO-308), Figure 176 (SEQ ID NO-310), Figure 178 (SEQ ID NO-315), Figure 180 (SEQ ID NO-317), Figure 182 (SEQ ID NO-327), Figure 184 (SEQ ID NO-334), Figure 186 (SEQ ID NO-337), Figure 188 (SEQ ID NO-328), Figure 190 (SEQ ID NO-330), Figure 192 (SEQ ID NO-337), Figure 194 (SEQ ID NO-334), Figure 196 (SEQ ID NO-336), Figure 198 (SEQ ID NO-338), Figure 200 (SEQ ID NO-340), Figure 202 (SEQ ID NO-347), Figure 204 (SEQ ID NO-352), Figure 206 (SEQ ID NO-354), Figure 208 (SEQ ID NO-356), Figure 210 (SEQ ID NO-358), Figure 212 (SEQ ID NO-364), Figure 214 (SEQ ID NO-366), Figure 216 (SEQ ID NO-372), Figure 218 (SEQ ID NO-374), Figure 220 (SEQ ID NO-376), Figure 222 (SEQ ID NO-378), Figure 224 (SEQ ID NO-383), Figure 226 (SEQ ID NO-385), Figure 228 (SEQ ID NO-393), Figure 230 (SEQ ID NO-395), Figure 232 (SEQ ID NO-397), Figure 234 (SEQ ID NO-407), Figure 236 (SEQ ID NO-406), Figure 238 (SEQ ID NO-410), Figure 240 (SEQ ID NO-415), Figure 242 (SEQ ID NO-423), Figure 244 (SEQ ID NO-429) and Figure 246 (SEQ ID NO-431)).

13. Isolated PRO polypeptide having at least 80% sequence identity to the amino acid sequence encoded by a nucleic acid molecule deposited under any ATCC accession number shown in Table 2.

14. A chimeric molecule comprising a polypeptide according to Claim 12 fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence.

15. The chimeric molecule of Claim 14 wherein said heterologous amino acid sequence is an epitope tag sequence.

16. The chimmeric molecule of Claim 14 wherein said heterologous amino acid sequence is a Pe region of an immunoglobulin.

17. An antibody which specifically binds to a PRO polypeptide according to Claim 12.

18. The antibody of Claim 17 wherein said antibody is a monoclonal antibody.

19. The antibody of Claim 17 wherein said antibody is a humanized antibody

20. The antibody of Claim 17 wherein said antibody is an antibody fragment.

21. An isolated nucleic acid which has at least 60% sequence identity to a nucleic acid sequence selected from the group consisting of that shown in Figure 1 (SEQ ID NO.3), Figure 3 (SEQ ID NO.5), Figure 5 (SEQ ID NO.7), Figure 7 (SEQ ID NO.9), Figure 9 (SEQ ID NO.11), Figure 11 (SEQ ID NO.16), Figure 13 (SEQ ID NO.21), Figure 15 (SEQ ID NO.23), Figure 17 (SEQ ID NO.28), Figure 19 (SEQ ID NO.30), Figure 21 (SEQ ID NO.32), Figure 23 (SEQ ID NO.40), Figure 25 (SEQ ID NO.42), Figure 27 (SEQ ID NO.49), Figure 29 (SEQ ID NO.51), Figure 31 (SEQ ID NO.53), Figure 33 (SEQ ID NO.55), Figure 35 (SEQ ID NO.57), Figure 37 (SEQ ID NO.62), Figure 39 (SEQ ID NO.67), Figure 41 (SEQ ID NO.69), Figure 43 (SEQ ID NO.71), Figure 45 (SEQ ID NO.76), Figure 47 (SEQ ID NO.78), Figure 49 (SEQ ID NO.83), Figure 51 (SEQ ID NO.85), Figure 53 (SEQ ID NO.87), Figure 55 (SEQ ID NO.94), Figure 57 (SEQ ID NO.99), Figure 59 (SEQ ID NO.101), Figure 61 (SEQ ID NO.103), Figure 63 (SEQ ID NO.110), Figure 65 (SEQ ID NO.115), Figure 67 (SEQ ID NO.117), Figure 69 (SEQ ID NO.122), Figure 71 (SEQ ID NO.127), Figure 73 (SEQ ID NO.129), Figure 75 (SEQ ID NO.131), Figure 77 (SEQ ID NO.133), Figure 79 (SEQ ID NO.135), Figure 81 (SEQ ID NO.137), Figure 83 (SEQ ID NO.139), Figure 85 (SEQ ID NO.141), Figure 87 (SEQ ID NO.143), Figure 89 (SEQ ID NO.145), Figure 91 (SEQ ID NO.147), Figure 93 (SEQ ID NO.152), Figure 95 (SEQ ID NO.157), Figure 97 (SEQ ID NO.159), Figure 99 (SEQ ID NO.161), Figure 101 (SEQ ID NO.169), Figure 103 (SEQ ID NO.179), Figure 105 (SEQ ID NO.188), Figure 107 (SEQ ID NO.193), Figure 109 (SEQ ID NO.199), Figure 111 (SEQ ID NO.197), Figure 113 (SEQ ID NO.202), Figure 115 (SEQ ID NO.209), Figure 117 (SEQ ID NO.211), Figure 119 (SEQ ID NO.213), Figure 121 (SEQ ID NO.215), Figure 123 (SEQ ID NO.217), Figure 125 (SEQ ID NO.219), Figure 127 (SEQ ID NO.224), Figure 129 (SEQ ID NO.226), Figure 131 (SEQ ID NO.228), Figure 133 (SEQ ID NO.233), Figure 135 (SEQ ID NO.235), Figure 137 (SEQ ID NO.242), Figure 139 (SEQ ID NO.247), Figure 141 (SEQ ID NO.252), Figure 143 (SEQ ID NO.259), Figure 145 (SEQ ID NO.264), Figure 147 (SEQ ID NO.266), Figure 149 (SEQ ID NO.268), Figure 151 (SEQ ID NO.270), Figure 153 (SEQ ID NO.272), Figure 155 (SEQ ID NO.274), Figure 157 (SEQ ID NO.276), Figure 159 (SEQ ID NO.281), Figure 161 (SEQ ID NO.286), Figure 163 (SEQ ID NO.291), Figure 165 (SEQ ID NO.296), Figure 167 (SEQ ID NO.301), Figure 169 (SEQ ID NO.303), Figure 171 (SEQ ID NO.305), Figure 173 (SEQ ID NO.307), Figure 175 (SEQ ID NO.309), Figure 177 (SEQ ID NO.314), Figure 179 (SEQ ID NO.316), Figure 181 (SEQ ID NO.321), Figure 183 (SEQ ID NO.323), Figure 185 (SEQ ID NO.332), Figure 187 (SEQ ID NO.327), Figure 189 (SEQ ID NO.329), Figure 191 (SEQ ID NO.331), Figure 193 (SEQ ID NO.333), Figure 195 (SEQ ID NO.335), Figure 197 (SEQ ID NO.337), Figure 199 (SEQ ID NO.339), Figure 201 (SEQ ID NO.346), Figure 203 (SEQ ID NO.351), Figure 205 (SEQ ID NO.353), Figure 207 (SEQ ID NO.355), Figure 209 (SEQ ID NO.357), Figure 211 (SEQ ID NO.363), Figure 213 (SEQ ID NO.365), Figure 215 (SEQ ID NO.371), Figure 217 (SEQ ID NO.373), Figure 219 (SEQ ID NO.375), Figure 221 (SEQ ID NO.377), Figure 223 (SEQ ID NO.382), Figure 225 (SEQ ID NO.384), Figure 227 (SEQ ID NO.389), Figure 229 (SEQ ID NO.394), Figure 231 (SEQ ID NO.396), Figure 233 (SEQ ID NO.401), Figure 235 (SEQ ID NO.409), Figure 237 (SEQ ID NO.409), Figure 239 (SEQ ID NO.414), Figure 241 (SEQ ID NO.422), Figure 242 (SEQ ID NO.428) and Figure 245 (SEQ ID NO.430).

22. An isolated nucleic acid which has at least 80% sequence identity to the full-length coding sequence of a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of that shown in Figure 1 (SEQ ID NO:3); Figure 3 (SEQ ID NO:5); Figure 5 (SEQ ID NO:7); Figure 7 (SEQ ID NO:9); Figure 9 (SEQ ID NO:11); Figure 11 (SEQ ID NO:16); Figure 13 (SEQ ID NO:21); Figure 15 (SEQ ID NO:23); Figure 17 (SEQ ID NO:28); Figure 19 (SEQ ID NO:30); Figure 21 (SEQ ID NO:32); Figure 23 (SEQ ID NO:40); Figure 25 (SEQ ID NO:42); Figure 27 (SEQ ID NO:49); Figure 29 (SEQ ID NO:51); Figure 31 (SEQ ID NO:53); Figure 33 (SEQ ID NO:55); Figure 35 (SEQ ID NO:57); Figure 37 (SEQ ID NO:62); Figure 39 (SEQ ID NO:67); Figure 41 (SEQ ID NO:69); Figure 43 (SEQ ID NO:71); Figure 45 (SEQ ID NO:76); Figure 47 (SEQ ID NO:78); Figure 49 (SEQ ID NO:83); Figure 51 (SEQ ID NO:85); Figure 53 (SEQ ID NO:87); Figure 55 (SEQ ID NO:94); Figure 57 (SEQ ID NO:99); Figure 59 (SEQ ID NO:101); Figure 61 (SEQ ID NO:103); Figure 63 (SEQ ID NO:109); Figure 65 (SEQ ID NO:115); Figure 67 (SEQ ID NO:117); Figure 69 (SEQ ID NO:122); Figure 71 (SEQ ID NO:127); Figure 73 (SEQ ID NO:129); Figure 75 (SEQ ID NO:131); Figure 77 (SEQ ID NO:133); Figure 79 (SEQ ID NO:135); Figure 81 (SEQ ID NO:137); Figure 83 (SEQ ID NO:139); Figure 85 (SEQ ID NO:141); Figure 87 (SEQ ID NO:143); Figure 89 (SEQ ID NO:145); Figure 91 (SEQ ID NO:147); Figure 93 (SEQ ID NO:152); Figure 95 (SEQ ID NO:157); Figure 97 (SEQ ID NO:159); Figure 99 (SEQ ID NO:161); Figure 101 (SEQ ID NO:169); Figure 103 (SEQ ID NO:179); Figure 105 (SEQ ID NO:188); Figure 107 (SEQ ID NO:193); Figure 109 (SEQ ID NO:195); Figure 111 (SEQ ID NO:197); Figure 113 (SEQ ID NO:202); Figure 115 (SEQ ID NO:209); Figure 117 (SEQ ID NO:211); Figure 119 (SEQ ID NO:213); Figure 121 (SEQ ID NO:215); Figure 123 (SEQ ID NO:217); Figure 125 (SEQ ID NO:219); Figure 127 (SEQ ID NO:224); Figure 129 (SEQ ID NO:226); Figure 131 (SEQ ID NO:228); Figure 133 (SEQ ID NO:233); Figure 135 (SEQ ID NO:235); Figure 137 (SEQ ID NO:242); Figure 139 (SEQ ID NO:247); Figure 141 (SEQ ID NO:252); Figure 143 (SEQ ID NO:259); Figure 145 (SEQ ID NO:264); Figure 147 (SEQ ID NO:266); Figure 149 (SEQ ID NO:268); Figure 151 (SEQ ID NO:270); Figure 153 (SEQ ID NO:272); Figure 155 (SEQ ID NO:274); Figure 157 (SEQ ID NO:276); Figure 159 (SEQ ID NO:281); Figure 161 (SEQ ID NO:286); Figure 163 (SEQ ID NO:291); Figure 165 (SEQ ID NO:296); Figure 167 (SEQ ID NO:301); Figure 169 (SEQ ID NO:303); Figure 171 (SEQ ID NO:305); Figure 173 (SEQ ID NO:307); Figure 175 (SEQ ID NO:309); Figure 177 (SEQ ID NO:314); Figure 179 (SEQ ID NO:316); Figure 181 (SEQ ID NO:321); Figure 183 (SEQ ID NO:323); Figure 185 (SEQ ID NO:325); Figure 187 (SEQ ID NO:327); Figure 189 (SEQ ID NO:329); Figure 191 (SEQ ID NO:331); Figure 193 (SEQ ID NO:333); Figure 195 (SEQ ID NO:335); Figure 197 (SEQ ID NO:337); Figure 199 (SEQ ID NO:339); Figure 201 (SEQ ID NO:346); Figure 203 (SEQ ID NO:351); Figure 205 (SEQ ID NO:353); Figure 207 (SEQ ID NO:355); Figure 209 (SEQ ID NO:357); Figure 211 (SEQ ID NO:361); Figure 213 (SEQ ID NO:365); Figure 215 (SEQ ID NO:371); Figure 217 (SEQ ID NO:373); Figure 219 (SEQ ID NO:375); Figure 221 (SEQ ID NO:377); Figure 223 (SEQ ID NO:382); Figure 225 (SEQ ID NO:384); Figure 227 (SEQ ID NO:389); Figure 229 (SEQ ID NO:394); Figure 231 (SEQ ID NO:396); Figure 233 (SEQ ID NO:401); Figure 235 (SEQ ID NO:405); Figure 237 (SEQ ID NO:409); Figure 239 (SEQ ID NO:414); Figure 241 (SEQ ID NO:422); Figure 242 (SEQ ID NO:428) and Figure 245 (SEQ ID NO:430).

FIGURE 1

24. An isolated PRO polypeptide lacking its associated signal peptide.
25. An isolated polypeptide having at least about 80% amino acid sequence identity to an extracellular domain of or PRO polypeptide.
- 5
26. An isolated polypeptide having at least about 80% amino acid sequence identity to a PRO polypeptide lacking its associated signal peptide.
27. An isolated nucleic acid encoding the polypeptide of any one of Claims 23 to 26.

CCAAATCCGCCGCTGCGGTGTCAGGGCTCTCGGGCTAGTCAATGGCCCTCCCGCTCTCGAGAAC
TGCAACTTAACCAAGUATTAATCTGTGTTCAAGAGCGTTCTGCTATATCACTTTATTTTC
TGATTCATGCGCGTTATCCCTCTTGAGTTGGCAATTTGGGGCAAGGTGAGCCCTGGAGATTAT
CTTTCTCTTTTAAATGAGAGGCCCAATGTCCTCCCTCGTGTCTATTTGCTATCTGTACCG
TCATTATTTCTTTGGGCACTTTGGTGTGTTGCTAACCTGCGGAGCTTCTGCATGATGCTTA
AACTGTATGCAATGTTTCTGACTCTCGTTTGTGTCGAATGCTGCTGCTGCAATCGTAGG
ATTGTTTTCAGACATGAGATTAGAACAGCTTTAAGATATATTAGAAAGCTTTGAGAGC
AGATTAACCTTAACAGAGATTATAGAGCCATGCAGTAGACAAATATACATTGCAAT
TGTTGTGATGTCACCGATTATAGAGATTGACAGATATCTAATTAATTACTCAGAAAAAGGATT
TCTTAAGAGTTGCTGTAACTTGAGATTGTACTCACAGAGAGATGCAGACAAAGTTAACCA
ATGAGGCTTGTATTATTAAGTGATGACCAATTAATAGATCAGAAATGGAGTGTGCAAGCA
ATTTCCTTTGAGATTGCTTGCTTCCACTGATTTGGAATCTTTCCTGCTACTGCGCTCTCG
TGCCATTAACAAATTAACCAATATGAGATTGCTAAACCAATGTAATCTGTGGGCTTAATTCCTCT
CTACCTTTAAGGACATTTAGGGTCCCCCTTGAAATTAGAAAGTTGCTTGGCTGGAGAACTG
ACAACTACTTAATGATAGACCAAAAACTACACAGATAGTTGATTCAATCAAGATGTAT
GTAGACTTAAGCTAACAATAGGCTGATTAATCAAGATCCGATGCTGCGAGTGGCTGAT
TCAATCAAGATGATGTTTGTGTTCTAAGTCCACTTCTATCCCATTCATGTTAGATCG
TTGAAACCTGTATCCCTCTGAACACTGAGAGCTAGTAAATGTATTAATGAAGT

FIGURE 2

```
></usr/seqdb2/sst/DNA/Dnaseqs.mln/55.DNA19902
--csubunit 1 of 1, 245 aa, 1 stop, 1 unknown
>MM: -1, pI: 8.36, KK(S/T): 1
MASPSRLQTFPVITCKSVLLIYTFIFMTGVILLANGIWGKISLENTYPSILNKAIVPPE
VLATGVYIILGFGGFAICRBSAMMLKTYMFLTLVLEVLVAVLVGVPFHEIKSFKKK
NYEKALKKYNSTGYRSHAVDKIQTILHCCGVTDTRDWTDTNNYSSEKGFPSCKKLEDCTPQ
RDADKVNNEGFIKMTIIESEKGVAVIGSVAFCFLIGIFLAYCKSPATNNQYETI
```

Important features of the protein:

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-42

Transmembrane domains:

amino acids 19-42, 61-83, 92-114, 209-230,

N-glycosylation site.

amino acids 134-138

Tyrosine kinase phosphorylation site.

amino acids 160-168, 160-169

N-myristoylation site.

amino acids 75-81, 78-84, 210-216, 214-220, 226-232

Prokaryotic membrane lipoprotein lipid attachment site.

amino acids 69-80, 211-222

FIGURES

[illegible]

FIGURE 4

MTFGNAVFLASRSIAGGLLITLLEHIAHFLGTGAATTMGNSCTCRDSDSGTDSVDTXXXQ
 AENSAVPTADTRSQPRDPEVRPPRRGRGPHPPRRKKQNVGVLDTLAVIRTLVYDKO

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-16

Casein kinase II phosphorylation site.

amino acids 22-26, 50-54, 113-117

N-myristoylation site.

amino acids 18-24, 32-38, 34-40, 35-41, 51-57

FIGURE 5

GGCAGAGGCGCTGTCCACCOCGGGGCGTGGGAGTGAAGTACAGAAITTCAGGCCATTGGGCC
 CCGACCCCTCTGTTCTCGGAATCCGGGTGCTGCGGATTTGAAGTCCGGTTCTTAACGGAATG
 CAGATGAGAGAGGCGGGACCTTAGAGGCCCTAATTAAGATGGTCAATCTAGGTCTTGT
 CAGGTGCTTGGGGCATGCAAAATGTGGGTGACCTTCGTCAGGCTTCTGCTTTTCCGAGC
 CTTCGCCGACATACCTTGGGACTAGTGCAGAGCAAACTTCCCTTTCTTACTTTCACATCTC
 CATGGGCTGTGCTTCAATCAACCTTGCAATCTTGGCTTCAAGCATGCTTGGGCTGAGCTCA
 CATTCTGGAGGCCAGCCAGCTTTTACCTGCTGTCTTCTGAGCCTTACGCTGGCCACTGTCCAC
 GCCGCTGGCTGGAAACCCGACACACAGCTGCCATGTGGGCTTGCAACCGTGGAGAGGA
 GCGAGGCTGGGTGGGAGGTACCAAGGAGCCACAGGGTCCGANTCCCTAACCCGCAAGCTGC
 GAGAGAGAGAACCCCAAGTACAGTGTCTTCCGCAAGAAATTTCTCCGCTACATGGGCTGTCC
 TCTCTTTGCAATCTGGGCTGGCTGCTGAGCAATGGGCTCTGTCTGGCTGGCTTGGCCCTGGA
 AATTAGAGGCTCTAGCATGGGCTTGCAATGCTAATTAATGCTTCTTCAGAAATGAAAAAAA
 AAAAAAAAAA

FIGURE 6

```

</usr/seqdb2/ssc/DNA/Dnaasegs.min/ss.DNA56107
<subunit 1 of 1, 231 aa, 1 stop
<MX(S/T): 0
MEEGGSLGSLIKMVLVLSGAKGNQWVTFVSGFLIFRSLPRHTPLGVQSKLPFFYHISM
GCATFNLCTIASQHAMAOITFEASQLYLFSLTLTATVNAWLEPRITTAAMMALQIVERK
GLGGEVPSHSGDPFTRQAREKDPKYSALNQNFRTYHGLSLCNLGCULSNGLCIAGLLEIRSL

```

Signal peptide:
amino acids 1-24

Transmembrane domain:
amino acids 86-103, 50-75

Casein kinase II phosphorylation site:
amino acids 82-86

Tyrosine kinase phosphorylation site:
amino acids 144-151

N-myristoylation site:
amino acids 4-10, 5-11, 47-53, 170-176, 176-182

Prokaryotic membrane lipoprotein lipid attachment site:
amino acids 54-65

G-protein coupled receptors proteins:
amino acids 44-85

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FIGURE 7

```

AATTCAGATTTTAAAGCCATTCGACATGAAATTCATGAATCAAGAAAGACACCATCTT
CTTGATATTATACAAAGAAAGAGTGTACCTATCACACAGAGGGGAAAAATGCTCTTTGGGT
GCTAGGCCCTCCATCTCTGTGTGTTTCTGTGACTGTGAAGAAAGAAATCAAGATTGAAG
ACATCAGTGAATGAATTTTATCACTGATGTGACTGGGCTTTGGAATCTGGAGCC
AGAACTTTGATTAAGAAAGGATTTCAATGTAATGCTGCTGCTGTGACTGAATCAAGATCAAC
AGCTTTAAAGGCAAAACCTCAAGAGAGACTTCGTAATGTGCTTGTGATGTGACCGAACAG
AGAAATGTCAGAGAGACTGCCCAGTGGGTGAAGAACAAAGTTGGGAGAAAGTCTCGGGGT
CTGATCAATATATGTGTGTGTTCCCGGCGTGTGCTGCCACTGACTGACTGACACTAGAGGA
CTACAGAGAAACCTATTGAAGTGAACCTGTGTGACTCATCAAGTGTGACATAAATATGCTTC
CTTGTGTCAGAAAGCTCAAGGAGATTAATGATCTCCAGTGTGAGAGTGTGCTTGTGCA
ATCGTTGGAGGGGCTAATACCTCCATCCAAATATGCAATGGAAGTTTCAATGACAGCTTAAG
ACGGGACATGAAGCTTTTGGTGTGACAGTCTCATGCAATGAAACAGGATTTTCAAAACAA
ACTTGGCAGATCCAGTAAGGTAAATTTGAAAAAACTCGCCATTTGGAGCAGCTGTCTCCA
GACATCAACAGACATATGAGAGAGTTACATTTGAAAAAGTCTAGCAAACTGAAAGGCA
TAAATCCATATGAGACATGAGACCTCTCTCCGGTGTAGTGAATGACAGACAGCTCTAACA
GTCTTTCCTTAAGACTCATTAATGCCGCTGAAAGATGCAAAATTTCTGTGATACCTGTG
TCTCAGATGCCAGACGTTTGCAGACATTTTATATGTTGAAACAGAAAGCAGAGCTGTGTA
TCCGAGGACAGTGTGACTCAGCTACACACAAATGTCTCTCCAGGCTATGAATTTGGCGAT
TTCAAGAACACATCTCTTTTCAACCCCATTCCTTATCTGCTCCACCTGACTCATTTAGA
TGTGCTCTTATTTGGATTGCAAAAGGAGTCCACACATGCTGTGTATCCAGGGTCCCTG
CTCAAGTTTCTTTGAAAGAGAGGCTGSAATGTATCATCATATGAGCAAGTCTGCGCTGT
ATTAGGCTTTGCTGCTGTGTGTGTATGTAGGGAATTTGAAGACTTGCCCATTTCAAAATG
ATCTTACCGTGGCTGCCCATGCTTATGTGTCGCCAGCATTTTACGTAACTTGTGATGTGT
AAGTATCATCTCTTATCTAATTTTAAAGATTAAGTCAACCAAAAAAATTTAAAAA
AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA

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FIGURE 10

```

></usr/seqdb2/seq/DNA/Dnaaseqg.min/ss.DNA56529
><subunit 1 of 1, 699 aa, 1 stop
><MM: 79553, PI: 7.83, NX(S/T): 0
MAACGGRBSGALGSSQSDFLTPVGGAPMAVATTVVMYPPPPPHRDPISVTLSPGESYDN
SKSMRRRSGMRKKQLSRLOQNMILFLAFLFCGLLFTINLADHKALAPLBEQKMRPE
IAGLKANPVLPAQKADTDENILPEISQKTQRIQGRPHLDIIRPSQDLADGTQELAT
KRGAEVDRPEGDPQRTVISMRGAVIEPEGTELPGRABVPTKPLPAPRTGTPVHLNY
RQKGVLDVFLHMKGYRKFAWGHDCLKPVGRSPSEWFGGLTLIDALDTMWILGLRKEFEAA
RKVWSKKLHFEKDVVNLFESTIRILGILSAVHLSGDSLFLKAEDEFNNLMPEAFRTPSKI
PYSDVNIIGTGVANHPRMTSDSTVAEYTSIQLEPRELSRLTGDKKPQAEVETQHIHGLSGK
KDLIVPMFINTHSGLFTHLGVFTLGARADSYEYLLKQWIQGGKQETQLLEDVYEATEGVRT
HLRHSPEPKLTFVGELAHGRFSAKMDHLVCFPLGTALGVYHGLPASHMELAQELMETCYQ
MNRQETGLSPEIVHFNLYPQGRDVEVRPADRHNLREPETVESFLYRVGTGRKYQDWG
MEILQFSRFRTPVPSGGYSINNVDPOKDEPRDKMESFPLGETLKYLFLLFSDPMLSLD
AYVFTEAHPLEIWTPA

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Important features of the protein:

Transmembrane domain:

amino acids 21-40 and 84-105 (type II)

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FIGURE 11

```

GGGCGCGGTAGGCCCGGAGGCGGGCCGGGCTGGCAGAGGCTTGCCTCCCATGCGCCG
CGCTCTCCGACCAAGTTTCCCTCGCGGAGGAAAGCGGCGCACTGCTCGGAGAGAGGC
AGGTCCGGGTTGCTCTCCGAGAGGCTCCCTGGAAATGTTCCGTTCACCTGTTGTGGC
CTGCTCTCGGTGGGCTTCTTCTCCCTACTCTGGCTGACGCTCAGCTGCTCTGGGAGCTGG
CCGGGAGCTGAGGAGCAAGGCGCAGAGAGACTTCGGGCGCTGCCGTGCTGCCCCCAGAG
CGGCCCCCTGAGCACTGGGAGAGAGAGCACTCTGGGGCCCCCAGCGCTGGAGTGGT
GCCCTTCCGCGAAGCTTCAGAGAGCTCCTGGTCTTCGTGCCCACTGGCGCTTCCTGA
GGAGAGAGAAATCCGGGACACATCTACGTGCTCAACAGGTGAGCACTTAAGGTTCAAC
CGGGCAGGCGCTCATCAACGTGGCTTCCTGGAGAGGACAGACAGAGCACTACATTGCAAT
GAGAGACCTTGAAGCTGCTCTCAACAGAGAGCTGACATATGACTTCTGAGGCTGGGC
CCTTCAGCTGGCCTCCCCGGAGCTCCACCTCTCTACCACTACACAAACCTATGTGGCGGC
ATCCTGTGCTCTCAAGCAGCACTACCGGCTGTGCMAATGGAAATGTCCAAACGCTTCTGGGG
CTGGGGCGCGAGAGAGAGATTCACCGGCGCATTAAGGAGCTGGGCTCCAGGCTTTCC
GCCCTTCGGGAATCACAACTGGGTACAAAGCAATTCCGCACTGCAATGACCCAGCCTGGCGG
AAGAGGACCAAGAGGCAATCCAGCTCAAAAACAGSAGAGTTCAAGGTGACAGGAGAGG
AGGCTGAAACACTGTGAAGTACCATGTGGCTTCGCCCACTGCCCTGTCTGTGGGCGGGCCC
CCTGCACGTGCTCAACATCATGTGTGAACTGTGAACAGACCGCCACACCTGGGTGACATTC
ACCTGAAGCTGATGACAGTGAAGAAAGCTGTACCTACAGGCAATATGTCTGAGGCTCAGGA
CAAGGCTCAGAGTGTGGGCCCAAGCTCTGACAGGAATGGAATGGCCAGAGCAAGACAGCA
AGCTACGCAATTGCAAGCCACCGGCGCCAGAGGAGGCTTGGGCTGGGCGAGAGCAAGTGGG
GTGCTTGGGAGCGCTGTGCTTGGCCATGCAAGATGACAGAGAGGCTGGGAGTGTCTCTGTCGG
GGACCCCCCTGCGCTTCTGCTCAACCTTACTGACCTTCCTTCAAGTGGCCAGGCGCTGTGGG
TAGTGGGAGGAGCTGAACAGAGAACACCTCTCATCACTTACTGACCTCTTCAAGTGGCC
AGGCTGTGGGTAGTGGGAGGAGCTGAACAGAGCAACCTCTCATCAACCCCAAAAAA
AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA

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FIGURE 12

```
></usr/seqdb2/sec/DNA/Dnaaseqs.min/ss.DNA56531
><subunit 1 of 1, 327 aa, 1 stop
><Kk: 37406, pI: 9.30, NX(S/T): 1
MPERRRAAQLPWEDEGRSGLSGLPRKCSVTHLFWACLSLGFPSLLMLQLSCSDVAVAVR
GQGEISGPRACPEPPPEHWEEDASVGRRLAVLPFRERFEBLLVFPIMRRFLSRKKI
RHHTVLANQVDHFRFRBALINVGFLSSNSTDIAMHDVDLLPLNEILDYGFPEAGPFHVA
SPELHPLYHKTYVGGILLISKQHYRLCNGMSNRFMGWGRDEDFYRRLKGAQLFRPSGI
TTGVKTFRHLHDPAMRKDKRIAAQKQEQFKVDREGSLNTYKTYHVAHTALSVGAPCTVL
NIMLDDKTAIPMCIFS
```

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-42

Transmembrane domain:

amino acids 29-49 (type II)

N-glycosylation site.

amino acids 154-158

cAMP- and cGMP-dependent protein kinase phosphorylation site.

amino acids 27-31

Tyrosine kinase phosphorylation site.

amino acids 226-233

N-myristoylation site.

amino acids 19-25, 65-71, 247-253, 285-291, 303-309, 304-310

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FIGURE 13

```
CAATGTTTGCCCTATCCACTCCCCCAAGCCCCCTTACCTTAGCTGCTGCTAGCGTGTCT
GCTGCTGCTGCTGCTTAAAGCTCATGCTTGAAGTGGGCACTGTCGTGCGCCAGAAAGTC
CTTGCCCACTGAACGCCCCCATCAGGGAATTGGGCTTCTTCCCCCTTCTTCTTCTGTCTC
CTGCCCTCATCGGCGCTGCACTGAAGCCAGCCAGCCCGTGGGCAAGGGGAGAAAT
GGGGATGGCTAAAGAAAGCTGGGAGATAGGAAACAGAAAGAGGTAGTGGGCTAGGGGG
GCTGCTTATTTAAAGTGTTGTTATGATCTTATACTAATTTATACAAAGATATTAAGGC
CCTGTCATTAAGAAATTGTCCTTCCCCCTGTGTGTTCAATGTTTGTAAAGATTGTTCTGT
AAATATGCTTTTAAATTAACAAGTTAAAGCTGAAATTAAGGAGGAGGAGGAGGAGGAGG
```

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FIGURE 14

</usr/seqdb2/sst/DNA/Dnaasegs.min/ss.DNA56862
 <subunit 1 of 1, 73 aa, 1 stop
 dM: 7879, pI: 7.21, NX(S/T): 0
 MLLTLTLTLTLTLKSGCLEMGLVGAKRVSSATDAPIRDNAFPFPPFLCLLPHRPAMTCSQAO
 PRSEGEKVGDS
 Important features:
 Signal peptide:
 amino acids 1-15
 Growth factor and cytokines receptors family:
 amino acids 3-18

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FIGURE 15

GGGACCCATGCGGCGCTATACCCCGGGCTCCCTAGAGGCCCGACGGCGACGGGACAAAG
 GAGATGTCGCGCGCGGGGAMGSCCGCTCTCGGCGGCCCATTAAGGCTCCGTCGCGCTGG
 GCCGCGCGCGCGCTCTCGGCGGCCCGGGGCTCGGGGCGGCGCCCTAGGGCATGGGCGCGCCG
 CTCCCGCCCGGAGGCCCGCGCGGACATGAGCGCACCCGAGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCA
 GCGCGCGCTTCTGCTCGCGCTCTCGCTCTGCGCTCTGCGCTCTGCGCGCGCGCGCGCG
 GCG
 AGGGCG
 GCG
 GCG
 AGCTGAGAGATGCTCTCG
 AGCTGAGAGATGCTCTCG
 CTTATATAGATGATAGATCGAGTGCCTTCTGGGAGCTGTCTATCTTAAAGATTTGACATCT
 GACAAACATCGATAGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATG
 GCTTAAACCTTTGCGGGGATTTGTTTCTTCAATATCTGAGGACCTTGAATATCTTGAATCT
 TCAATTAAGCTCTTGGAACTTCCAGATGATCTTTTGTGTGACTGTAACTATCTGTGAT
 GCATGCTGGGTAAAGGAGAGAAACATACGGGTACGGGATACAGGCTGTGTGTTATCTCACT
 CACTGACGGCCAAACGAGTCAAGGCTGAGCAGGAGCTGTGATCATGACGACCTCGGCTT
 GAATTGGCGCTCTTCTCAATGACTCACTCATGCGCACTTGTCTTCAAGAGACAGCTT
 TCTCTTCCAGTGCATGCTCTCAATATATGATCAGAGCATCAAGTGTGTGTGATCAGATG
 GGAGATATGTTGAAACCGCATGATGCAAGGATTTTGTGAAAGAACATGATTTCAACAC
 TGCTCTTGAATGCAAGGCGCCCTAACCTTCTTAATTTAGGCTGATCTACGGAATTTG
 GGGCTGTCTCATGTCCAGACCAACGTGGGATATACAGGAGCTGTGATTTGTGTGATTTAG
 AGAGTTCTGCAAGTACTGTCTCCAGAGAGGTTGTAACAACAAAGGATTTGTGTGATTTAG
 CCGAGATCTTGGCAGGCAATATCTGATATCTGAGATGACGGGAAACCCAGTGGCAGTGG
 GATATATCCCGGAAACCCAGAGATGAGAAACCTTGGCGCAGATGTGATGAGTGGCT
 TTGGGCAATGATGATTTATCTCGCTGTGATGCAATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATG
 ATGTTATATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATG
 TTACACTGTGGAAGCAGCCACTTCTTCAACAAATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATG
 TTGMAAAATTTGSAATTTTACCAAGAGAGAAATCAAAAGAGTGAAGTGAATGATGATG
 GACATTCGACAGTAACTATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATG
 TAAAGCTGAGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATG
 GAGCTCACTGTTATTTCAACATATACCCCAATATGCTGTGAAAGCTTATGTCATCAAGCT
 ACTGGCTTCAAGCGGAGTGAACCTGTACCGGTCTCCAGAAAGTGGACCGCTGATGATGAGG
 ACTTGGATTTATGGAGGGGAGATCCAGAGGAAACCTGAGTAAAGCACTGACCTTAAAT
 GCATGTTTCAATATCAATTTTCACTGTGAGCTGAGCTAAAGATGATGATGATGATGATGATG
 AAGACTATTTTATGAGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATG
 AAGATTTTATTTTGGAGAGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATG
 ACCAGAAAGATGCACTTACGCTTCAAGGCGCTTGGCAATTTTGGCTTGAATTCCTTATTA
 CTGACATMAAAATATCAGAAATATACATTTATATCAGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATG
 ATGTATACATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATG
 GATTTTAAAGCAATTAAGATGTTTATGAGGCGCTTAAAGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATG
 GCGTCCAGACCTGATGAGAGATGCAACCTGAGACCAAGGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATG
 ATCAAAATTTTGGGAGAAACCAAAATATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATG
 TTGAAGCAGCAAAATGAAAGCAATTTTATGATTTTAAATTTGCTTAAAGATGATGATGATG
 GACTACACTGATTTGAAGCAAAATGAGAGGACCAACCTCAGACCAACCAACCAATTT
 TTTTCACTTATGCTTGTGGGAGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATG
 TACTTATTTCTGTCTTGTCTTCAATATATGACAAACATATTTCAATTTTAAATGCG
 TGCAATATATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATG
 TTGAATG

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FIGURE 16

MEPRRRRGRGAPRLLLPLSLALLGSGGGGGAALPAGCKHGRPRGAGRAAGAECK
VVCSELELQVLPDPTLPNRTVTLLSNKKISELKNGSFSGLSERLDLRNMLISSIDGA
FMGLSSLKRLDLNNRIGCLNADIFRGLTNYRLNLSGNLFSI.SQGTDTYASLRSELPQT
EYLCCCNILMMHBMWKXENITVRDTRCVYPKSQAPVTGVKQELLTCDPLELPSFTMP
SHRQVVEGDSLPFCMA SYIDQDWVLMYQDRI VETDESOCI FVEKMHNCSLASALT
ISNIQAGSTGNMGCHVQTKRGNNTRTVDIVLSSAQYCPPERVNNKGFWRPRTLAGITA
YLCTRNTHSGSIYPENPQDERKAMRRCDRGGFWADDDYSRCQANDVTRULNMENQMPNL
TNNAVATARQLLAYTEAANFSDKMDVIFVAEMIEKFRFTKEKSEKELGDVWVDIASNIMLA
DERVLMIAQGEAKACSRIVQCLQRIATVRLAGAHVYSTSPNIALNAVIKSTGFTGMCT
VFQKVAASDRGTLSDYGRDPEGNLDRQLSFKCNVSNTPSSLALVKCVILQSPRTIYS

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-33

Transmembrane domain:

amino acids 13-40 (Type II)

N-glycosylation site:

amino acids 81-85, 98-102, 159-163, 206-210, 301-305, 332-336,
433-437, 453-457, 592-596

N-myristoylation site:

amino acids 29-35, 30-36, 31-37, 32-38, 33-39, 34-40, 51-57,
57-63, 99-105, 123-129, 142-148, 162-168, 317-323, 320-326,
384-390, 403-405, 554-560

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FIGURE 17

GCGTGGGGAATGCTTAGAGCTGAAAGTGATGCTGGGCCCTTCGTGCTGCTGACGGCGGCC
ACAATGGCCCGCCATCATGTGAAAGCAAGTGGACCAAGAGGCTTCGTGACGAGATTAT
CAGAGACATTGAGAGGCAAVTTGGMAAAMAAACAACATTGCTTTTGGGAAACAATTA
TTTTGACTGAGCACTTGAAAGCAAAAGAAAGATGTTATTGGCAAAAGGATCTCAAAA
TCATGACTTGAAATGTGAAATATCTGTTGACAGACAAACAGAGTTTGTGTGTGTGTGAT
GGAGAGTAGCTTAGTATCTTCATCTTTTGTGTGACTGTCCTTTAACTGATCA
AATTAAGGACAGTGGTCAATATTAATTACTGCTTTCAGGGTCCCTTATATCTGAATTAAGGA
GTGTGGGACACACTTTTGGAAAGTCTGTCTGGTGATCTGTGAGAAAGCCCATTAAGG
TCACTGTCCAGTGTAGGTTGTTACTGAGAAACACTGGCCAGCTGTGAGAAAGAGGA
TGCAATAGTACATCCACTGAGTAGTCTGATCAGTGGCAATGATGACAAAGCCACAGAACCA
TCGACTCAGAAAGACTGAGAAAGTGAAGTGGAGGAGAGAGCGCTCTGATCTGTGATCC

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FIGURE 18

MSRSKVLGLSLVLTAAATVAGHVAKQMDQRLRDGVIRDIERQIRKKENIRLLGEQILLT
EQLEAREEMLLAKGSQKS

Signal peptide:
amino acids 1-21

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FIGURE 19

CTGTCTCTTTGCTTACGCCGCACTGCCACTGGCTGCTGAGGTGCTCTTACAGCTGTTC
CAAGTGTGGCTTAATCCGCTCTCCACGACGAGATCTTTCTCCGTGATTCCTGTGTAAGCC
GCTGCGCATGGACGTGATACCCGACACACATCAACAAACACAGAGTATCTTGGGG
CCTGGGGTCCCCCATATGCTGGGGTCCCTCGGGGCCCTGACACAGCCCTGGGTCTCTTGGC
CTGTGCAGCTGTGTCTTACCTGGGCTTCTGTGCTGGTGGCTAGAGGGGCGCTGGAC
GGGGTCCATGGGCACTGGTCCATGTTACCTGTGTCTTGGCTTCCGTGACCTTCATCA
TCTGTATGTGGAGCTGTGGGGCTCCAGGCCGCTTCCCTGTCTTGGCGCACTTCCCC
ATCACTTGGCTGTATGGGGCCCTCTTGTGCTCTGGGCTGTCAATGATCTAACCCGACAC
CTATGTCCAGTTTCTGTCCACGGCGTTGCGGGACACAGCTGGACCCGGGCCGGCGAG
CCTGATGTGGCTGTGTGGCTTACGCCACGAAGTGGCTGGACCCGGGCCGGCGAG
ATCACTGGCTATATGGCAACGTAACCGGGGCTGCTGAAGTGTGGAACCTTGTGCTGTG
CATCATCTTGGCGTTATAGGGAACCCGAACCTGTACGAGCAACAGCGGGCCCTGGAGTGGT
GGGTGGCGGTGTAGGCCATCTGCTTCATCTAGCGGCCATGSCCATCTGTCTGAACTTGGGG
GAGTGCACAAAGTGTACCCATCCCTTCCAGCTTCTGTGGGGCTGTGGAGCTGTGCTGTG
TGTCTCTCTATGGCCACGACCGCTGTGTCTGTGGCCCTCTTACGAGTTGATAGAGATAG
GGGGCAGGCTCGGGCGCTCGAGAGATGTAAGCTGACGGCGACGACATGCTACTAGTGTGT
GGCTGGACCCCGACTGGCTGTGGCCATCTGACGGGCCATCACTAGTGGGATGTGGC
TGACTGTGTGACTGTGCCAAGCTGTGTGTGCAAGGTCTAAGACTCTCCCAAGAGCTCC
GGTCCCTCTCCAAAGCTTGT
TCCGCTTCTCTGT
CAATCTCTGTGACTCTTACCAAGTTCTTGGAGTCACTTCTTCTTCTTCTTCTTCTTCTTCT
TTCCTTCTGT
CTTTTCTTCTTGT
TGCAGTGGTGCAGTCTCAGTCACTGCAACCCCGCCCTCGGTTCAGAGCATCTGTCC
CCAGGCTCCCAAGTACGTGGAGGACAGGTGTGAGCTGCCGACCCGACCTGTTCCTTT
TTCACCTTCTTCTTCTTCTTCTTCTTCTTCTTCTTCTTCTTCTTCTTCTTCTTCTTCTT
TTTGCAGAGCACTTCTCTCTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGT
CCCACTTCCAAAGGTGTGAGTCAATCCACAGCCCTTGTGAGCTTCTTCTTCTTCTTCTTCT
CCAAAGGGGCCCAATGCAAGATGCTGTGCCACCCCTCGGTGTGAGTGTGAGTGTGAGT
GT
CCCAAGTGGAGAAAGTGTGAGTGTACTTCCCTTTAAATTAATAAATATATATATATAT
ATTGTGAGGTCAAGTAATTTCCAAATGGGCGGAGGCAATTAAGCAACGACCTGTGGTCCTAGG
CCCGGCTGTGGCACTAGGCTTGGCCAGAGATGGGCTCAAGATTTTGTCCAGGCTTACGAAAC
CCACTGTAGAGGCCATCTTAAAGGAAGCAAGGGCTGTGATGCTTTCATCCCAATATCT
CTGTGTATGAAAG

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FIGURE 22

MEFATISFLIPFAHPFGTVSCETMLGSPILSSLAQVNLSPFSHPKVMMDRNYCHPSTSLHLCS
LAMSFTLHLPLPSPGISQVVDHTKPTMAAGRVAAHLEMKGNKSPSDSPALESAPSSY
SDISEGGEARFAAGVAEQFAIAEAKLPAWSSVDGSDTDDSYDEDFAGGMDTMAQQLPLG
PHLDLFTGHRFSRPVRQGSVERPESDCQTVSPDTLCSLSLEDLLASPARLASQLGDE
LLALKLPRESAFAKSLPLEAODSLVNSPLTESCLSPAEEPRPCNDCCPLCPPLTGSWER
QROASDLASSGVVSLDEDEAEPEEQ

Signal peptide:
amino acids 1-15

Casein kinase II phosphorylation site.
amino acids 123-127, 128-132, 155-159, 162-166, 166-170, 228-232,
285-289, 324-328

Tyrosine kinase phosphorylation site.
amino acids 44-52

N-myristoylation site.
amino acids 17-23, 26-32, 173-179

Prokaryotic membrane lipoprotein lipid attachment site.
amino acids 11-22

FIGURE 23

GGTTCCTGGGCGCTCTGTTACAGAGCAAGATACAGCCAGCCCACTAAATTTGTTCCCT
GGACCCCTCCTGCTGAGTGGACATTTGTCAACCTTAACCATCTGTTTCTCTAATGACGA
CAGATTCCTTTCAGACAGGACAACCTGTGATATTCAGTCTCTGATTTGATAAATACCTCTAAG
CCTGAAGCTTCTGTATCTAGCCATTGTAGCTTCACTTCTTCAATCTGCAAAATGGCATTA
TACAAATCTTTTGGCCATCAAGAGTGTATTTCTTTTAAAAAAAACCAATACCAAG
AAGCCTACAAAGTTGGCTTAGCCAAAATTCGTGATTTCAAGTTGTTTATTTCATCTCT
ATCGGGAGCCATGMAAAGAAAATCAGACATTAACAGAACAGAACATTCGCAAGATTT
TTAAACATGMAAATTAACCTATTCTTGAAAGTGAAGCAATTAATCTGATTA
GAAAATATAACACCTCAATCTCAAGCCAGTCAATTCCTCTTGAATCTAACCAAA
CAGCCAGGATTAACAGATTTCTCAGATCTCATGACAGAGCATCTTTGGGAGTCTAA
AACCACATCTACCATTTCCAGAGCCCTCCCTTGATCTCAGACATCCCATCTAGACC
TGAATGCACTTAGCAGATGMAATCTTTTGGCCATCTCAGACATCCCATCTAGACC
TGCTCTGCTCTCAGAAAACCTTCATCTGGTCTTTGTCAATGACAGCCGTAAACCTCTGATA
ACAGTTCCATTAAGATTCAGATCTCTCTTCAAGAACCACTTCCTCATGACAGAGCCCTTG
ATAGTGAACCAAGTGAATGGCTTACCAAAACAGTATAGCTTCACTAGGGTTTAAACCTTTA
TCAAGAAAAAACACTTAGACAGCCTAACCTTAATTAATGACCAATTAATCAAACTCTTCCAA
ATACGTCAAGATCCCAAAAAGAAAATGAATTAAGGAATAGATTCGAGGCAATTAAGT
GCTATTCGGGTGTCTCATTTGCTTACTCTGTGGGCTTAATGAGCAAGAAATGAACAGCTTGGCAAT
ATGACCCGAACTTATGATGTGAGTTTGGGAATTCAGTCTACTACTCAATCCACTTGAAT
GATTCAGCCATGCAAGAAAGTGAAGAAATGACAGTATGGCATCTCTATGATGACATAC
TCCACTTCGTACTCTGTATGAACCTAACAGCAAAAAGGCTTAAACAGCAAGTCACTCA
CATCTAGACCTTTTGAAGAAATTCATCTTCAAAAGTTTACAAAAATTAAGTCAAGTGAAT
TTGTCAAGAGATCATTAAGCAAGAGACAGTAGCAAAATGTAGACAGATGATCAT
CCAAAGTTTCTTCTTACAAATTTTGGCCATCTCAGGCAATTTAATAGTACCTTAAT
TGTATTTAGTAGATTTTCTTAGTAGAAAATATTTGTGAATCAATTAATAAAGATT
TCACCATTTACAGCCCTGCTCATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAAT
ACAAATGAATAGATCTTTACGCTCTGCTGAGCCCTTAGACATTAATTAATTAATTAAT
TTTCTTAATGAATAATGAAGGGTCTTTTAAAGAAATTTGACTTAAGCTAAAGAG
GACATAGCCCAAGTTCTGTATTTGGGAATTAAGGCAATGAATGAAGCAAGCTGATTC
TAGTAGCTTAATATTTTCAATCAGCAACACATGATCAGCCCACTGATATGAAGTGA
CAATGATGCAATTCAGAGGGCCATGAGAGAAAGCTGACCTTACCCAGAGAAATGATGCT
TCTTTAAAGCTCTCAAAAGTTTGGGAATTTTAACTGTCTTAATATATCTTAGGCTTCA
TTATTTGGGTGCTTAAAACTCAATGAGATCATGCT

FIGURE 24

```

></usr/seqdb2/seq/DNA/Dnaaegs.min/seq.DNA58732
><subunit 1 of 1, 334 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 36294, pI: 4.98, NX(S/T): 13
MLALAKILLISTLFYSLSGSHGKERNQDINTQNTAEVFKTMENKPISESEANLNSDKENI
TTSNLIKASHSPPIANLPNNSHGITDPSNSAEHSLGSLKPTSTISTSPPLIHSFVKVPMWA
PIADEDLPISAHPNATPALSEENFTWLSVNDTVKTPDNSSIIVSIISSBPTSPTPLIVE
PSGMLTTNSDSFTGFTPYGEKTTLOPTLKTNNSKLPNTSDPOKENRNTGIVGAIIQAILL
GVSLTLVGYLGGRRKTDSPSHRRLYDDRNEPVLRIDNAPEFYDVSPGNSSYNPFTLNDSA
MPESEENARDGIPMDIPLRTSV

```

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-23

Transmembrane domain:

amino acids 235-262

N-glycosylation site:

amino acids 30-34, 61-65, 79-83, 90-94, 148-152, 155-159,
163-167, 218-222, 225-229, 298-302, 307-311

FIGURE 25

```

AAGAGATCTCTCTTGCAGTCTGACGCCAGAGCCTGATTCGACAGCCCTTACCGCGC
AGCCGAAAGATTCACTAATGTGTAATAATCGCCTCAATACCCCTACCGCGTGCATAAGAGAGG
AGGCGGCGCAAGAGTGGAGGCCCTCTCTGAGCCGACAGGTGACACTGAGATACGACCGGC
AAGAGCTCCGAGTGCACCCAGAGAAAAAGAGGGCTCTCTGAGAGATGTATGTCTTACTCT
CTTACGCCCTTCAATCATCTTGGCAGGACTTAATGTGTGGAGAGCCTGCATTTACAGTACT
TCATGCCAGAGACACATTTACCGTGGAGAGATGTCTTTTGTATTTGAGAGATCTTGCA
AATTCCCTGTGGAGAGAGCCCTTAACTTCTGCTGAGCTGAGAGGCTGCATTCGTGA
GGATGACAACTTGCATTCATTGATGTGCTGTCCCGATTTCTGTGATAGTACCTGCAAG
CAATTATTGATGACTTTGAAAAAGGAGATGACTGTACTGAGCTGTGTGGGGAACCTGC
TATCTGATGCCCTCAATACTTCTATTTGTTATGCTCCAAAAATCTGGTAGAGCTCTTTGG
CAACTGGCGAGTGGCAGATATCTGCTGCATACTTATGTGGTGGAGAGAGACCTAGTGTCTG
TGGAGAAATTCGTGATGTTAGTAACCTTGGCATCTTTATTTACAACTTTCGCAATTAACAG
AAGTCTTCGCGCCCTGTGGCAGAGACCTCTTGTGGGTTTCAACAAAGTGCATTTGATTA
ATGCTGAAAGATTAGACATCTCCCAAGAAATTTATTTGAGACCAAGATCTGTCAAAGT
AAGAGGCAACAGATAGAGTGTCTTGGTAATAGAAAGTCAAGATTTTACAAATATGACTTTAA
CAATTAGCTTTATGGGATCTCAAGATATTTTACATGACATTTACTATATGTGATAGCTTT
AAAAAAGAAAAAATACTACTACCACTGCAAGCTCTGTCAAAATTTTAGTTAAT
TGGCATGTGCTGTGTTTGAATGAAATTAACATGAGTTTCAATTTTCTTGCATTTTAG
GGTTAGATTTGGAAGACAGCATGATATATCACTTAACATCTGACATAAATTCATCCATCC
GTGTGTTTTTGTGTTGTTTTTTTCTTTTCTTTTAAAGTCTGTTATTCATCTTATG
GTGAGCAATTTAAATTTGAAATTTTAAATTTGTTTGAACCTTTTGTGTAAATATA
TCAGATCTCAACATGTGTGTTCTTTGTTTTTCAATTTTGTACACTTTCTTGAATTTAGA
AATTACATCTTGGAGTGTGTGTAGTGTCTGTAAATTAACCTGACATTAATGTGAACATT
TTCAATGAGACATGCTTTTAACTAATGACATGATCTTTCTCACTACATCTGTATGTGTG
AATGCAAAAAATGTAGGTGCTGATGTGTGTAAGAGTTAGTGTATGAAATTTCAACA
CCCTATATAAATTTTACTCTATACAAAAAATAAAAAA

```

FIGURE 26

```
</usr/seqdb2/ssc/DNA/Dnaseqg.min/ss.DNA58828
<subunit 1 of 1, 263 aa, 1 atop
<MW: 29741, pI: 5.74, NX(S/T): 1
MKIAFNTPTAVQKEARQDVEALLSRVTRTQILTGKELRVATQEKESGSRCHLTLLGLSF
IIAGLIVGAGCIYKYFMPKSTIYRGECFPDSRDPANSLRGGERVFLPYTEADIKEDDNIA
IIDVPEPSFSDSDPAIILHDFEKGMTAYIDLILGNCYLMPNTSIYMPKNIIVELFGKLASG
RLIPOTYVVRDLVAVEEIRDVSNLGIIFYQLGNRKSPRLRRDLLGFNRKAIDKCKIR
HPNPEFIVETKICQE
```

Type II transmembrane domain:

amino acids 53-75

N-glycosylation site.

amino acids 166-170

Casein kinase II phosphorylation site.

amino acids 35-39, 132-136, 134-138

N-myristoylation site.

amino acids 66-72, 103-109

Prokaryotic membrane lipoprotein lipid attachment site.

amino acids 63-74

FIGURE 27

```
GGAGAGGGAGGGGGGCAAGGCCCAAGCCCAAGAGAGCCCGGGGCAACCAAGACGACCTCTCT
CTTCAAGGCCCAAGTACCCCCCACTCTCGCTCCATTCGAGCGGAGACACCACTCTCTTACGCC
AAGAACTGTGTCCTGAGGGGCACTAAGTTTGGCGGGCAGCCCCCAAGGCTCTCATCTTCTGTG
TTGCTCTGTCTGAGGAGTGTGTGCTGTGACCAAGCGCCGCTCTGTGCCCCCTGAAGGCCAGT
CTTGAGAGATGTAGCGGGTGTGTGAGAGCGGAGGGCTGTGTGGGCTCTTCCCGAGGCTCC
CGCCACCTGTGACCCCGGCCCTCAAGCCCACTGATAGGGGCCCAAGCCCAAGCCCTGGGG
GGCCCATACCCCCCAACCACTTCTGTGATGGGATGTGAGCTTCTCCGCAGTACGTAT
GCTGATTCCTGTGTGGCTCCCTGAGCTTCTCTGATGTTCATCGTCTGTGCGGGTCA
TCACCGGCAAGACAGAGAGGCTCGGCTATTAACCATGTCCTTCCCAAGAGAGTAC
GTGACACAGACTGACCGGCGGGGGGCCCCGGGCTTCAGTAGTCCCGACAGAGCCCC
CGACAGACGGGCCCAAGAGAGCCCTGGATTCCTCCGGAGCTCCAGGCAGACATCTTGGCGG
CCACCCAGAACTTCAAGTCCCCCAACAGGGGCTGCACTGGGCGGTGGAGACGAGCCAGATG
GTGAGGGGCAAGGGCGCAGAGAGAGAGAGAGGCGACGAGAGGGGAGACAGAGATGCA
GGGACATGGGGTCCCAGTGAGAGACACAGAGGGCGCAGAGAGAGGCCGTCAAGGGTCTGTG
AGGGGCTGTGTGACCGGTGAAGGGCAAGGGAGCTGGAAGGGTCTCTTGTAGCCGAG
GAAGCCAGGAGCAAGTGGGGTCCCCGAAAGCCCCGTGTGCTGACAGATGTCCACCCGAG
TGTCTAAAGTCTCCCGGGCTGCCAGCCCTGACTGTGTGGGCCCCCAAGTGTCACTGCC
GTGTATGAAAAGGCTTCAAGCCCTGACTGTCTCTGACACTCCCTCTTGGGCTCCCTGTGG
TGCCATGCCAGCATGTGTGATTTTACAGCAGGAGAGAAATGTGTGGTCCCGGTGCCCGGA
GGAACTTACCAAGTGCATCATCTTCACTCAGAGGCCCAAGAGGGCTACATCCTACAGC
ACAGCTCCCTGACAAAGTGAAGGAGGGCAGGTGTCCCTGTGACAGGACAGAGATAAATCC
CCAAAGTGTGGGATTTACAGGCTGAGCAACGTGCCGCCCAAACTACTTTTAAACA
GCTACAGGGTAAATCTGACAGACCACTTGAAATACGTCTTAAATTTTCCGTAAGG
TGCCCCCTGTTCGTAGTGTGTCAGAGATTAGGAGTGGGGTATAGGGCATTTAAATGCTC
TCAAAGGCTCTCCAAAGACCCCCGAGCTGGGGGTGAAGTTTCTATCCCGTACTGCTGTGG
GATCAGTTGATGAAATGGAACCTTTCCTGTGTGACCTCCAAAGCAGCTTAAGAGTGAAGG
GCTGTGTTTGAAGGAGACTGCACCCCTGGGAAAGTCCAGAGGGGCTGGGAAAGGTTTCTGAGG
CCAGGCTGAGAGAGGGGGGCCCTGGCCACCCCTGTGTTGTTCAACATGTCTGGCAGCTG
TGTCCACATATTCGTCAGTCTCGACAGGAGGCTGGGGCTGCCCAACTCTGCAAGGCTCT
CTGGCAGGAGGTCTCTCCCCCATCCCTCCATCTGGGGCTGCCCAACTCTGCAAGGCTCT
CCAGGTGCTGAGATATATGACACGACACATTAACCTTTATTCGGGCTGAAAAA
AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA
```

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27/270

FIGURE 28

```
></usr/seqdb2/ssc/DNA/Dnaeqs.min/ss.DNA5852
><subunit 1 of i, 283 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 29191, pI: 4.52, NX(S/T): 0
MVSAAPSLILLILLLOSVPATDARSVPLKATFLBDVAGSGEABGSSASPSLPPTPAL
SPTSMGPQPTTTGGFSPPTNFLDOIIVDFROYVMLIAVGSILAFLLMTVCNAVITRQKKA
SAYTSSPFRKKRYVDQSDRAGGPRAFSEVPDRAPDSRPEEALDSRQLQADILATONTKSP
TRAAIGGCGGAMVREGGAEBEKGSGQDQEVQGHGVETPEAQEEP CGSVLEGAVVAGE
GGSELEGSILLAQENQGVCPPEPQACSSHPSTV
```

Sigma1 peptide:
amino acids 1-25

Transmembrane domain:
amino acids 94-118

N-myristoylation site:
amino acids 18-24, 40-46, 46-52, 145-151, 192-198, 193-199,
211-217, 238-244, 242-248

FIGURE 29

```
GTGCACTCTGAGAGAGCCAGGCACTTGAGGACAGAGAGAGAGAGGCTGCAAGCCAGAGGA
GGAGGACAGGGAGTCTGAGAGAGAGAGAGACAGAGGGGACAGAGAGCCAGAGCAAGGGCG
GCAAGAGAGGAGACCTCTGTGGAGAGAAAGACACTGTGAGAGAGAGAGGGGCTGGGCAAGAGAG
AAGTTCCAGGGGGCCCTGACCTGCTCTCTGTGGCCCTCTGGCTGGGCAGTGGAGAGGCTTG
CCCCCTGCAAGAGCGGAGAGAGAAAGCACTGGGACAAATATTTGGGAGAGCCCTTGGACATGGCC
TGGAGAGAGCCCTGAGCCGAGAGGGGTGGAAAGGCAATGGCAAAAGAGCCCGGAGGGGCAAGCT
GGCTCTAAAGTCAAGTAGAGGCCCTTGGCCAGAGGACAGAGAGACAGATTGGCACTGAGATCAG
GCAAGTTCCAGAGCTTTGGCGCAGCAGATGCTTTGGGCAAGAGGATGGGAGAGAGCCCATG
CTTGGGAAACACTGGGCAAGAGATTGGCAGACAGCAGAGAGAGATGTCATTCAGACAGAGACA
GATGCTGTCCGCGGCTCTGGCAGGGGGGTGCTGGCCACAGTGGTCTTGGGAAACTTTGGG
AGGCCATGGCATCTTTGGCTCTCAAGGTGGCTTGGAGGCCAGGGCCAGGGCAATCTTGGAG
GTCTGGGGACTCCGTGGGTCCAGGATDCCCGGAAACTTCAGCAGGCAAGCTTTGGAAATGAAT
CTTCAAGGAGCTCTCTGGGGTCCAAAGAGGCATGAGAGGCCACCAACTTTGGGACCAACAC
TCAGGAGACTGTGGCCCAAGCTTGGCTATGGTTCAGTGAGAGCCAGCAACAGAAATGAAGGT
GCAAGATCCCCCAACCATCTGGCTCAGGTGAGAGCTTCAGACAACTCTGGGGAGGCAAGCGGC
TCACAGTGGGGCAGCAGTGGCAGTGGCAGCAATGTCACAAACAAATGGCAGCAGCAGTGG
TGGAGAGAGCAGTGGCAGCAGCAGTGGCAGCAGATGGGGGAGCAGCAGTGGCGGCAAGCATG
GTGGCAGCAGTGGCAACATGTGTGGCAGCAGAGGTGACAGCGGCAATGATCTCTCTGGGGA
TCCAGCAGCGGGCTCTCTCCGGCAACCAAGTGGAGCGGCGAGAGAAATGACATTAACC
CGGTTGTGAAABAGCAGGGAATGAAGCCCGGGAGCGGGGAATCTGGGATTCAGGGGCTTCA
GAGGACAGGAGATTTCCAGCAACATGAGGAAATTAAGCAAAAGAGGCAATGGCTCTTGGAA
GGCTCTGAGAGCAATATCGGGGCAAGGTGAGGCTGGGCAAGTGGAGAGGTGAGCGCTGT
TGGTGGATCAATAGTGAATCTGAGACGTCTCTGGGAATGTTAACTTTGACATTTTCT
GGAAATTTTAAATCCAAAGCTGGGTTTCAATCAACTGGGATGCCATTAACAAAGACAGAGAA
AGCTTCGGCATCCGGGACCTCCAGACAAAGAGACACAGATTTGATGGAGCCCCCAACT
CCCTCTTAAACACACACCTCTCATCTAATCTCAGCCCTTGGCCCTTGAATTAACCTTA
GCTGCCCAACAAAAAAGAAAAAAGAAAAAAGAAAAAAGAAAAAAGAAAAAAGAAAAAAGAAAAA
AAAAAAGAAAAAAGAAAAAAGAAAAAAGAAAAAAGAAAAAAGAAAAAAGAAAAAAGAAAAA
```


FIGURE 36

MLRGNTANRCMRPEVTILACLLATAGCEPADINEVPQVTVQRPASTVQRPQGVTLGCVPEP
RANVTWRLNGKELANGSDDALGVLLTHGTLVITALNNHTVGRYQCVARAPAGAVASVATVTL
ANLQDFKLDVQVHLEVDGNTAVIACHLPESHKQAVRYSVKQEWLEASRGNVILMPSGNLQ
TVNASQEDBGMYKCAAYNPVTQEVKTSGSSDLRVRRSSTAARIIYPPEAQITIIIVKQSL
ILECVASGIPPPRYTWARDSSVTGYNKTRELLSNLIIDTSEEDSGTYRCMDNGVQPGCA
AVILINVOVFEPPEVTMELSQLVIMQOSAKLICEVRGNPPPSVLMFNAPVLISSQRLLS
3RALRVLAMGPEDEGVQCMANEVSGAHAVQLRTSRPSITPRLMODAEIATGTPVPSK
LNPBOMLRQDPALFRPTSVGPASPKCGEKGQGAFAEAPIIUSPRTXTDSYELVWMPR
HSGSRAPILYTVVAKRKQVTNSSDMTISGIPANQHRLLTLRLDPGSLYEVEMAAYMCAE
GQTAMVTRTGRAPKEIIMASKEQTORDDPGASPOSSQPDHGRISPAPADRPTIISTA
TSVYVTWIPRONGFP:OSFRVEYKKLVKVDWILATSIIPSRLSVEITGLEKGTSYKRV
BALNMLGESEPSASRPVWVSGYGRVYERPVAGPYITFTDAVNETTIMLKNMYPASNNNT
PIHGTYIYRPTDSDNDSDYKDMVEGDKYHWSISHLQETSIDIKOCFNEGGSESEFSNM
ICETAKRSQGPGRLPPTLAPRQPTLPETIERPVGTGAVARSSDLPYLIVGVLAGIVL
IIVTFIPICLMRAMSKQKHTTDLGFRSALPESCPTVPLGQLPGHQAQGPYLSGISGRA
CANGIMNRGCPASAAGVPGMKPQOHCPGBLQOOSDTSILAQTHLGNGTPQSHQITKGP
SSPDGSEFLYTLPDSTHQLQPHHDCQQRQEPAAVGSQVRAHDPVLEAWMDPPTHSG
PPCCGLVPEVEDSPDSQVSGDMCPQHVPVGAIVQGERPMQLSPGLVVRVSFETPLTI

Signal peptide:
amino acids 1-30

Transmembrane domain:
amino acids 16-30 (Type II), 854-879

FIGURE 37

CGGAGAGCTGGGTGTCATGATCCGGAACCCCATTTGTGGGCTCTGGCCATCGCTCTCTC
CCAGGCTCCGCGGCGCAACCCGCGCAACATGACAGCCACGSGGCGCGAGSGTTCCCGCG
GCTCAGCGCGGAGTAJCTGGGGGTCTGCTGCTCTGTAAGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGGGAGC
CGTAACCCGCGGAGAACCAAGCCGCGGCGCCCCAGAGCCCTTCCAGCTGGGCTCCCC
AGCTCTTCAACAGCGCGGAGTGTCCCAAGCGCCCTCACTAACCCAGGCCTCACIACGCCAG
CACCCCAAAACCTTGACCTTGCGGGGTGCGCGGCAAGCCCTGATGGGAGTTTCCCACTG
TGGACGAGCCACAATGACCTGCCCCAGGTCTGAGACAGGCTTACAAAGATGTGCTTCAAGAT
GTAACTGCGCAATTTCAAGCCATGGTCAAGACAGCCTGGAAGAGGCTTAAAGAGGCTGT
GGGTGCCAGTTCTGTGAGCTCCGTCTCATGCGCAATCCAGGACCAAGCTGCGTGGGCG
TGGCCTTGAGCAGATTGACCTCATTCACCGCATGTGTGCTCTTACTTGAACTGAGCTT
GTGACCTCAGCTGAAGGTCTGAACAGCTCTCAAAAGCTGGCCTGCTCATTTGCGTGAAGG
TGGTCACTCACTGAGCAGAGCCTCTGTGTGCGGCAGTTTCTATGTGTGGGGGTGGCT
ACCTGACACTTACCTTCACTGCACTGCACTGACACATGGGAGAGAGTTCCACCAAGTCAAC
CAATGTAACCAACGTCAAGCGATTGAACAAGCTTGGTGAAGATGTAAGAGAGTTGA
CGGCTGGGATGATGATGATTTGTCTATGCAATGCAAGCAGCACTTGAATAAGAGGTCCTGG
AAGTCTCAAGGCTCTGTGATCTTCTCCACTGAGCTGCGCAGAGCTGTGTGTGAACAATTTG
TTGAATGTTCCGAGATGATCTGCAAGCTTCTGAAGAAAGGTGGCAATCGATGTGTGAACAT
GTGCATGGGGGTGCTGAGTGAACCTGTGCTTAACGTGTCCACTGTGGCAGATCACTTTG
ACCAATCAGGAGAGTCAATTGGATCTGAGTTCATGGGATTTGGTGAATTAATGACGGGACT
GGCGGTTTCCCTCAAGGGCTGGAGGATGTGTCAACATACCAGTCTGATGAGAGGTTGCT
GAGTGTASCTGAGCGAGGAGAAGCTTCAAGTGTCTTCTGTGAAACCTGTGCGGCTCT
TCAGCAAGGTGAAAAGTGAAGAGAGAGAGAGAGAGAGAGAGAGAGAGAGAGAGAGAGTTT
CCATATGGGCAACTGAGCACTCTGCACTGCCACTGCGGCTCTGAGATGGAACAGAGC
TATCTATCTGGAGGTGACAGAGCAACCAATCGGCTCCCTGGAGGTCTCAATGCTCT
CCCCATACCTGTCTCAAGGCTTTGTGGCTGCTGCCACCATCCCACTTCAACCAAGTGGCTC
TGCTGAACAAGTGGTCCCGGAGAGGTCACTGTGGCAAAAGCTTCAACAAAGCCCTCTCTCT
AGTTCAITTCAAAGCATGTGCTGAAGATTAACATGTTTACATGAAAA

FIGURE 38

```
></usr/seqdb2/sec/DNA/Dnaeqs.min/ss.DNA59817
><subunit 1 of 1, 487 aa, 1 stop, 2 unknown
><MW: 53569.32, pI: 7.68, NX(S/N): 5
MPTGRGSRALSRYLRLLILLILLIRQPVTRATTPGAPRALSTLGSPLFTTPGVS
ALLTPGLITPGRKTIIDLGRQAALMRSFPLVDGNDLPQYLQRKYKNVLQDVNLRFSHQ
TSLDRLEDGLVGAQFWASVSCQSDQTRVRLAEQIDLHRMCASYSELRLVTSAGLNSQ
QKLAQLIGVVGGRSLDSSLSVRSFYVLGVRYLTLTFTGCTPWAEISTKFRHHWTVNSGLT
SFGKRYVEELNRLGMMIDLSYASDTLIRRVLEVSQAPVIFSHSANAACDNLINVPDILQL
LKNQGIYMTLSMGLQCNLLANVSTVADHPDLRAVIGSEF IGIGANDGTGERPQGLEBY
STYVPLIEELLISXWSEELQGLRGNLRVFRQVEKVRRESRAQSPYEAEPPYQGLSTSCH
SHLVPRQGRATHLEVTQPTNRVPMRSNASEPYLVPLGLVAATITPTQWLC
```

Important features of the protein:

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-36

Transmembrane domain:

amino acids 313-331

N-glycosylation sites:

amino acids 119-122, 184-187, 243-246 and 333-336

N-myristoylation sites:

amino acids 41-46, 59-64, 73-78, 133-138, 182-187, 194-199, 324-329, 354-359, 357-362, 394-399, 427-432 and 472-477.

Prokaryotic membrane lipoprotein lipid attachment site:

amino acids 136-146

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FIGURE 39

```
TGCTAGGCTCTGTCCCAATGACACCCGAGAGGAGGCTGAAGCTCTTAACCCACAGAA
TCCCTCATAGACTGCAATGTAGSGTTCGCCGCTTTCCTGGCCACAGAACCTGATAGCAATG
AAGCTCTATCTTTGATGGCTGTGTGGGTGTTCCTGGTCCCCACAGCTGAAGCCACAA
GAGTTCTGAAGATTCGGGTGCAATGCAATCTGTCCACCTTATAGAAACATCAATGGGACAA
TTTACAAACCAATATATCCCAAGAACATGCAATGCCCTGCACGTGGTGAAGCCCATGCCA
GTGGCTGGCCATGAGGTGAGGCCCTATGGCTGCTGTGGCAATGCAGTACAGAGAGCGCAG
CACCAACCAACATCAAGTCAATCATCTACTGTCCGTGGTGGTGCCTGTCTCT
ACATGGCCTTCCTGATGGCTGTGGACCTTGATCCGAAGCCGATGCATACACTGAGCAA
CTGCAGAAATGAGAGAGAAATGAGATGTGCTCTATATGCAACAGCTGTGCATCCCTGG
GGACCCCCGAGCAAAACAGTCTTGAGCGTGTGAAAGTGCACAGCGGTGAAAGCTGC
AGTGCAGAGAGCAGGGGAAAGACAGTCTTCATGGGCACAAAGATGCTCAAGTATGGGCTTG
TGTGCTTGGGTCAAGGCCCAACCAATGGCTGCAGCTTCCAGGCTGSAACAAAGAGGGG
CTACTTCTCCCTTCCCTCGGTTCCAGTCTTCCCTTAAAGCTGTGGATTTTCTCCTT
CTCCCTAACCTTTAGAAATGTGTACTTGGCTAATTTGATTAAGGAAAGGGATGTGCTCT
GATCTGTGTGTCTTGTGGCTTGTGGGTTGAAGGAGGGGAAAGGAGCCCAAGGAAAGGA
ATGAGACATTCGAGCGGCTCAAGAGTGAATGCATCTGTCTCTCTGGCTCAACTTTC
CCGCTTCCAGCTCTGAGTCTTGGGAATGTGTTAACCTTGCMAAGTAAAGCTGGGTTCAC
GGAATCAGTGTGGGAGGAAAGCATGGCCCAATTCAGCATGTGTCTCTTCTGCAATG
GTCTTATACCAACCTCCCTCCAGGCCCGGGGCTCAGCCCCAGCCCAAGCTCAGGCCCTG
AGCACAGCTCTGATGGGAGAGCTGGGCCCTGAGCCCACTGGGTCTTCAAGGGTCACTGGA
AGCTGGTGTTCGCTGTCCCTGTGCACTTCTGCACTGGGGCAATGAGTGCACATGCACT
CTGCTGCCGTCCCTCACTGTCACTTGAAGGGGTCTGGCAATGCCCTCTCTCCCAATGTTC
CACAGTCACTGAGCCGAGCGTGGTGGAAATGAGACTCGAGGCTGAGCGTGAATCTGAA
CACCAAGCCCCCTGTACTTGGGTTGCCCTTGTCCCTGAACCTTGGTGAACAGTGCATGGA
GAGAAATTTTGTCTTGTCTTGAAGTGTGTGAATCAAGAAAGCAATCAATTAATTTG
TTTATTTCTCTCA
```

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FIGURE 42

MAALMRKSDSSCCLLLAAVLVLESSOIGSSRAKINSIKSLGGETPGQANRAXGMYOGIA
FGSSKKGNLGOAYPCSSDKECEVGRYCHSPHOGSSACWCEKKKKRCHRDGMCCESTRCN
GICIPVTESILTPHIPALDGTNRDRNHGHSNEDLGWQNIAGRPHTKMSHIKGHEGDPCLAS
SDCIEGFCCARHFWTKICKPVLHQGEVCTKORKKSHLEI FORCDCAKGLSCKWMDATYS
SKALHWCKKI

Signal peptide:
amino acids 1-25

42/270

FIGURE 43

TCTCAATCTGTCACCTCCGTGATCCGCTCAGCTTGTATTCACCTACCTGGAGCTCCCA
GTGTTGGAAATTAAGGCGTGAAGCCACGCGGCCGCAATACAGCTTTTAAATATGATT
TCTTCAATTCATGGCAATATTTCCCTCCCTTAACCTTTATGTTCAGAAATGAGAAAGA
TAGCTGCAATTAATTAAGTCATTTGCAATTAAGTTTAAATATTTTCAAG
TTATATTTTAAATTCATATATGTTTAAATTAAGTTTAAATATTTTAAATATTTTAA
ANGTGTTTAAAGCTTGGGCAAAATTTCTGATTTGTTGAGATTGTTCTTTTATCCCTT
TTTAAAGTCATCCGCTCTGGCTCAGAGAAATTGAGAGCTTCACACCAAAATGCAAA
TCACGAGCTCCAGATTTTGGACCAAGTTGAAGCTCCGAGTTTGGGCAAGTTTACACAC
CCAAGTACAGAGCAAAATAGTACAACTACACCTTACTACTTCTTGGAGCTCAAGCC
CCCAACATCCCAAGTCCCTCAGTCTCAGTCATCTTGAATTCGAAATTCACCTGAGCANTCC
CAGTTCTTAACTCAGTTGAGCCAGGCAAGCAAGCAAGCAAGCCAGGAGTCACTGTCTCTCT
CTGTGTTTGAAGTCTTCTCTTCCCAAGCAAACTTGAAGATTCACCTGAGACAGTCC
CTCCACTGTGAAACAGCTTTTGCACCTTCCAGCAGCAGCAGTGAATATCTCTGTGTCG
TCCACCAAGCCACAGCCCAAAACATCAAACTTGTCTAAGGCGGATATCCCGAGCTTCTAAG
ATCCCACTTCTGCAAGTGAATATGCTGTGTTCAAGAGATGTCAAGAGTTAAATGTGAGTT
TGGGCTCTGGAATTTGGGTCAAACTTCTCTCTCTGAAATTTGGAATCAGCTTCCAGGAGT
AAAAATAGTAATCAGATTTCCATCAGCTTGTATTCGAACTCTTAAAGTACCTTTGAAATACA
TCTTTATCATATGACAGTGCAGTACAGAACTGCACATATTAACACTTCCGTATACCTCTG
CAGTCTGACAGGCTCATCACTGAAATTTCTGTATGTCAGTACAGAAATGTTCTCTTATGACC
AGAGTTCTGTGCAATACAGGATCCATACAAAGCCCTGTGAGTTCAATCAGAGTCAAGCTCA
GAAACCATCATGAATGACATGAGTGTGAGTGAAGTACAGCACTAGACAGTAAGTATAG
CAGCAAGCTACTCTTGTCAATGCTGTGTCACCAACAGAGAGAGAGATAGCTCACGTGA
TGTGAAAAACACAGTTGGTCAATGCTCATTTGGTAAAAAGAGAGCCCTTTTGTCTTTTGT
TTTTGACACAGGTGTGGCTGTGTGTGTATTAAGAAATGTCTTAACTCAGCAAGAAAGAGGT
GGTGTCTCATATTTCTTCTGCCCTAATCAGACTGACACAGAGTGAAGCATACAGTATGAT
TTTAAAGATGCTTGGGCAAGCCGAGGCTGTGATGCTCATTAATCCAGATGCTTTTGGGGGAGC
AAGGAGGCAAGATTTGCCAAGCTCAGAGATTGAACCACTTGGGCAACATGTGTAAATCTC
TGTCTCTAATAAATAAGAAAACTAAGCCGGGTGTGTGTGGGGGGGTGTGTGTATATCCAG
CTAAGTGGAGGCTGAAGGCAAGAAATGCTTGAAGCAGCTTGGGCTCAAAAGTGAAGTCTCC
GTCTGAAAGA

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FIGURE 44

MCFFKALGRNSVLLRICSFIPILKSSVYLGSGFGLAPPKMANITSSQILDQLNAPSLAQFTTT
 PSTQONSTSHPTTTTSMDLKPPTSQSSVLSHLDFKSQPEPSVLSQLSQRQOHQSOAVTVPP
 PGLSEFPQAKLRETFPDGSPSTVKNLLQLPSTTIENISVSVHQPQPKHILKAKRRIPPASK
 IPASAVENTPGSADVTGLNVQFGLFEGSEPSLSEFGSAPSSSENSNOIPISLYKSLSEPLANT
 SLSMTSAVQNSTYTTTSTVITSCSLTSSSLNSASPVAMSSSYDQSSVHNRLPYQSPVSSSESAP
 GTTNNHGSGGRSQQTLDISKYSSKLLLSMLVPTXORRRIAHVMKTPVGQMLIR

signal peptide:
 amino acids 1-24

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FIGURE 45

GCCGAGTGGGACAAAGCCTGGGCTGGGCGCTGGCCATCCCGMAITCCTGCT
 TTGGAAACTTGCTGTGCGAGAGCTGTGCTTCTCTGACTCGACGGTGGAGGACGAG
 ACGGCGGGCTGTACCTCTGCAACCTGTGACACTCATCTACTGCACTCTAGAGAGCTGTGGCC
 GTCCGCTGTGAGGTCAACCGAGCCGCCGCCGCCCACTTACCTGTGCACTGTGAGACGAGAGGA
 GATGCTGGCGGTGGCGGCGGCGCAACCGCGCTTCTTGACCTGTGGTAAACGGCGGCGGCTGT
 GATCCGACCGGCACTGTGGAGAGGCTCAACAGGTGTGCACTGTGGGACCGGCAAGCCGCCGG
 GTCCGCGACGAGCCGCGGAGACCGCTGTGGACCTTAAGCTGGCGGAGCGAGCGCGGCTTA
 CGGGCCCCCTTTTCTGTGGCGAACGGGTGGCTGTGGGCGCGGATGCTTTGAGCGCGGTGACT
 TCTCACTGCGTATCGAGCCGCTGTGAGGTGCCGAGAGAGGCACTTACTCTGTGCCACTGTGAC
 CACCATTACTGTGTGCTGTGACGGAAGCGCGGTCTTCCACCTGAGCGGTGGCGGAACCCACAGC
 GGAGCGCGCCCCCGGGGCTCTCCGGGCAACGGCTCGACGCAAGCGGCGCGCCCAAGCCGAC
 ACCCGACCTGGCGCGCGGCCCAAGTCAATGTCAATGTCTCCCGAGAGGCCGAGCCGAC
 TTCTTCAGCAGCTGGGCTACGTGTGGCGACGCTGTGCTTTCACTGTGCTACTGTGTAC
 TGCTCTCTGTGGCGCGCCGCGAGCGCGGAGGCTAAGAAATATCGGACAGAGAGTGGGAA
 AGTCAAAGGGGAGAGATTTAACTTGGCGGAGTTTCGTGTGGCTGTGACGGGAGCCAGATGCTT
 TTAGAGAGTGAAGACATTCAGCTTAGTTACAAAGAACATCTGAGAGAGAGGGCTTCCGAGAGGAACT
 GGCCCAAGCCCCCTGTGCTGCCAAGTACATGACCTTAGACAAAGGGTTCCGAGAGAGAACT
 GCAAAAGAGAGGCGCTGGGCTCTGGGCGGCGAGAGCTGCAACCTCTCTGTGTGTGTGCTC
 CTGGGGCATTTCTCTGATGTCTCGGGGCTCAACCCCTTCGAGGGGCTGTCCGCTTTCT
 GGAAATTGTGGCTGTGGCGGTAGCAGAGGCGGCTCAACCCCTGCCAGAGGGCTGTGGGAGC
 AGCATAGCCCCCAACCCCTGTGGGCTTTGTCTACGGGTGGGCGCTGGCCAGACCCCTGGCAAGC
 AAAATCCCACTGATGCCCATCATGCCCTGAGACCTTCTGGGCTCTGTGCCGCTGGGGGCTGTG
 AAGAATTCCTGGAGGACACTGCCATCAGAACCTGGACGCCCAAACTGGGCTCAGCTCA
 GGGCAGAGTCCCACTCTCCAGAGGACTGTGCTCGGCGGGGCTGGAGATGTTCGTGAGAGA
 GGAACCTGCCATCAGAACTTGGGAGCTTGAAGTTGGGGTCAAGCTGGGAGAGATGCCACT
 CCTCTGGGGTGTGCTGTGCACCAAGAGCTCCCGACCTGTACACCATGTGGAGCTCAG
 GCACCATCTGTCTCCAGAGGACCTGTGACTTGAATGCCAGCCCTGTGCTGTGTGTG
 CTTTGGGCGCACTGGGGCTGCAACCCCTTGTCTGTGCCCATGCCCTTACCTTGGGCTGTG
 CTCTAGCCACCTTGAATGTCATGGGCTGTCTGTGACTTGTGACCTTGAACCTCTGCTGCTT
 GGACTGTGCTGTGGGCTGTGAGTGTGGGCTGTGAGCTTGTGCTGTGACTGTGCTGTGAGGA
 CAGGGAGGAGTGAAGTGTGGTGTGGGCTGTGTGTGTGCACTGTGACACCCGACATTT
 GCATCTGCTGTGTGACCTGTGCCACCATCACAATAAGTCCCATCTGATTTTAAAAA
 AAAAA

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FIGURE 46

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</usr/seqdb2/seq/DNA/DnaSeqs.min/ss.DNA60618
<subunit 1 of 1, 341 aa, 1 stop
<MW: 38070, PI: 6.88, NX(S/T): 1
MALPSRLIMKVLQSSAVLHSAVETDAGLYTCNLHHYCHLYESLAVLEVTDSPPAT
PAYWDGEKVLAVARGAPLLTCVNRGHVWTDHVEBAQOVHMDRQPPGVPHDRLLDL
YASGERRAYGPLELRDRAVVGADAFERDGFSLRIEPLVADGSTYSCHLHHYCGLHERRVF
HLTVAEPLHAEPPRSGPNGSSHGAPDPPTLARGHNVINIVPESRAHFPQOLGYVLA TL
LPLILLIVTVLLAARRRRCGEIYSDQSGSKGQVNLAEFAVAAGDQWLYRSEDIQLDYKN
NILKERAEHLASPLPKYIIDLKGFRENCK

```

Important features:

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-19

Transmembrane domain:

amino acids 237-262

N-glycosylation site:

amino acids 205-208

Cell attachment sequence:

amino acids 151-154

Coprotophyrinogen III oxidase protein.

amino acids 115-140

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FIGURE 47

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GCCCGAGGAGCGGCGCGTGGCCGACCGGCGCATGCGCGTGTCTGACGAGACGACTTT
CAGCAGAGTTCAAACTCCACCTACAGAAACGACAGAGAGTCTCCGACCTACGAGAGGC
ACTGCTTGAGAGAGCTGTGACCGCGCCGCCCTCTGAGCTTCAAGGCGCCGAGAGACGGCTTTCT
GTGCGACATACATCATCTTCTTCAAGCGCTGGCAATTGGCAGTCTACGCTGAGGAACTTCTTT
ATCACCTGCGAAGGAGTACGTGATGTTCAAACTCCGCAACTCTCCACGCCGACCCGAGGGA
GACCCCTGAGGCTCAAGACATCTGAACACTTTTGAAGCTACCTTGGCGGTCTCCACCG
TGGCTCCATGCTGAGCTGTGGTGGCACTTCTGCTTCAACAGGATGGATGACATC
CGTGTCCGTGGCCTCACTGAGGCTCACTCTGGCCATCTTCAATGTTGAATACTGCACTGGTGA
GTGGAACACTTCTCTCTGGAACCGTGTGTTTTTGTGCGGTCACTGTCTGCAATGATATC
TACGGGTGCTCGACTGTCTTCAAGAGAGATCAAGAGATCAAGGATCAAGGCTGATCTTCTATC
AGGAACTGCCAAGACATGATCAAGAGAGACATAGGACGGGACGGTCAAGCGCGGTGCTC
ATTGCTGACTTGGCTGTGCAITCCAGTATGTGAGCAACAGCCCTGCTTTCTTCTTCAACG
CCAGCATCTTCTGCTGTGCTGTGACTGTGACTTACCTGCTGTGCAAGCTGAGATATGCC
AGTACTACATGAGGCGTGTCTTGGCGCCCATGTGTTTTCTGTTGAAGAGAGAGTCCCA
GGACTCCCTCAGTACCCTTGGTGGCTCCAGATTTCAATTGCTTCCACACACCCCTCTCC
GCCCATCTCTGAAGAAAGAGGACAGGCTGAGCTTCTGTGACTTACCTTACGTTCTTCAAC
AGCTCATCTTACCCCGCTGTGCAACAACTGAGCTCTCAAAAGGACTGGGCTTCACT
GTGACCAACAGATTTTTCATCCCTCTCACTACCTTCTCTGTGATCAACTTTGTGACTAT
GTGCGCGGACGTCAACGCTGTGATCAAGTGCAGGAGCCCAAGCAAGGCGCTTCCAGAG
TTCTGTGCTTCCCGGACCTGCTCATCCCTCTTCTGTGCTGTGATCACTTACAGCCGCGCT
CCACTGAAAGACTGTGTCTTCCAGTCCGATGTGTAACCCGCACTCTCACTCCCTGCTG
GACTGAGAAAGGCTTACCTGACACCTGTGACCTCTCTCTTACAGGCTTGAAGATTGTGCGAG
GAGCTGTGAGGCGCAAGGAGTGTGATGTCTTATATGTGCTTGGGCTTAAACCTGAG
CTGAGCTGTGCTTACCTCTGTGTGACCTCATCTGAAGAGGAGGACAAAGGACATTGTG
CTTCAAGACCTTTGAAGATGAAGAGATGAGAGAGGCTGGGAGCTTGAAGAAAGGCT
TAAAGTTTCACTTGGGAGACAGAGAGAGAGCACTCGGAGCTCATCCCTCCAGAGATGCA
GTGAGCAACGTCATGCGCATTCCTGCGAAGGAGATATTCAGTCAATTAAGAAACAT
CTTGAACAGTTGAAGAAATAGCAAAATCAGGAGTACTCCCTTCAAGCTATGCTTA
ACATTCACCTTCTTGTAGCCCTTCAAGATGTGCGCAGGTTCGCCCTGAGATATTAACA
AAGCAGATGCCAAACCCAGCCATGGAGCTTTTGAACCTCCAGCTGGGCTCATTCAGCT
GACAGCGAGATGCAAGCAATGCTTACGCTTCTTACCTTGAAGGAGTCTCCCTGAAATGGA
AGTCCCTGTGCAATGTCAATCTCAAGGCCCAAGACTCAAGATGTGCAAGAGCTGTGTCTT
GCGGATGAACAATGGCCACTAAACGAGTGAAGAAACCGAAGAAATGGGCTTCCATGAAT
GCTTCATTTCCAGAGGAGCAAGAGGCTCTCCCTGTGCAAGGATCAACATGTCTGAGG
TTTCAAAAAGAGGATCTCATGACCTGTGTGTATGTGCTGTGATCAAGATGAGGCTC
TTTCAATGCTGTGTTTACATGTCAAGTCAAGTGTGTTCAAGGCGTGAATAAATACTTGC
GTATTCAAAA

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FIGURE 52

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</usr/bin/gdb2/sect/DNA/DnaSegs.min/b6.DNA60775
<subunit 1 of 1, 739 aa, 1 stop
<mw: 82263, pI: 7.55, NX(S/T): 3
MDALKPCLRMNHERKAKKRDSCGKKNSEPGSPSLLEALRDAAPSQGLNFLLEFQMLFIPN
FLFSLPLTPPALICILTFGGAIAFLMLITRPOEVLILDLNNQSVGIECGARKGYSQKNDLSS
CCESDAKTMEVQORLAAYSDNGPCLGGRKKRNPQRMVSYKQVSDRAEYLGSCLLHKYKSS
PDQFVGIFACNRPBWIIISLACYTYSMAVAVPLVYDTLAPPAIVHIVNKADIAMVLCDTQKML
VLICNVKSGTFLSKAMITLIMDFDDDLKQREKSGEIIISLDYAENLGEHRRKEVPSPESD
LSVLCFTSGTTGDPKCAKMTTHQNIIVSNAAFLKCTEHAAYRPPDDVAISLPLAHAFERIVQ
AAYVSGCARVGFQEGQDILDLADDMKTEFLFVAVPEYLLNRIYDKQVNEAKTLPKLKTLKLA
VSSKFCESLQKGIIRHDSFMDKILPAKIQDSAGFGRVAYITGAAPMSTSVKTFPRAAMGCQYV
EAYQCECTGCGCITFLPDMSTWGVYAVPLAQNLYKLEDAVDMMYFTVNNEGEVCIKIGTNVKK
GYLKDPEKTOEALDSQGLHNDIGRWLPNGTKLIDRKKNIFRLAQGEYVAPERKEINIYMR
SOPVLQIFVYVGEALRSLSLVGVVAVPTDVLPSFAKLIVKQKSPFELCONQVRAPILEDQKTI
KESGKLTPEQVAVAFILHPDPFSIENGLLPTLKAARGELSKYFRQIDISYEHIO

```

Important features:

Type II transmembrane domain:

amino acids 61-80

Putative AMP-binding domain signature.

amino acids 314-325

N-glycosylation site.

amino acids 102-105, 588-591 and 619-622

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FIGURE 53

GAGAGCCGAAACCGCGCGAGAGCGCGGACGACATGAGGCGCTTACGCGGCGCCGACGCGGAG
 CCGGAGTCCGCTTACGATCTTCTGAGATGAGTGGGCTGCGCGAGACATGATGGTAAACCGGCGAT
 CCGGATATGACATGAGAGCCGACCGCCCTCTCATGAGCGCTTGGGGGCGCGGAGAGAGGAGT
 AGCTGTATCTTATCTGAGATGATTAACCTGACAAACGACGCGGCGCTCGCGAGATTTCTGTCA
 GACAGGAGCGCTCTCTTTCTGTCTGTATGATCTGTATGATGATGATGATGATCTGTGAGATCTG
 CTGCGGACGAGCTCATGAGATGATGAGAAACCGAGACCGGACGACAGATGATGATGAGGCG
 CTGAGGCGCCCTGTGAGGCGCCGACGCGGACAGAGCATGTGTCCCGGCGGGCTCTGTGACGTAA
 AGGTGTATCAAGTGTGAGGCGAAATGATATGTGTAGATGTGATGAGCATGTGTGTGAGATGAT
 AGCGCGCGGACGAGGCGCGGAGCATATGATGATGATGATCTTCTCATGAGCGGCGACGAGTGT
 ATGAGAGAAAGGTGTGTTCATACGTATCTCATCTCATAGATGAGGACATGTGTCTATTTCTCT
 CAACTGTGTACGCGCTCGGAGGTGTCTGTGATCTGTGACATGAGATGAGATGGGCTCTCTTACG
 TCAAGAGACGAGCGCATAGGCTGTGTGTAGGAGCTGTGACGAGCGACAGGCTGTGCTGTGGCG
 TGGAGGCGACATGTGGGCTGTGTGGGAGAGAAAGAGAGTCTGTCTTCTGTGCGGAGAGAAACATT
 TGAATGACATGTGCGCTCTTCTCTGTGGGAGAGCAACGATCTGTGTAAAGCATGATGTGCAAT
 TCAAGCAGACAGAGGACAGATGCGCATGTGGGACACAGAGAGTAAACATGTGCGCGCGCGCG
 TTCTGACAGCAAAGTGTGTTCATACGTATGTGACATGTGTGACGAGAGCGCCGACACCATGAG
 CTGTGAGCGCTTCTGATCTGTGACAGAGATGAGCGCTCTGTCTGTCTGTGAGTGTGTGACAG
 GGAACCGACCGCATATCTGTGACAGAGATGAGCGCGCTCTGTCTGTCTGTGAGTGTGTGACAG
 CTTCTCATGATGATTAACATTTTCTCATTAACGGCTATGCGGTAAACCATGATGATGTGTGAG
 GTTGTGTGTGAGGGGCGATCTACGACATCTTCCCATATAGATCTAAAGTCAAGTCCGGGTGTCT
 ACTTAAGGCGGAGCTCTACGTGACATCTTCAACCTGTGTGTGTGCGAGGCGCAATGTGTGTGT
 CTGTGAGAGAGACCTGTGACATCTCTGTGATTTTGTAGTTTCTGTGACGACATCTATCTACG
 ACTGAGAGAGAGATGACGAGCTGTGATCTGTCTGTCTGTCTGTGACGACATCTATCTACG
 CGGCTGTAGAGACCCGACATCTGTATACCGGTGTGAGAACCATCTCGTGGCGTGGGTGTGTGT
 AGGAGAGCTCTGTGTATCAGAGAGAGCTTATAGCGCCAGGATGGCGCTTACACCGGAAAGCTGT
 TGTGGAGCATGTGTATGTGGAGTGTGATGACATCCAGCGCGGCGGACAGATGACATCTCTGAG
 TTTTCCGCACTCTACACTTTGTGGCATGTGTGTGGCTGTACATGATGTGTACTTCTACAGAGCG
 TACTTCAAGAGACCAAGTTGTCAACGAGTATCAAGGTGTGTGAGTGTGTGAGATGTGTGACAT
 GAGAGAAAGGACTTATGATGATGATGATGATGACAGGTGTGTGACAGAGGCTGTGAGTGTGTGA
 ACAGCGAAGAAACCTTGTGTGAGACTTTTCTCTGTGCGACAGACAGAGGCGCACTCTATGTGTG
 TTTATGTGAAATGAGAGAAATGATGATGATGATCAACCTGTGACCGAGGTGTGCAAGGTCTGT
 TATCTGTGAGATCGGATGATGTGGTGTGACATCTATCGGGGCTGTGAGAGATTTGTGTGGAG
 ACAGCAATTCCTGTGTGTGTGTGGGGGTCTCGGCTTCCCTCTCATAGTGTAAAGAACCACTCT
 AACCGCAATTTCTGTGAGCGCACCGCCGAGAGGAGAGGAGACCCGACAGGCGCCGACAGAG
 AACGAGAACCTCTGTGAGACCGCTCGCGGCGGAGATGATGTGTATGCTGTACCCGAGGTGGCT
 TCCCTCCATCTCTGTAGAGATTTGTATGATGTGTGTGTGAGGCGCTGTGGGCTCACTTGTGT
 TTAACATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAAT
 TAAAGTCTATTTATTTATTTCTCTGTGTGAGAACAGGCGAGAGATGATGATGATGATGATG
 ANCCCTTACAGCTCATCTGTCTGTGTATGACCTCACTTTCAGAGGCTGTGTGTGATGATCTTA
 ATCTTATTTGTATGATCTGTGTAGAGGCTGTGTAAAGACAGGCGCATGTGAGAGGCGTGTGAT
 TTTGTGTGGCTGTGAGATGTGTGCTGTGAGGCGGGGCGTGTCTTACTGTGAGAAATGTGTGT
 CAACTCATGAGCAGGCGCGAGCTGTGGGCGTCAATGTCTGACAGAGCTCATGTAGAACCTTTA
 CAACTCATGAGCAGGCGCTGTCTGTGAGGCTTCTTTGTGTGAGATTTCCAAAGCTGTGATTA
 GGTCTATGATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTA

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FIGURE 54

```

></usr/seqdb2/seq/DNA/Dnaaseq.mln/ss.DNA61185
><subunit 1 of 1, 660 aa, 1 stop
><MM: 75220, pI: 6.76, NX(S/T): 0
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RAISEANEDPEPEDYDEALGRLEPPRRRSGSPRRVLDVEVYSSRSKYVAVDGTIVLEDEA
REOGRGIHIVLNQATGHVMAKRVFDTPSPHEDEAMVLFLNMVAPGRVLICTVXDEGSFILK
DTAKALLRSISQAGPALGWRDTWAFVGRKGGPVFGKSKSPALSSWQDPVLLKTDVPLSS
AEBAECHWADTELNRRRRRCFSKVEGYGVSCCKDPTIEFSPDPLPNKVLNYPVAVIAGN
RPNVLYRMLRSLISAQVSPQMTVTFIDGYEEPMVVALFGLRGIQHTPISIRNAVSQHY
KASLTATPMLPPEAKPAVLEEDLDIADPFPSLSQSIHLLEEDSLYCISAMNDQYEHTA
EDBALLYRVETMPGLGVLRSLYKELEPKMPTPEKLMMDMMRMPEORRGECIIPDVS
RSYHFGIVGLNNGYFHEAYFKKHENTVPGVQLRNVDSLKKEAYVEVHRLISEAEVLDS
KNPCEDSFLPDTGHTTVAFLRMEKDDPTTWTQLAKLIHWDLDVRGNHRLFRKKNH
FLVVGVPASPVSKRPDSVTPPILEPPPKBGAAPABQT

```

Important features of the protein:

Transmembrane domain:

amino acids 38-55

Homologous region to Mouse QNT1

amino acids 229-660

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FIGURE 55

```

CGAAGCGTGGGCTGCTGTGGAGAGCCTAAGAACTGGAAAGCCACTCTCTTGACACACAC
CTGTTTAAAGAACTGAGCAACCATTTTAAAGCCAGTAATTTGTGTCTAAGAGGTGTGGTGAATA
AAGAGGGGCGAAATGAAATTAATTCAATCTAGCTGTCTGTGGCTATGTTGGAGATGTTTA
GATGCGGGAATATCTCCCTGCTGTAAATTTCTCAAGAGAAACATGAAAGTGTATCTGTGG
GTGCTGCCCTCTCTGTGAACTGCTGTGGCACTGATGTGGCTGAAAGAGTACATAGCCCTTATGAA
GATATCTTGAGGGAACACACACAAAGCAATCAATATGTGATATGATGATGACACAAAGCAGC
AGAAAATCAGTTGTCCATGAAATGAGCACAGCCAGACACACACAGCTGTGATATGTGTG
TTTCCCTGTCTGTGGCTGTCTTCAATGTCTGTGGAGACAGATGTGATCTCAATGTGATTC
ACTAGACATCCAGAGCAGAAAGCTGAGCAATTCAAATTCACACACAGCTGTGGTGTGATTC
TGCTGAGCTGATGTGTGTGTGGAGACAGACATCTTACATTCACAGACAGCTGTGATATG
TGTTGTGACATCATGTGATGATGAGCACAGCTGTGTGTGATCTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGT
GGCTTAAAGAGGAAATGCAATCAGAAAGCACTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGT
GGTACATCTTGTGAGTGTGATGAGCAATGAAAGAGCCCTTGTGAGTGTGATGAGTGTGATG
CCATGCTTGTCTGTGGGAGATTTCTTATGTGTGACAGTACATGTCTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGT
ATAGGCAAGCAGCAAGCCCATGCAAGGAGGAGAGGAGCTGAGCCCTGTGAAAGTGGCAGCCT
GGTCTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGT
CTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGT
TGTTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGT
AGTATGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGT
TATCTTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGT
GATTTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGT
GATGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGT
AACTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGT
AACTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGT

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FIGURE 56

MDPFSISILSLAMLVGCTVAGIIPLAVNFSEERLXLVTVLGAGLLCGTALAIVPBGVHAL
YEDILEGKHQASETHNVIASDKAEKSVVHEHSHDHQULHAYIGVSLVGFVFMLLVDQ
IGNSVHSTDDPELARSNSKITTTLAGLVHDAADGVALGMAASTSQISVQLIVFAIMLHK
APAAFGIVSFIMHAGLERNRIRKHLVFLALAPVMSWVTYLGSKSKSEALSEVNATGVAML
PSACTFLVYATVTVVLPEVOGIGHSHKPDATGARGLSRLEVALVVGCLIPLLISVGHQH

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-18

Transmembrane domain:

amino acids 37-56, 106-122, 211-230, 240-260, 288-304

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FIGURE 57

GCTCGAGGCCGCGCGCGCGGAGAGCGACCCGCGCGCCCTCGTAGCGGGGCCCGCGATCCC
CGAGTGGCGCGCCGAGCTTCGAAAAGATTTCTGAGCGCTGATTTGAGAAAGATTGGGCTTGG
GAAACGCGCGCTCGAGGATGAAAGTGGCGCCCTCGTGTGCTGGCCGCGCTGTGGCTGCATC
ATCGCTTTGGGCTTCAACTACTGATTTGGAGCTCCGCGAGCGTGGACCTCCAGACAGGANT
CATCGAGCTCGAAGCGCAGGGTCCGCGAGGCGGCTGGCAGAGAGAGGGCGCGTGGAGCTGAAAG
AGAACGAGTTCCAGGGGAGCTGGAGAAAGCAGCGGAGCAGCTTGAAGAAATCGAGTCCAGC
CACAACCTCCAGCTGGAGAGCGTCGAAGCTGTACAGAGCGAAAGGCGCTTTTGTGAA
TAACTATCCACAGGTGAGAGGCTCATCCGAGTGTGCAAGACCAATTAAGACCTCGAGA
GGAATTACGCGAGGCTGCAAGGATGTCCTCGAGTTCAAGAGAACCAAGCAACTGAG
AGGAAGTTCTCCTACGACTGAGCCAGTGCATCATCAATGAGAGAGGTGAAGGAACTG
TGAGGAGCGAATAGAAAGGTCAACAAAGGGGATGAAAGCTGTAGCTTCCAGAGACCTGA
GTGAAAACAAAGACAGAGACAGCAGCTTCAAGCCCTCAGTGAGCCTCAGGCCAGGCTGCGAG
GCAGCAGGCTTGGCCACACAGAGGTGCCACAGGGAAGGGAAACGTGCTTGTGTAACAGCAA
GTCCAGACACAGCCCCCAGTTCGAAAGTGTGTTTGGATTCAAGAGACAAAGTTGAGAAAG
AGGAACCAATGAGATTCAGGTGTGAAATGAGAGCCTCAAGCGACAGGCTGCGCAGAGAG
CCAGCCCGGAGCAGGTGTGTGAAAGACAGACTGTAGGTGAAAGGCTTCCGGGGAGCCG
AGAACTGGGCCAGACCCCAAGGTGCAAGCTGCCCTGTCACTGAGCCAGGAAATCCAGAGA
TGGAGGCGCTTGAAGCGAGACCACTTGTCACTCCCGACGGAACAGGAGAGAGCAGGAAGCT
GCCGGGGAAGGAGAAACAGCGAATCTGAGAGAGAGATGACTTACACATGGAAGAA
TGAAGCAGAAATCTGAGACAGACAGCAGCAGCCTGCGAGGGAATGACAGAAACATGATG
TTTTTAATGTTGAAGATCAGAAAAGAGACCAATAAATTTAATTGATCAGCGTGAAGCGG
AATCATACACTCTGAATTGAATGAACTGAAATCAATATTTCAACAGGCGGAAAGATGACTA
TAAATGTTCAAGAGGAGCTGAAATGACTGAAACGTGTGAAATGACTAAATTAATGATCTGA

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FIGURE 60

```
</usr/seqdb2/seq/DNA/Dnaaseq9.min/ss.DNA62809
<subunit 1 of 1, 1089 aa, 1 stop
<MM: 118639, PI: 8.49, NX(S/T): 2
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MASPFSRVVVLIDALRPOEAPQSHNVRPRPSLPTLGLSTLORILEIOPHAKLYRQ
VDPTTMMQRLKALITGSLPTFLDAGSNFASHAVEIDLIRQLTSAGREVEMGDITKDLF
PGAFSKAFPEPSSNRVDLDTVDNGILEHLVPTMDSGEMDVLAHFLGVDA CGHKGPBHPK
AKKLSDMDQVYIQLVRLNDLILVAGDHGTTNGDHGDSLELVSAALFLYSPTAVFEST
PPESEVYIPQSLVPTLALLGLPIPFQNI GEVMAELFSGGDSOPHSSALQAALHLMQ
OVSREFLHTYSAATODLOAKETIQLONTFSKADYOWILGSPKGAETLPTVIAELQPTLG
ARMCIESNRSESLVVMAGSTRILAASTFICILASQNAISPRPFCPLLTPVANGLVGATA
YAGLGTTEIKLDLVLLGAVAAVSSFLPPLMKAMAGMSKRPILATLPIPGVLLILFLRLA
VFPSDSFVAEAKATPFLIGSFLILVQLHBEQDLPPKILTMPLRGTSATTPNPRHNGAY
ALRLIGILLCTRLAGLFRCPEETPVCHSSPMLSPLASWGGRAKRLMYACVAALVALLA
AVRLMLRRYGNLKSPEPMLFVRWGLPLMALGTAAVMAIASGADBA PPLRVLVSGASWLP
RAYGLAASGLALLMKPVTVLKAGAGAPRRVTLTPFSQPTISOADDYVVPOLYKME
EPRRLERTSQGPVTYAAVQLGSYTSAAMTALTLLAFPLLHAERLSLVFLFLQSFLL
LHLLAGITPVTTGPFVFWQAVSAMALMAVQFYSTGHQVPFPAIHWAAE VGPPEGHS
CTWLPALLVANTFASHLLFAVCCPLLIMPLCESGLRKQCPGENEDAAVPRFEESBP
LMENRLDAPQHYYAALLQLGLKYLFIILGIQILACALAASTLRRHLMWKVPKFIIEAVG
FTVSVGLILGIALVWRVDGAVSWFRQLFLAQOR
```

Important features:

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-16

Transmembrane domains:

amino acids 317-341, 451-470, 481-500, 510-527, 538-555, 831-850,
1016-1034, 1052-1070

Leucine zipper pattern.

amino acids 843-864

N-glycosylation sites.

amino acids 37-40, 268-271

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FIGURE 61

```
TCGCCCTGCCCGCCCTGCTCTGCTCTGCTCTGCTCTGCGCGCCCTTGCGGCGAGGCGAGTTCCTGT
GTCTCTGGTGGTGTTCCTTAAACCTGCAAACATCACCTTCTTATCATCAACATGAAGAAGT
CCTACATATGAGCTCCACACAGAGGCTCTTGAAGAGTTAAAGTTACTTACACTGTGTGAGATTT
TCATCACAAAATTTGGCCACACAGAGGTGGCATGACATCAAGATGAGAGTGCATTTCGTGTCT
CCTGACAGCTCCAGAGMATGGAGAGAAATCCAGAAACCTTCCTGTTCATTCGACAA
TATATCTCCAACTGAAGTATPACGTTGTCTGTGTGAATPACTAAATCAACAGAAAGTGTCC
CAGTGTGTGACCAACACACAGCTGTGTGCTCACCTGTGTGAGCCGAAACACTTTTACTGTGCGT
ACACGTGGAAGTCTTCGTTCCAGAGGCCCTCGCGCTGCTCAGGCTTCTGAGAAAGAGTGTG
CCAGGACTTGAAGAATCATCATCAGAGTCAAGCTPAAATCATCTTCTGCTATGTTTTG
CCCATATCTATTACCGTGTTCCTTTCTGTGATGGGCTATTCATCTACCGATATATCCA
CCTTGGCAAGAGAAACACCCAGCAATTTGATTTGATTTATGAGAAATGAATTTGACAAA
GATTTCTTGTGCTGCTGAGAAAATATCGTGAATPACTTTATCACCTTCATATCTGGATGAT
TCTAAATTTTCTCATCAGATATGAGTTTACTGGGAAAAAGCAGTGTATGTATCCAGCTTAA
TGATCTTCAGCCAGCGGGAACCTGAGGCCCTTCAGAGAGAAAGAGAGGTTGAACATTTAG
GGTATGCTTGCCATTTGATGGAATTTTGTGTGACTGTGAAGAAACACCGAAGTACTTCT
CTACCCAGCAAGAGTCCCTCAGCAGAACATATACCCCGGATTAACAGTCAATTGATATGA
ATATGATGTTCAGAACCACTGACATTTGTGCGGGGCTGAAGAGCAGAGCTCAGTTTTCAGG
AGAGGTTGCCACAAAGAAACATATTTGAGTGGCAGGCGCTTGGCAGTCTTGCGGCCG
CAACCTTTACAGTACTCATACACCCCTCAGCTCCAAAGCTTGAACCCCTGGCGCAGGAGCA
CAGACACTCGAGGAGGGGCCGAGAGAGGCAATGACGACCCCTGTGCACTGGGATCCCC
AAACTGSCAGGCTGTGTATTTCTTCTGTCGACCTTCGACAGGAATTCAGAGGCTGCGAG
CCTTCTGAGGGGGATGGGCTCGAGAGGAGGGTCTTCTATCTAGACTCTATGAGAGCCGAGC
TTCAGACAGGCCACAGAGAGAAATGAACCTATCTCATGCAATTCATGAGAGAAATGGGGGT
TATATGTGCAAGATGAAAACCTGATGCCAACACTTCTTTTGGCTTTTGTTCCTGTGCAAC
AAGTGAAGTCAACCCCTTTGATCCAGCCATTAAGTACCTGAGATGAAAGAAATTTTTCAGT
TTGTCAAGTGTCTGTGAGAAATTAATTATTTCTTCTCATTTCTCATAGCAGTGTGTGATTTG
GTTCAATGCATGTAGTCTCTTAACAATGATGTGGCCCTCTGAGAGTCCAGGGGCTGGCCGGT
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TGGGTGT
```

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FIGURE 66

```
></usr/seqdb2/ssc/DNA/DnaSeqs.min/ss.DNA64842
><subunit 1 of 1, 331 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 35932, pI: 8.45, NX(S/T): 1
MSRYLLPLSALGTVAAGAAVLLKDYVTGACPSKATIPGKTVITGANTGIGHQTLBELARRG
GNILLACRDMEKCEAAAKDIRGETLNEHVNRHLDLALSKSIREFAKIIIEEERVDLLNN
AGVNRCPHMTTEDGFEMQFQVNHLLGPHLLTMILLDLKASAPSRITNLSLAHVAGHIDPDD
LAWQTRKYNTKAAYCQSKLAIVLFTKELSRRLQSGSVTVNALHPGVARTELGKHTGHSSTF
SSTTLGPIFWLLVKSPELAAQPSYLVAVBELADVSGKTFDGLKQKAPAEADEEVAKRLW
AESARLVGLEAPSVREQPLPR
```

Signal peptide:
amino acids 1-17

FIGURE 67

```
GAAGTTGCGAGACCGCTGGCAGTGTGTCCTG666CCGCGCTGGCGCGCTGCGGCTGCTG
GGCTCGGGGACAGAGAGACCCAGAAAGGGCTGGGGCTCGGGGGAGAACGTTTCGGGCTGAC
CAGCTG3CGCGCGCCCTG666CCCGAGCGCGGCTGCTG666GCTGACGAGTCTGCGCTGCG
GGGGAGAGAGCGCGGCTGCGGACCTGACATGATCTGACAGCAAGAGTACTTCTTGCAT
GAGGATTCAGAACCCCTG666CTAACCCCTGCTGCAATTACTCTCATCAAAAGCCTGCA
GTCTGACTGAGAGAAATGTGTHACATGCTG666GCGCATGGAACATCCAGCTCGAAGG
ATGGCTATGAGAGAGCTG666GAGACAGACCTTCAGGCTTGTAGAGACCTTGAGGAGACAGG
GCCCTGATGCGGCTGCGAGAGAGTGTGACATGTCGCAATGTGAAGGCTGGCCGCGAGTGTCTT
TCAGAGAGTCACTGCGCTTGGCATCACTGACCTGTACAGCCCAAGCGCTCTTCTCTCA
CAGGGATGATGACTTTCAGAGTGGCAAGGTGGCTTATGACATAGGGGATATATACATGCC
ATTCCATGGCTGAGAGAGGCTGTGAGTCTCTCCGAGATCTTACGAGAGTGGAGAGACAG
GATGTAGGCGAAGTCTGAGAAATGCTTGTGATTCATCTTG666CTTGTATATTCGGGAGGAA
ATGTTTCGTGTGACCTTCAGGCTCTCTCGGAGATTTCTCTACAGCCAGCATATAGAGG
ATGGCCAGGATGTCTTGAAATATGAAAGGCTGTGGAGAGAGCCCAACAGTGTGTAGC
TGAGGCTGTGATCAGAGGCCCATATATGCCACCTGCGAGACAGACACCTTACGAGGAGC
TATGTAGAGACCTTGGGTTCCAGGCCACTCTTACAGATGCCCTGACCTTACTGTCTAT
GAGACCAATTCCAGAGCCCTACCTGTGTCAGGCCATTCGAGAGAGGTGATCACTGGA
GCCCTACATTTGCTCTTACATGACTTTCGTGATGACTCAGAGGCTCAGAAATATGAGAC
TTGCGAGACCATGCTACAGAGTCAAGTGTGATGATGATCAGGGAGAGAGTTCAGATGAG
TACGCGATCAGCAAAAGTGGCTGGCTGAGAGACACTGTGACCAAACTGATGCCCTCA
CCAGCGCATTTGCGGCCCTCAGGCTTGTATGTGCGGCCCTCCCTATGAGAGTATCTGCA
TGCTGACTATGTGGCATTGGAGAGACATATGAGCTTACTTTGACATGCTACGTCACMAAGC
AGCCCCCTCTACAGATGAGTCAAGGAAACGATGCAACATTTATGATCTATCTGAGCTC
GGTGAAGCTGGAGAGGCCACAGCTTCTATGTGCAACTGAGAGGCGGTGAGTTAGAA
ATGACGACACTGTTTGTGTGAACTGTGACAGAGATGTGAAAGGAGACACTGATCATCTTAT
GCTGGCTGTCTGTGCTGTGTGAGAGATAGTGGGTGGCCCAAGATGAGTACATGATGTG
ACAGGAATTCGAGAGCCCTGAGGCTCAGGCTCGAAGACTGAATGTTGTGACAGAGAAAGC
TGTGTGAGTCTGTGTGCTTTCCAGAGAGCCAGAGGCCAAGCTGGGCTGAGAGAGAA
AGCAGAGCAGGCTTCCGTGAGAGAGGCTGTGTGAGCTTGTGTGCTGCGCAATCAGAGGC
AAGGAGAGAGTGTGTGAGAGGCACTGAGAGATGTGATCTGCTCCAGCCAGCGGAA
GTCAAGTGTGAGTGTGACATGACATGAGAGAGGAGATGAGGCTGAGAGAGAAATTTGTG
AGTTCAGATATCTCTGTGTGAGAGAGAGACATCTCAAGTCTCAAGTGTGATCAGAGGCTC
TTTGTGCACTTGAACCTTGAACAGAGAGCAAGAGAGTGTGAGAGACACTGAGAGAG
GGGCTAGCCTGATCTCCAGAACTTTAAGATTTCTCCCACTGCTTGTGCTGAGCCCAAG
CAGGAGTGTGCTCCCTCCAGAGCATATCCAGATGATGTGTACATTTATTAAGATTTT
TTTATGTTGAGAAACATTTCTTTCTTTTGTATGATGCTTTTAAACAGCATTTAA
ATGTTTATTAATCAAAA
```

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FIGURE 68

MGPGARLAAALAVLALGTGDBERAARGDTFSALTSVANALAPERLLGLRRYLARGEARL
 RDLIRFYDVLSLHEDSTTPVNPPLAFLIKRLQSDMENVVHSLASENIRALKDEYKVE
 QDLPAFEDLEGAPALMRLQDVNMLNVKGLARGVFORVTGSAITDLYSPKRLFSLTGDDCFQ
 VOKVAYDMGDYYHAIPLMEAVSLFRGSYGEMKTEDEASLEADLDHLAFAYFRAGNVSALIS
 LSREFLLYSPDNKRMARNVLYERLLAESPNHVVAEAVIQRPNIPLQTRDITYEGLCQTLGS
 OPTLYQIPSLYCSYETNSNAVLLQPIRKEVIHLEPYIALYHDVSDSBAQKIRELAEPLIQ
 RSVVASGEKQLQVEYRISKSAMLQDVDPCLVTLNHRINALTGLDVRPPVAEYLQVNVNIG
 GHYEPFDHATS PSSPLYRMKSGNRVATFMIYLSVEAGATAPFIYANLSVPVVRNAAALFTW
 NLRSGEGSDTLHAGCPLVGDKNVANKMHEYGQEFFRRPCSSPED

Signal peptide:
 amino acids 1-19

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FIGURE 69

GAGATAGGAGAGCTCTGGCTTAAAGTTCTTCCTTCATCTTCAGAGAGCCCTGCTCCACCCCTAG
 GAAGCCACACACATCCACGGTGTGGGCCCAATCAGGTGAGATCGGCCCTGGCAGGTGGGCC
 ACGAGCGCTGGCTGAGGAGACCGAGCCGGAGAGCCCCGAGACCCCTTAACCCGCCCGGAG
 CCGCCAGGAGATCCGCGGGGGACTCGAGACAGGTGCGCTACTGGCGCGGCTTCTCTTACTC
 TGGCTCAAGTTTCTACTTATCATCTATTCACCGTGTCTGGCTGATTGGGGGCCCTGGTCTC
 GTCTGTGGGCATCTATGACAGAGGTGAGCGGAGAAATATPAAAAACCTTGAAGAGTCTTCC
 TGGCTCCAGCCATCATCTCATCTCTCTGGGGCTGTCATGTTCAATGGTCTCTCTCATTTGGT
 GTGCTGGCGGCTCCCTCCGTGACAACTGTACTTCTTCAAGATTCAATGTACATCTTGGGAT
 CTGCTCATCATGAGCTCATTTGGTGGCTGGCTTGGACTTGGACCTTCCGGAACGACCATTG
 ACTTCTGTGAAGACAAATTCGAAGAGAAATTGAGAACTACTATGATGATCTGGACTTCAAA
 AACATCATGAGCTTGTGTTCAAAAAATTCAAGTCTGTGGCGGGGAGACTACCGAGATTG
 GAGCAAGATCATGATCAAGACATGCACTGCCCTTGGACCCCTGGCTGTGGGGGTGCCCTACA
 CCTGCTGCATCAGGAAACGACAGAAATTGTCAACACCATGTGTGCTTACAAAACTATGAC
 AAGAGCGTTTCAGTGTGAGAGTGTCTATCTACGTGCGGGCTGACCAAGCGCCGTGATCAT
 CTGTTTCAATGGAACAATCAACATCATGGCTGATCTCTTGGGCATCTCTGCTTCCCATGT
 TCTTGGGGGTGCTGCTGACGCTGCTGTACATCAACCGGCTGAGAGACATCATATGAGAC
 TCTGTCACTGATGGGCTCTGGGGCCCGGTGCCAAGCCAGGTGTGAGAGCGGAGACCGGG
 ATGCTGCTTGTGCTAACCCAAATTAGGCCCAAGCTGTGCATGSCAGCTTCACAAAGSACGTC
 TGGATAGCACTCTTCAGTCAATCTGTGGGGCTGGACAGGGCTGCGGCCCTCTTGCCACA
 CTCACTACTGACCAAGGCTGT
 CCGAGGGAGCAGAGCTGGGGCTGCCCTAAGAGGCTTTCGCCGAGGACGCTTGGAAITGT
 GCCCACTGGGGCTTGGGGAAACAAGGCCCTCTTGTCTCAGGCTTGGGCTTACAGGGAGAGGA
 GAGCTTGAAGCTCTGCTCAGGGCCCATTTTCATCTTGGAGATGCTTGGCGGTGTATTCAA
 GCGAGTTTGTAGCACTGTATTTGGGGAGAGGATGTGCCCTTGGGGCAAGAGGAAAGG
 GCATCTGGGGAAAGGCAAGAGGAGAGCTGTCCATGACAGCCAGCCCATGGCAAGTTTGGC
 CTCTTCTAGGCTTCCAGGTGCTTGAAGCCCTTGGCAAGGGCGGCTGTCTCTTGAAGCTTA
 GTTTTCTTGAAGTATTTTGTACATTTTCTTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGT
 TAAATCAAGCTGTATTTCCCGCATGTCTTATCTTGGCCCTTCCCGCAACAGTTTGTAA
 TCAAACTAATAAAAGATTTTGT

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FIGURE 70

```
></usr/seqdb2/sst/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA64863
><subunit 1 of 1, 294 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 33211, pI: 5.35, NX(S/T): 3
MPKDDSEQRYCARFSYLMKFSLIYSTVFWLIGALVLSVGIYAEVERQKXTLESAPLAF
AIIILIGVMMVSVFIGVLASLRDNLXLQAEVYIIGCLIMELIGVVALLFRNQTIDEL
NDNIRGIEVYDDLDKINIDFVOKFKCGGEDYRDMSKNOYHDCSAPGLACGVPYTC
IRRTTEVNTMGSKTIDKEREVSQDVLYVGGCTNAVILFMDNTYIMACILILGLLPQLG
VLTLIXITRVEDIMEHSVTDGLGPKAKPSVEAAGTGCCICTPN
```

Signal peptide:
amino acids 1-44

Transmembrane domains:
amino acids 22-42, 57-85, 93-116, 230-257

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FIGURE 71

GAGGACGGGCGCGAGACTCCAGCTGCCAGGTCTGGCATCTGACTTGTCGCCCTCTGA
CACTGGGAAAGATGGCCGCCGCGCTGGACCTTCACCCCTCTGTGGTTTTCGGACGCCACC
TTGATTCGAAGCCACCTCACTCCAGTGGAGTTTCACTCTCGGCCCAAAAGTCATCAAGA
AAAGCTGACACAGGAGCTGAAGGACCAACGCCACGACATCTTGGACAGAGCTGGCCGCTGC
TCAGTGCATGCGGGAANAACGACCGGAGGCATCCGTGCTGGGACGCTGGTGAACACC
GTCTGAAGCACAATCATCTGGCTGAAGTCAATCAGAGCTAACATCTCTCAGCTGCAAGTGA
GCCCTGGGCAATGACAGAGCTGCTAGTCAAGATCCCGCTGGACATGGTGGCTGGATTCA
ACACGCCCTGGTGAAGCAATGGTGAAGTTCACATGACGACTGAGGCCCAAGCCACATC
CGCATGGAACACGATGCAAGTGGGCCACCGCGCTGGTCTCAAGTGACTGTGCCACACAGCA
TGGAGGCCCTGGCAATCCACTGCTGTATTAAGCTCTCTTCTGGTGAACGCTTAGCTAAGC
AGGTGATGAACCTCTGATGTCATCCCTGCGCATTCATGTCATGTCATGTCATGTCATGTC
ATCGAGGCTTCCCTTCATGGCATGTATGCAAGACTCTGCAAGCTGGTGAAGTGGCCATTTC
CCTCAGCAATTGACGCTCTGAGTTTGAACCTTCTGTATCTGCAATCAAGGCTGACACATTC
AGCTTACCTGGGGGCCAAGTTGTGACTCAACAGGAAGGTGACCAAGTGGTCAATTAAC
TCTGCAAGCTTCCCTGAACATGCCACCTGGACAAACATCCGTTCAAGCTTCATGTGAGTCA
GGAAGTGGTGAAGCTGAGTGGCTGGCTGTCTCTCTCAAGAAATTCATGGTCTGTGG
ACTCTGTGCTTCTGAGAGTGGCCATGGCTGAAGTCAAGCATGGGCTGTCAATGAAGAAG
GCTGCAAGTAAAGCTGGATCTAACCAAGATGTGAAGATCTTAATCTCAGAGCACTCCGAGTT
TTTTATAGACCAAGGCAATGCCAAGTGGGCCCACTGATGTGCTGGAAGTGTTCCTTCA
GTGAAGCCCTCGGCCCTTTGTTCACTGGGCAATGGAAGCCAGCTGGAAAGCTGAGTTTAC
ACCAAGGTGACCACTTATATCACTTGAATTAACATGAGCTGTGAATGCAATCAGCTGAT
GAACTCTGGGATGGCTGGTTCCAACTGATGTTCTGAAAAACATCATCACTGATCATTC
ACTCATCTGTGCTGCGAACCAATGGCAATTAAGATCTGGGGTCCAGTGTCAATGGTG
AAGGCTTGGGATTCAGAGGAGCTGAGTCTTCACTGACCAAGAAATGCCCTTGTGTACTTC
AGCTTCCTTGTGAAACCAAGCTCTCTCTGTCGCAAGTGAAGACTTGAATGGACGACATCAG
GGAAGGCTGGTCCCAAGCTGGAGATAGGGTGTGAGCTCTATTAAGACATCCCTCTGCAAT
CAATAACACTTGGCTGTGAAAAA

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FIGURE 72

```
>/usr/seqdb2/sec/DNA/Dnaaseg.min/ss.DNA4881
><subunit 1 of 1, 484 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 52468, pI: 7.14, NX(S/T): 3
MAGPWFTELLCGLLAATLIDATLSPTAVLLIGPKVILEKLTQELKDHNTSLIDQLPULSAM
REKPAAGIPVLSIVTVLKHIWIKVITANILQLQVPSANDOEILVKIPLDMVAGFNTPL
VKTIVEFHHITTEAQTIRMDTSASGPTRLVLSDCATSHGSLRIOLLVLSFLVNALAKQVMN
LIVPSLPNLVKNOQCPVIEASFNGMYADLQLVKVPISLIDLEFDLLYPARKDITLOLYL
GANTLDSQGRVTKWFRNSASLITWPTLDNIPSLIVSQDVKAAYAVLSPEEFMVLDSVL
PSAHLKSSIGLINERKADYLGSTQVKKLTDPEPEPIDGHAQVQLIVLEVPSSAL
RPLFTLGIEASSDAQYTKGDDLIIMINISDRIQLMNSGIGWPDQDVLKNIITEIHSIL
LPNQNGKLRSGVPVSLVKALGFEAASSLTQDALVLTASLMKPSFVSQ
```

Important features of the protein:

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-21

N-glycosylation sites:

amino acids 48-51, 264-267, 401-404

Glycosaminoglycan attachment site:

amino acids 412-415

LBP / BPI / C5BP family proteins:

amino acids 407-457

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FIGURE 73

```
GAGCGAACATGCGAGCCGGTGTGGCGGTTTGGTGTCTGTGACCACTGATGGTGGCGCTG
CTCATCGTTTGGGACGTTCCCTCAGCCTCTGCCAAGAAAAGAGAGATGCTTTATATGCA
AAAGGTATGATGAGTGTGATGGAATGACATCAAAAGACCTGTATTAAGATGATGAGACA
AGTTCGCGGCTGTGAAAGCCCAACGAGAAATTAACCTCGTTATGCTGATTTGACGTGCT
CTTCAACTGACATGACAGATGTGTGCTTGTGCAAGCAAGTGTATGAAGATTCAGATCCGCGC
AAAGCTCGGCGATACATCCAGTGCATTACCAACGAAATATTTTTCGATGGATTTTG
ATGAAGCTGTGATGTATTTCAATGCTTAACATGATTAACCTTCCACTTCACTCACTT
CTTCAAGAAAGGGAACCCCAACGGGTGTATACATATGAGTTACAGTGTCCGGGTTTTCAGC
TGAGCAATGTCCCGGTGGATCCCGACAGAACTGATGTCAATATGAGTGAATGACCCC
CAATTTATGCTGTGTCCTTATGTGGATGCTTTGGCTGTATGAGTGTGATGCTGTAT
CTTCAAGAAAGTATATGAAATTTCTTTATATAACTGATGAGGCTTTTGGAGCTTTGTG
TTTGTGTGCTGTATGACATCTGTCAAAATGTGAAACCATATTAAGAGAACACCAATATGCC
ATTAAGATATCCCAACGAGCATGTGATGATTAATCATGAGACAGTCAAGCCCATTTGTA
GCTGAACACACATTTGTTCTTGTATTATGATGAGTTACCTTAAGAAATGTGTCTTTATG
TGAGCTGTACCTGTACATGATATGGAATGGAAGGAAATATGTGTGTGTGTGTATG
GACTGTGTGTATATTTCTTCAAGTTGATGCTCTATATTTTATGATCTTAATATCATGAGCTAC
CCATACAGCTTTCTGATGAGTTAAAGTCCCAAGATATATGACACTGAGATCTGGA
ATTGAAGAAAGAAATGATGTGTGTGAAAGAAATGCACTGTATATTTGTATAC
CTCTTTTTCAGATGATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTA
ACAGCAATCCCTGTGCAAAATCTGAGTATTTGAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTA
CCAGTGAATTTATGAGACATTTATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTA
CTACTACTTGTGTATGATGAGACAAAGCTCAAACTACTTGTATGATTAATTAATTAATTAATTA
TTATATGCTGTATGCAAAAGTGGGAAAGTCTGCTGACCGAGTGTCCCAATATGATGAT
TGTTAGAGATTAACATTAATGAAATGATTAATTTAGCTTCTTCACTTGTGTGTGTGTGTAT
ACTTTAGCAATCTTTCTTTTGTGATGAGAAATATGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGT
GAAACACATCTCTTGTGAGACACAGCTGTAGCCCTGAGCAAGACAGATGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGT
GCATATTTCTTACTGCGCTCCAGCTGTAGTATGATGTAGCTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGT
TCTCTAAATTAACAGATTAATTAATTTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGT
GATTTCAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTA
TAGCTTAGTGTCAAAATGATGTATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAAGT
TTGTGATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAAGT
CCAGCGGAGTGTGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATG
GAGTCTAGAGATGTGAGACCATCTGTGCAACATGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGT
AAAAATTAGCTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGT
GAGATCACTTGAATCAAGATGAGATGAGATGAGATGAGATGAGATGAGATGAGATGAGATGAGAT
AGCTGTGCAACAGAGGAGATGCTCATCTCAAAAAAAAAAAAAA
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FIGURE 74

MAARNRPWCVSVTMVVALLIVCDVPSASQRRKKEWVLSKVSQLMENYKRPVIRBMNDKFR
KLVKAPPNRYSVIVMETALQHLRQCVYCKQADEEFOILANSNRYSSAFNRLFFAMVDYFDEG
SDVFQMLNNMSAPTEINFPKAGKPRGDTYELQVRGFSABQIARWIDRTDVNIRVIRPPRY
AGPLMLGLLILAVIGLIVLRSSNMEFLPNKTGMAFALCFVLAMTSGQWMNHIKGPYAHKN
PHTGVWYIHGSSQAFVAETHIVLLFNGVTLGMVLCEAATSDMDIGKRKIMCVAGIGLV
VLFFSWMLSIFRSKYHGYPYSFLMS

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-29

Transmembrane domains:

amino acids 183-205, 217-237, 217-287, 301-321

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FIGURE 75

AAGCAACCAACCTGCAAGCTTTGGAGTGTTCGCTGTCCTGCCCTGCTCTGTAGGAGAG
GAACCCGAGAGGAGGGGGCTGGCCCGGGGCGAGGCTCTCAGAAACCCGTCACCGGCGATGCTA
CTGCTGTGGGTGTGGGTGTGCGAGCCTTGCGGCTGGGGGTACGTGSCCCCGAGACAGGGGA
GCAGAGGCGAGACAGCCCAAGCCGCCAATGTGTGCTGCTGCTGCGACGCACTCTTCGATG
GAGGCTTAACATTTTCATCCAGAGAGTCAAGGTACGTAACTTCCCTTTATCACTTTATAG
AACGTGGAGACTTCTCTTCTGAAATGCTACAAACCTCCCAATTTGTGCCCATACAGCGC
ACCAATGTGAGTGGCCTCTTCACTCACTTAACAGATCTTGAGATTAATTTAAGGCTGTAG
ATCCAAATTATACAAACATGATGATGTCAATGAGACATGGCTACCGGAACAGAAATTTT
GGGAAACTGGACTATCTTACGACATCACTCCATTAAGTAATCGTGGAGAGCTGACAG
AGATGTGCTTCTTCTTACTCAGACAGAGAGGCAAGCCCATGTGTTATCTTACGTTAAGAGA
CTAAGTCAGAGTATGGAAGGAGATTGGCAGATACAGACAAAGCATTAACGTGTTAAGA
AAGCAAGCAATTAATACACTGAACCATTTGTTATTTACTGGCATTAATTTACACACCC
TTACCTTCAACCATCTTCTGTGAGAAAATTTGATCTTCAACATTTGACACATCTCTTAT
GGCTTGAAGAAAGTGTCTCATGATGATCCATCAAAATCCCAAGTGTGCTTGTGCAAAATG
CAACCTGTAGATTAATCTCTCTTATACAAAAACCTGCACTGAGATTTACAAAAGAA
AATTAAGATATTAAGCATTTTATATATGATATGTGTGACAGATGCTATGCAAAAAAG
AAATTAATTTGGCCCTTCATCAATTAAGATCTTCTCAGAAAATCTATGTCATATCTCTCA
GACCATGGAAGAGCTGGCCATGGAACATGACATGATTTTAAATGAGCATGTACAGGCTGAG
TGCAATGTCCGCTTTGATGTAGTGGACAGAGATTAAGCCGGCTACAGATATCAATG
TGGTTTCTGTGTGATATTAACCTACCATGTGATGCTGCAATTCCTGTGCTCAG
AACCTGAGTGAATPACTCTTGTGGCCGTATCATGAGAAACATTAAGAAATGAACATAAGT
GAAAAACCTGCATCCACCTGATTTCTGATGATTTCCATGATGTATGTGAATGCTTCA
CCTCAATGCTTTCGAACCTGACACTGGAATATATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATG
CCTCAACTCTTGTGATTTCTCTGATGCAATGATTAACAAATGTGGCTGTAATTTCC
AGAAATTAATTAATTTCTTGGATCAGAGCTTCATTCATTAATTAACCTTAAATTTCTG
CTTCTGTCAACCATTAATTAAGAGCAGTTTATCAAGTGGAAACAAAGTATGAGCAAT
TATTCGAACGTTATGCAAACTTATAGTGGACCAAGATGAGTGGAGAGAACAGAGAGTA
TGAAATGCAATTTGATCAGTGGCTTAACCATATGATTCGAAGACAGTTGAACAAAA
GTTTAAATATGATGTCTAGAGATACATTAATTAATTAATTAAGATCATTAATTAATTTT
AAATGAACAGTTTATTAATTAATTAACCAAGTTTGGCCGGGACAGTGGCTCACAACGTATG
CCAGGACTTTGGGAGGCTGAGAAAGCAGATCAGAGGTCAAGATTTGACACATCTGTGGC
CAACATGTGAAACCTGTCTCTTAATAAATACAAAAATTTGCTGAGCCCGGTGGTGCACA
CCTATAGTCTCAGCTCAGAGGCTGAGGCAAGAGATCGCTTGAAACCCGGAGGCAAG
TTGCAGTGAAGCTGAGATTTGGCCCACTGTCCAGCCTGGCAACAGATGAGACTGTGTGGC
AAAAAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTA
GAGCTGTGATCAATTTCTTAACAAATTTAGTGAAGTTCGAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTA
TATTTAAGATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTA
GAGCTGTGATCAATTTCTTAACAAATTTAGTGAAGTTCGAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTA
ACAGTTATGTTCTTTAATTAATTAAGATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTA
ACTGTATGTGAGCATTTGATGTGAAGAAAAAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTA
AA

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FIGURE 76

```

</usr/seqdb2/seq/DNA/DnaSeqs.min/ss.DNA64885
<subunit 1 of 1, 536 aa, 1 stop
<MW: 61450, pI: 9.17, NX(S/T): 7
MLLMATVVAALALAVLAPGAGEQRRRAAPNVLVSDSPDRLTFHPGSQVVKLPFIINF
MKTRGISFLNAVTSPICCPSRAAMWSGLFTHLTESMNNFKGLDPNYTTWMDVMERHGYRTQ
KREKLDYTSGHHSISNRVEAWTRDVAFLNQSGRPVNLIRNRTKYRVMERDMQNTDKAVNW
LRKRALNTEPEPVYLGUNLPHYPSPSSGSENFGSTFHTSLVMLEKVSDDAIKIPKWSPLS
EHPNDVYSSYTKNCTGRFTKKEIKNIRAFYAMCAETDAMLGEIILAHLQDLLOKTIIVY
SSDHGEIAMEHRQFYKSMTEASAVPLMGEFGIRAGLQVSNVSVLDIYPTMLDIAGIPL
PQNLGGYSLLPLSSETRKHEHKYKNTLHPWILSEFHGCNVASTYMLRKTNHWKYIAYSDGAS
ILPOLFDLSDPDELTVNAV/KFPEITYSLDQKLHSIINYPKVSASVHQYNKEQFIKKKOSIG
QNTSVIANLAWHQDMQKEPRXYENALDQMLKTHMRPAV

```

Important features:

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-15

N-glycosylation sites:

amino acids 108-111, 166-169, 193-196, 262-265, 375-378, 413-416,
498-501

Sulfatase proteolins:

amino acids 286-315, 359-369, 78-97

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FIGURE 77

GAGAGAAAGTCAAGCTTGGCAGAGAGACTGTGAATATGAGGATTAAGAGTTCACAGAGCAAG
AGCTTCAGGCTTGAAGACAAAGGAGACAGTCCCTGAAGACGCTTCATGAGAGGCTGCGCATG
GCCTCTCTTGGGCTTCCAACTTGTGAGGCTACATCTTAGGCTCTTCTGGGCTTTTGGGCAACT
GGTTGACAGTGTGCTGCCAGCTGGAAGAAACAAGTCTTATGTCGGGTGCCACATTTGTACAG
CACTTGGCTTCTCCAAAGGCTCTGATGGAATGTGCCACACAGACACAGGCAATCACCCGAG
TGTGACATCTATAGCACTTCTGGGCTGCCCCGCTGACATCCAGGCTGCCAGGCGCATGAT
GGTGACATCCAGTGCATCTCCCTGCGCTGCATTAATCTGTGGTGGGCGCATGATGATCA
CACTCTTCTGCCAGGAATCCGAGCCAAAGACAGAGTGGCGGATGACAGATGAGATCTTTTC
ATCCTTGGAGGCTCTCGGATTCATTCCTGTGCTGGAAATCTTCATGGAATCCAGGA
CTTCTACTCACCATGCTGCTGACAGCATGAAATTTGAGATTGAGAGGCTCTTTACTTGG
GCATTATTTCTTCCCTGTCTCCCTGATGACCTGGAATCAATCCTGTGCTTTTCTGTCTCATCC
CAGAGAAATCGCTCCACTACTAGATGCTACCAAGCCCAACTCTTGGCCCAAGAGGCTC
TCCAGAGGCTGCTCACTCCCAAGTCAAGATGATGATTCCTACAGGCTGACAGGAT
ATGTGTAAAGAACAGGGGCCAGAGCTGGGGGGTGGCTGGGTCTGTGAAAAACAATGGACAG
CACTCCGAGGGCCACAGGTGAGGACATACATGAGATCGGTGCAAGAGGTGCTGCTGAGG
ATGACTGACTTTGGCATTTGATTTAGCAAGCAAGCAAGAAATGGGGGCTAGTGAACAGCATG
CAGTTTGAATTTGCCAAGATGCTGGCCATGCAAGCTTTCTGTCTTCTCTCACTTGTCTCTC
CCCTGCCCTAAGTCCCCCACTCTCACTTGAACCCCAATCCCTTAGCCAGAGACTGAGAG
ATCCCTTTGGCCCTCTGGTTTACTGAGGACTGCATCCCAACCCCACTAATGACATGCCACTG
ACTGACCCCTCTGTATCAAGACCTCTCTCTGGCTGAGGTTGGCTCTTAGCTCATTTGCTGG
GGATGGGAAGGAGAAAGCAGTGGCTTTTGGGCAATTCCTAATCTTCTCAAGCTTCC
TCCAAAGAACTGATTTGGCCCTGAGACCTGCATCCCACTTTGTTATGATCTCAAGTGTCC
AAGCTAATTTGTGATGAATGAATTAACATCTCTAGGATTCAGGGAACAGAAAGCAG
GATGAGGATGGAGAGACAGAAAGCAGCTTGGACATTTAAAAAATA

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FIGURE 78

```
></usr/seqdb2/seq/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA64886
><subunit 1 of 1, 230 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 24549, pI: 8.56, NX(S/T): 1
MASLGQLVGYILGLGLGLTLVAMLLPSWKTSYVGASIVTAVGFSKGLMECAHTSTGIT
QCDIYSTLLGLPADIQAAQAMVVTSSAISLACIIISVGMKCTVFCQESRAQRVAVAGVF
FIIGLGLGFIIVAMNHLGILRDPFSPVLPDSMKFEIGELXYLGLISLPSLIAGTILCFSCS
SQNRBSNYDAYQAQPLATRSSPRGQPKVKESEFNSYSLTGYV
```

Important features of the protein:

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-24

Transmembrane domains:

amino acids 82-102, 117-140, 163-182

N-glycosylation site:

amino acids 190-193

PNP-22 / EMP / MP20 family proteins:

amino acids 46-59

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FIGURE 79

```
GCACCTGCTGCTGCCCATGAGCTGCTGAAAGCTCCAGGTGCCAGAAACTTCGCTCCTGC
TTATGTGTCAAGTCTGTCTCTCTCTCTGTGTGTCCAAAGGAAATGATGCTCCGCTGGCTCAG
AACCATGGCTGTGCGACCGGACCCAGGTGTGAGACAAGATCTACAAACCCCTTGGAGCAG
TGCTGTTAACAATGACGCGCATGCTGTCCCTGAGCGAAGACCGCGCAATGTGTCCCTGCAC
CTTCTGGCCCTTGTGAGCTGCTGTGTGTGTGTATTCCTTTGGCCTCACAAGCAATTTGTTG
TGAACTGAAAGTTCAAGGTGTGAATTCAGTGGCACTCATCTCCCATCTCCAGTAATGT
GAAGCAGAAAGAGTTTCCCTGAGAGACATAGAAAGAAATCACTTCACTAAGGATC
TCAGAAACATAGGCTAAGGTAAATATGTATCCAGTAGAGAGCTGAGAAATTTACAAATG
ATGCAAGCTCCAAAGCATTTGTATGGCCCATGTGGAGACTGATGGGACATGAGAAATGACAGT
AGATTATCAGAAATTAATTAAGGTGTTTTCCAAATGTACACACTGTAAA
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FIGURE 80

NVPRIFAPAVSVCLLLCPREVIAFAGSEPMICQAPAPRCGDKINPLEEQCCYNDALVLSLE
 TROGPECTWPCFELCCLDSFGLTNDPVVKLVKVGWNGCHSPISKCESRRFP

Signal peptide:
 amino acids 1-25

FIGURE 81

CTCACCTGCACACACCCAGAGCCAGAGCTCCCCGAGGCTGCATGATGCTGTCTTTGCCATT
 TTCTGCATCTCCAGGCTCTCTGTCTCACAGAGGCCCAAGTGGCCCCCATGATCTCTTACCT
 GATGCTGTGCCAGCCACACAGAGATGTGGGACAAATTCTACGACCCCTGCAGCATGTT
 GCTATGATGATGCCGTGTGCCCCCTTGGCCAGGACCCAGACGTGTGGAACTGCACCTTCAGA
 GTTGTCTTTGAGCATGTGCTGCCCCCTGACCTTCATGTGTGAAGCTGATTAACAGAACTGCCA
 CTCAGCCCCGACCTCGGATGACAGGCTTTGTGCGAGTGTCACTAAATGAAACATCAGGGGAA
 CGATGACTCTCTGATTTCTCCCTTCTGTGGGTGGCTGAGAAAGAAGGCTGTGTTAACCTGAGA
 TCTGGGATGCTGAGTGGCTGTTTGGGGCCAGAGAAACACACACTCAACTGCCCACTTCATT
 CTGTGACCTGTCTGAGGCCACCCCTGACGTGCCCTGAGAGGCCCAAGSTCCCCCTCTAG
 AATTCTGGAACAGATGATGCGTGTGTGATGGGGGCCAGGGACTCTGMACCCTCTGTAT
 GACCCCTATGGCCAAATCAACCCGGACACACCCAGAGGCTGGCTGGGGAAACCTTCAACCT
 TCTGTGAGATTTTGCATCATCTCAAGTTCTTTCTATTCAGAGCAAAAGCAGAGATCATAA
 TAAATTATGTACTTATAATGAAA

FIGURE 82

MAPRGCIYVFAIFCISRLLSHGAPVAPMPTIYLQPHKRCGDKFYDPLQHCCTDDAVVP
 LAFOTGNCCTFRVCFECCPWTFWVKIINQNCDSARTSDRLCRSVS

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-24

82/270

FIGURE 83

GGGGCGGGTGTCTGAGACAGGCGCTGGGGCGCCCGAGCGCTCACTCGCTGCACCTAG
 TGCGGGAGGCTTCCCGCGCGCGCGCGCTCCCGCGCTCCCGCGCACAGAGTTCCTCT
 GCGCGTCCGACGGGAGCAIAGGGGCTCCCAACGCGCCTTGAGGGCGGGCAGCTGGGGCTGGGGA
 TCCCTGCTTGGCTCTTCTTCTTGCTGGGCTCCCTAGAGTCGGTGGAGCCCTTCAAGGTGGC
 CACGCCGTAATCCCTGTAATGTCTGTCCGAGGGGAGAGACTGACCCCTCAAGCTCAGGCTCT
 TGGGCCCTGTGGACAAAGGGGAGATGTGACTTCTACAAAGAGGTGATCCGACGCTCGAGG
 GGCGAGTGGAGACTGTCTCAGAGCGCCGCCATCCGACACTTACGTTCCAGGACCTTCA
 CTTGCACCATGGAGGCGCACAGGCTGCCAACACAGCGCACAGACTGGCGAACCTGAGACCTGGT
 TGGAGTCGGGCTCCGACCATGGCAACTTCTCCATACACATGGCGAACCTGAGACCTGGAGT
 GATAGCGGCTCTACTGCTGCTGTGTGTGAGATCAGAGGACACACACTCGAGACAGAGGT
 CCAVGTGCCATGGAGCTGCAGGTGCAGACAGGAGCAAGATGACATCAACTGTGTGTGT
 ACCCATCTCTCCAGGATAGTGAACATCAAGGCTGACGCCCTGAGCTAGGGGTGCTGTG
 ATCGTAGGAATCTCTGCTCCCTCATCTGCTCTGTGTCTTACAGAGCAAGGCAAGCAGC
 CTCGAACGCGCTGCCAGAGCTGTGTGGATGACAGCAACATTCAGGGGATTGAACCC
 CGGGCTTTGAGAGCTCAACCATGCGCAGGGGATACCGAGGCGCAAGATCAGGACACCCCTG
 TCCATATGGGCCAGGGGAGGCTTCTGAGTCTGGGGGGGCAATTGTCTTGGAGCCAGAC
 CCCCCTGTCTCTCCAGGCCCCGGAGAGCTTCTTCCATCCGATCCGTGACCTGTGCTGACT
 CTCGAACCTTTGAGGTCAATCTAGCCAGCTGGGGGACATGGGGCTGTGTGGGTGGGTCTGG
 GGCAAGTGCATTTGAGCGAGGGCTGTGCTGTGAGATGTGGCTCTTGGGCTGGGCCCTGTGTC
 CCTTCCCTCTGTCTTGGGCTGTGATGACTGTGACATCCAGAAAGCCAGCCCTCAACCCCTC
 TGGATGCTACATGGGAGTGTGAGAGGCTGTGACCCCTGTGCCAAGGATTTGGGGTGTGAG
 ATTCTCCCTAGAGACCTGAAATTCACAGCTACAGATGCCAAATGACTTACATCTTAAGAA
 GTCTGAGAACTCCAGCCCTTCAAGAGCTTCTTGTGACATGTGACATGAGCTTGGGATGTGCA
 GATCAGTGGGACAGATGGACACTGGGCCACCTCCAGGACGACAGACAGGGGAGCGGTG
 GAGAGACTTCTCCCGGTGGCGGCTTGGCTTCCCGCTTTCGCCGAGAGCTGTCTTCTGTGTC
 AGACTTCCCTTCTTGTACCAAGTGGCTTGGGGGCGAGGCTGTGCTGCCCATGGCCATGCC
 ACCCTTCCGAGCTGTGCTCTTACAGAGTTCCTGTGAAATGTGTCAACAGGTTTAACTCAAT
 CTGGGGCTTCCACTGCTGCAATCCAGTCCCAAGAGCTGTGGTGTCCGAAACGGGAAAGTAC
 ATAATTGGGGGAGTGTGGGCTCCGTGAGCAATGTGTCTTGGGCAATCTGAGGCGAGAGACG
 ATGTTCGCCACACCACTGAGATGTGTGAGGAGGTGGGTGGGCTTCTGTGGAAAGTGA
 GTGGAGGGGACCTGGCCCCCGCTCCCAATCCCACTCCCACTGCTCAAGCGCGGAC
 ATTGCAAGGGTGGCACACATGTCTTGTCCACCTGTGGGACATTTGTAGTATGAGAGGGGAT
 GCTATTAAAACTACATGGGGAAAAAAGAAAAAAGAAAAAAGAAAAAAGAAAAAAGAAAAAAG

83/270

FIGURE 84

```

></usr/seqdb2/seq/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA64897
><subunit 1 of 1, 311 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 33908, pI: 6.87, NX(S/T): 6
MGVPTLLEAGSWRMGSLIFALFLAASLGPVAFKVAIPYSIVYCEGQNTLTGRLLEPYDK
GHDVTFYKTMVRSRGEVQTCSERRPIRNLTPQDLHLHGHQMANTHIDLQKHGLSEASD
HHGNFSITWRNLTLIDSGLYCCLVVEIRHHSEHRVHGAMELQVQTKADAPSNQVYPPSSSQ
DSENITPAALATGACIVGILCLPLILLYVKQQAASNRRAQELVRMDSNIQGIENGPFEAS
PPAQIPEAKVYHPLSYVAQRQPSSEGRHLSEPTPLSPRGPDVFPPLDPPVPDSENFVI

```

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-28

Transmembrane domain:

amino acids 190-216

FIGURE 85

```

CCGACGGCTCCGGGCGCTTCCTTCCTGCTGACCTTCCTTCCTGCTCTCCATCTCTCCCTCT
TTCCCGGGCTTCCTTCCTTCACCTTCCTTCCTTCCTTCCTTCCTTCCTTCCTTCCTTCCT
TTCTCTGCGCCACCGCTGCTTCCTGCGCCCTTCCTGCGCCCGCTTCAGACAGACACTCTCTG
GGTCTGAGGTGATCTGAGGCGCCCTGCTGCGCTTCCTTCCTTCCTTCCTTCCTTCCTTC
CTCCCTCCCGGACACGCGCGCTGACCTGCGGAAAGAGTGTCCGAGGTAGGGTCTTC
TCCTCTTCCTGCGGACTCGCGCTGCTGCTTCCTTCCTTCCTTCCTTCCTTCCTTCCTTC
AGACATGTTCTGCTTCCTTCCTTCCTTCCTTCCTTCCTTCCTTCCTTCCTTCCTTCCTTC
TGAGGCCCAAGGCTGATGATCTGCTTCCTTCCTTCCTTCCTTCCTTCCTTCCTTCCTTC
TGTACCGCTCCGACTGTCGCTGCTTCCTTCCTTCCTTCCTTCCTTCCTTCCTTCCTTCCT
CTGTCCGAAAGTGTGTGGAACCTCACTCCCTTCCTTCCTTCCTTCCTTCCTTCCTTCCTTC
AGCACAACGGGACCATGTACCAACAGGAGAGATTCATGATCCCATGAGCTGTTCCTTCCT
CGCTGCGCCAAACAGTGTGTCTTCCTTCCTTCCTTCCTTCCTTCCTTCCTTCCTTCCTTC
AACCTGCGCCGAAACGAGGCTGCGCCAGCACCCTTCCTTCCTTCCTTCCTTCCTTCCTTC
CCAAAGATGAGGCGAGTGAAGCATCGGATGAAGAGACATGTGCACTGCTTCATGGGGTG
AGACATCTCAGGATCOATGTTCCAGTGTGCTGGAGAAAGAGAGGCTGTGTGCAATGGGGG
CCCCACTGCGCTCAGCGCCCTTCGTAGCTCATTCCTTCCTTCCTTCCTTCCTTCCTTCCT
GCAGCACAACCTGTCAGATGCTTCGAAAGGAAACATTAAGAAAGCTGTGTGCAATGGGGG
AAGAGTACTCCGAGGGAGGTGTGAGCACCAGGCTTCCTTCCTTCCTTCCTTCCTTCCTTC
CATCTATGCACTCTGTGAGGATGCGCGCAAGGACTGCGAGGTGTGCACTGTTCCTTCAGAT
ACCTTCGCGCTCACCCGAGAAAGTGTGCGGAGTGTGCAAGATTTGCCCAAGAGGACAA
GCAGACCTTCGCGCAGTGAATCACTTCAGTTCACAGAGTGTCCCAAGGACCGGAGCGGGTCT
CGTCCACACATCGGTATCCCGAAGCCAGACACTGCGTGTGCTTGCCCTGGAACAGAGG
CTTGAGCTTGAGTGAATCTACTCTGGAAGCTGTGAAGATGAAGATGAAGAACTGAGGCTCAG
AGAGTGAAGTACCTGCGCCAGGCGCACAGCCAGATCTTCACCTGATCACTCAATCAAGA
AAATCAGGAAAGCAAGCTTCAGAAAGAGGCAAGCACTTCGAGCTGCGCTGCGCGCCAC
GAAAGTCACTGAAACGTCTTCCTTCAGCCCAAGACCTTCGAGCTGAAGTCAAGGCTCAG
CAAGTGAACCAAGACATTAACAAAGACCTGAAGTGAAGATGAGCTGATTAATGTTGTT
ATTATATATTATTAATAAAGAGTGCATTACCTTCAGAAAGAGAGAGAGAGAGAGAGAGAG

```

FIGURE 86

```
>/usr/seqdb2/ssc/DNA/Dnaeegs.mln/ss.DNA64902
><aubunit 1 of 1, 451 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 49675, pI: 7.15, NX(S/T): 1
MVEYEVVLSLGLALMLFPLDSHABARPDMFCLFHGKRYSPQESWHPYLEPQGLMTCLRCT
CSGSAVSCRLHCPVHCPOPTVEPQQCCPKCVEPHTPSGLRAPPKSCONHGTMYQHEIF
SAHELFP SRLPNQCVLCSTEGQIYGLTTCPEPGCAPLPLPDSQQACQDEASEQSDDED
SVQSLHGVRHPQDPCSDAGKRKRGSTPAPTGLSAPLSFIPRHFRPKGAGSTTVKIVLKEKH
KKAQVHGKTYSHGEVWHPAFRAFGPLPCLICTCEDGRQDCQRVTCPTETPCRHPEKVAQKC
CKICPEDKADPGHSEISSTRCPKAPGRVLVHTSVSPDNLARFALHEHASDLVEIYLMKLV
KDETEAQRGEVPGPRPHSONLPLDSQESQEARLPERGTALPTARKMPRSLERLPSDPG
AEHGQSRQSDQDITXT
```

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-25

86/270

FIGURE 87

```
CTAGCCCTGCGCCAAAGGGATAGTGAACCGCGCGCAACAGCTTGCGGCTGCGGGAGCTCCC
GTGGGCGGCTCGGCTGGCTGTGCAGGGCCGCCAAGGATTCCTTGCGGAAATGCTGATTCAGT
CGCAATGCTGGGCGCAGGGGCTGGCGTGGGCTAACCGGCTCCTCGTTATCGTGAACCCCGGAG
AGCGGCGGAAACAGAAATGCTAAMAGAGATGCCACTGCAGAGACCCAAAGAGCAAGGAGAG
GCGGCGAAGAACCAAGAGCTATTGCTGGCCACTCTGCAGAGGCGAGGCCAGCGGAGGTCAACGL
CGTGGCTGAGAGGAAAGAACTGAAATGGTTGGCGGAGGCGGCGGCAAGAAATCGAGGACGCC
GAGAACCGGACTTGGCTTCGTTGGGCGCGGAGCCTTGCTTGGGCGCAGAAATCGAGGACGCC
TTTCTCTCTTGGTGGGCCAAGCGGAGATCCGSAACGAGATACCAATGCCAGGACTTCGCGGG
TCCTGTAGCTGCCGTGGGTGAGCACTTTCCCCAAACCGTGAACCTGACTGCTTTAAGT
CCGCAAGGCGGGCCAGGGCCGAGACGCGAGTCGGAATGTGGTGAACCTGAAGAACCAATAAA
TCATGTTCTCTCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA
AAAAAAAAA
```

87/270

FIGURE 88

MSLSRKMLISVAMIGAGAGTCYALIVITPGERRKQEMLKEMPLQDPRSRREARITQOILLLA
TLOEAAITTOENVARRRKRWNVGGEGASGRSP

Signal peptide:
amino acids 1-18

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FIGURE 89

CAGGAGAGAAAGGCAACCGCCCCCAACCCGCTCCMAAGCTAACCCCTGGGCTTGAGCGGAGAA
GGCTGACTGTAGCTTCCTTTCTAATCTCTGGAACCACTCTCCAGGCTGCCATGSGGCCCAAGACC
CTCTCTCTATCTTGTTCCTTTTGTCAATGTGTGGGAACCCCTCCMAAGAACAGACGACCACTCT
TGTGAGGTACATGGAACCCCGACTAGCTGCTTTTAAAGAAACGGCTGGCCCACTGGCCAGAAC
AGAGTGTGGCATGTGCTGCTGAGCTGGGGGACTTCAGAAACAGATGCTGCCACTGTGTGAG
GTGGCAGAGAAAGAGCGGGAGGCACTCAGAACTGAGCCGACACATCTCCGGGAGACTGGA
TCGTCTGAGCGGGAGGTAGACTATGTGAGAACCCAGAACCAAGCTCTGCCCTGTGTAGT
TTGATGAGAAAGTGTGACTGAGGCCCCGAGACCAAGGCAAGGAGAGAAATGAGAAATAC
GATATGTGACAGACTGTGGCTACAAATCTCTCAGTGAATCAATGAAATTCCTGAAGG
ATTGTGTGCCCCAGCTGCTTAAGACCAAGATCCACTGGGGCAAAACAGAAATTCCTGAAGG
TGTTAATGGGACACAGAAATACAGAGCTTTGTTCCTCAAGGCTGGGTGAATTCACCCCTT
GCCATGGCTGCCCCGAAAGCTTCCGAGTCCGGGTGCCCTTCCCTGGGTAGGCCAAGGGCA
GCTGTGTATATGTGGCTTCTTTATTTTGTGCTGGAGGCTCTCTGAAAGCTGGTGAAGGTG
GTGASATGAGAAACCTTTCAGCTAATCAAAATTCACCTGGGCAACCGAACAGTGTGAAC
AGCTCAGTATTCAGCAGAGGGGTGATCCCCCTTAGGGCTTGACAGACACCTTACAT
CGACTGTGATGATGAGAAAGTCTTTGGGCTGTATGCCACCCGGGAGATGACAGGC
ACTTGTCTGGCCAAAGTTAGTCCAGACACTGACACAGACAGCAGCAGTGGACACACCA
TGTCCAGAGAGAAATGTGAGGCTGCTTGTGATCTGTGGAGCCCTCTATGTGTCTATTA
CACCGTCTGCCAGTGGGCCCGCATCCAGTGTCTTTGATGCCAGGAGCAACCTGAGCC
CTGAAACGGGCAAGCACTCCCTTATTTTCCGCAAGATGTGTGCCATGCCAGCTCCGCTAT
AACCCCGGAAAGCCAGCTCTATGCTGGGATGATGGCTAACATGTGTCTATTAAGTGA
GATGAGAGAAAGAGAGAGAGGTTTGAAGCTAGGCTGTGTTTTTGTGCAATCTTCTCACTC
CCATACATTTAT
TTGTGCTCAAAATCCCTAT
TCATACGAACTCCAGATCTGAGTAATCCCTTTAGCGATGSCATCAATCTTCAAGCTCTTGT
TTCCCTCTGCTCTCTGCTGCCCCCATGTCAACAAATTCAGGCTAAGAGTCCCAAGCCAGS
GCTCTAACCTTGTATGCGGCGAGGCCCAAGGAGAGAGCAAGTGTCTTCCCTCAGAGTG
ACTTGGGAGGGAATAGGAGGAGAGCTCCAGCTGTGCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT
TCAGTCTCTGAGAAACAGACTTCTCCATGTGTTTTATGTGACATTTGCAATTA
AGGAAATCCACAAAAA
AA

89/270

FIGURE 90

```
</usr/seqdb2/sec/DNA/DnaSegs.min/ss.DNA64305
<subunit 1 of 1, 406 aa, 1 stop
<MW: 46038, pI: 6.50, NX(S/T): 2
MGSTPILLILFLSMGSPLOQGOHHLVYMERRLALAEERLAQCCQDSRHAELRDFKRM
LPLEVAEKEREALRTEADTISGRVDRLEREVDILETONPALPCVEPDERVTGGEGTKGR
RNEKYDMVTDGTTISQVRSKMLRPGSPAGLMTKDBLGQTEKIYVLDGTQMDTAFFPRLL
RDFTLAARAKKASRVVFPFWGTGOLVYGGFLYFARRPGRBGGGGEMENTLQLIKFHLAN
RTVDSVFPAGEGLIPYGLTADTYIDLVADBEGLMAVYATREDNHLCLAKLDPQTLDTIQ
QMDTPCPRENAEAAFYICGTLVWVNTRPASRAFIQSPDASGTLTPERAALPYPPRYGAM
ASLRVNRERQLYAMDQGYQIVYKLEMRKEEEV
```

Important features:

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-21

N-glycosylation sites:

amino acids 177-180, 248-251

90/270

FIGURE 91

```
GACACGTGTGTCTCGATGAGTAGAGCTCTCAGAACAGCCGAGGTTTGGCCCTCCGCTACGACGAG
AGCCTCTCCGTGCTTCCGACCTTCGACATTAGGCCAGTTCTGCTCTCTGATACAT
CCGTCACCTCTCCGTGACATCCGCTTCCATGCCGTGAGTGCATTCACAGAACATCCAAAGS
CTCTCAGCTCAGATTGTTGTTCTGAGTCTCTCCAAAGCTGGGATCAGGGCAGTGGAGTGT
GGGCCAGACAGCTGTCTCCAGGCTTGGTGGGGAGGACGACAGATCTTCTGCTTCCGTTC
TCTAAGACCAATGACAGAGCCATGGAAGTCCGGTCTTCAAGGGGCCAGTTCTTGAAGTGG
TCCACTCTTACAGGAGCGGAAGACAGCCATTATGACAGATGCCACAGTATCCAAAGCAGS
ACAAACTGGTGAAGGATTCTATGAGAGGGGCACTCTCTAGAGCTGGAAACATTC
TGTGTGATGCTGGGCTCTATGGGTGACAGATTAGTCCAGTCTTACACAAAGCCCA
TCTGGAGCTACAGGTGTACGACTGGGCTCAGTTCCTCTCATTTCCATCCACAAAGCCCA
GATAGACATCCAGCTACTGTGTACGTCTGGGCTGGTTCCTCCGCGCCACAGAGAGTG
GAAGGTCCACAGGACAGGATTTGTCACAGACTCCAGGACAAACAGACATGATGGCC
TGTGTGATGTGAGATCTCTGACCGTCCAAAGAAAGCCGGAGCATATCTGTTCATG
CGCATGCTCATCTGAGCCGAGAGTGAATCCAGGCTACAGATGAGATACCTTTTGA
GCTATATCGTGGCACCTGCTACCAAGTACTGGGAATCTGTGTGGCTATTTTTG
GCATTTGTGACTGAAAGTTTCTTCTCCAAATTCAGTGAATTCAGGGGAACTGGAC
TGGAAAGAAAGACGAGCAGGACAGATGAGAACGCCGGAACACGACAGTGAAGTGAC
TCTGATCCAGAGACGGCTCACCCGAGCTCTGGTTTCTGATCTGAAACGTGAACCATTA
GAAGAAGCTCCCCAGAGAGTGGCTCACTGTGAAAGAGATTACAGAGAGAGTGTGGCT
TCTCAGAGTTTCCAGCAGGGAAACATTAATCTGGAGGTGACGAGAGAGTGTGGCT
GCGGTGGAGAGTGTGGGATGTGACAGGAGGTGACGAGAGAGTGAATTTGTGTCCCG
ATCATGGGTAATGGGTCTCAGACTGAATGGAACATTTGTATTTCATTAATCCCCGT
TTTATCAGGCTTCTCCAGAACCCCACTACAAAAATGAGGCTCTCTGACATGAGTG
TGGACCATCTCTCTTCTACATTAATGACAGCTCCCTTAATTAATCCCTGACATGAGT
TTGAGGCTTATGAGGCTCTCATTTGAGTATCCGCTCTAATATGAGCAAAATGGAATCTCC
ATAGTATCTGCCCACTCACCCAGGATTCAGAAAGAGGCTCTTGGCAAGGGCTCTGAC
AATCCAGAGACAAAGCAAGTGAATGCTCTCTCACAGGACACAGCCCTCTCCCAAGG
GTGAATGTAGATGAATCAATCCACATCTCTTTAGGAGATTAAAGTCTCTCTCCA
GATCCAAAGTCCGACAGCCGACAGGTGGCTTCCAGATGAAGGGGAGCTGGCTGTCC
ACATGAGAGTCAAGTGTCAATGGCTGCCCTGAGCTGAGAGGAAGAGCTGAATTAATTT
AGTTGCTCTCACTCATCTGAGTGAATTTGAATACCACTCTCAGGTGAAGAACG
TCAAGATTCCTCATCTCAGGCTGTGGTGAATTAAGTGAACAGGATGTGAATATGC
TTAGATCTTAATGATGACAGAGTATCTAATGTTGTTCAATTAATTAACATTTCAATA
AAAAA
```

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FIGURE 94

></usr/seqdb2/sst/DNA/Dnaseqg.min/ss.DNAc4952
><subunit 1 of 1, 258 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 25716, pI: 8.13, NX(S/T): 5
MESLSISGLALLCCAAAANAASASAGNVTGGGAAGQVDASFPGELGERSHPPRATA
PIAQAIRIGPFRATVHRPLAATSPAQSPETTPIMATAGPSTTFQAPLAGSPFTTPPAERTS
TTSQAPTRPAPTTLTITGPAPFTTPVATVFPATTPRTPTPDLPSSSNSVLETPPATEAPS
SPPEYVNCISVVSINVRNCTTGQCECRPGYGLHGETCKEGFTLNTSGLCQPCDCSP
HQAISIPQNR

Important features of the protein:

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-25

N-glycosylation sites.

amino acids 30-33, 172-175, 195-198, 208-211, 235-238

EGF-like domain cysteine pattern signature.

amino acids 214-226.

FIGURE 95

TCGGCGCAGTGTAGACCTGGAGGATGCGCGGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTTTCTTGCTTTGG
TCTCGTGGCCCAAGGACCCCAAGCCGTGTGTTGGAAAGCTGAACCTGAGCAGCTTCTTGGG
CCCTGGTACGTGTGCTTGCGGTGGGCTTCGCCGAAANAGGCTTTGSCATGAGAAAGACATGAA
GAAAGTCGTGGGGGTGGTGGTGAACCTCACTGCAAGAAAACAACTGCGGAGCGCTGCTCTTC
AGCAGGGGCTGGAGAGGTGTGACCAAGATGTTCATGTGACCTGATTAAGCGAAACTCCGGATGG
GTGTTTGAAATCCCTCAATAGGCGTGTGAGCTCTGGAGCTCTGGGTGTGGCCACCAACTTCAGAGA
CTATGCCATCATCTTCACTGAGCTGAGATTGGGGACGAGCCCTTCAACACGTTGAGCTGT
ACAGTCTGACGGAGACAGCCAGCCAGAGAGCCATGGGGCTCTTCAACCAAGTGGAGCAGSAGC
CTGGGCTTCTGTCAAGTAGCAGGCCCAGCTGCAAGAGAACCTGACCTGTGCTCAAGAT
CCTTCTGTGAGTGTGCTGCCCTCCCAATAGGGATGGCGCCCAAGGAGTCTGTGACCTGGCCA
GTGTCAACCCACTGCTCAGCGGCTCCCGGGGCCAGCACCAAGCTCAGATTAACCGATTC
CACAGCA

FIGURE 96

MGGLLAFLALVSVRAQAVMLGRLDPEQLGPTVYLAVASREKGFAMEKDNVVGVVVT
LTPENNLRITLSOHGLGGCDGSVMDLTKRNSGVFENPISIVLELWLVLATNFRDYAIITPOL
EFGDEPNTVELYSLTETASQEMSLFTKRSRLGFLSQ

Signal peptide:
amino acids 1-20

FIGURE 97

AAAGAGCTTCCTCCGGGCGCCCTGGCACTCTAAACCCAGACATGCTGCTGCTGCTGCC
CCTGCTCTGGGGAGGAGAGGGCGGAAAGACAGACAAATGAACCTGTGACATGACAGATT
CCGTGAGGTGACAGAAAGCCTGTGTGTGCATGTGCCCTGCTCTCTTCTCTAACCCCTGGCAT
GGCTGGAATTTACCTGSGCCCACTAGTCTTAGGCTAATGTGTTCGGGAAAGGGGCCAATACAG
CCAGGATGCTCCAGTGGCCAAACAAACACCCAGCTGGGCAAGTGTGGAGAGAGACTGGGAGCC
GATTCACACTCCTTGGGGACCCACATACCAAGAAATTGGACCCCTGAGCATCAGATGCCAG
AGAACTGATGGGGAGATACTTCTTTGATAGAAAGAAAGAACTATAAATGGAATTATTA
ACATCACCCGCTCTGTGATATGTACAGCCTTGACCCACAGGCCCAATCCTCATGCCAG
GCACCTGAGAGTCCGGCTGCCCGCAGAAATCTGACCTGCTGTGTGCTCTGAGCCTGTGACAG
GGGACACCCCTATGATCTCTGATAGGAGACTTCCGCTGCTGTGTGCTCTGAGCCTGTGACAG
CCGCTCCTGTGTGTGACCTCATGCCACAGCCCAAGACATGGACACAGCCTCACTGTTC
AGTGAACCTTCCCTGGGGCGAGGTGACCAAGAACAAACGATCATCTCAAGTGTGTCTAC
CCGCTCAGAACTTGAACATGACTGTCTTCCAGAGAGACGGACAGATATCACAAGCTTTGGG
AAATGCTCATCTGTGTACCTCCAGAGGGCCAGTCTGTGCCCTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGT
CAGTTGACAGCAATCCCCCTGCGAGGCTGAGCTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGT
TCACAGCCCTCAAAACCGGGGGTGTGGAGCTGCCCTGGGTGACCTGAGAGGATGCACTGA
ATTACCTGACAGAGCTCAGAACCTCTCGGCTCTGAGAGGTCTAACCTGMAAGTCTCCCTGC
AGAGCAAAAGCCATCAGAGAGTGACTCAGGGGGTGTGTGGGGAGCTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGT
GTCTTCTGTCTTCTGT
GCCAGCAGCGGGCGTGGAGATACGGGCAIAGAGATGCAAAAGCTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGT
CTCAGGGGCCCTGACTGAACCTTGGGCAAGAACAGTCCCGACAGACAGCCTCCCGCAGCT
TCTGCCGCTCTCTCAGTGGGGAGAGAGCTCCAGTATGATTCCTCAGCTTCCAGTGTGT
GAAAGCTTGGGACTCGCGGGGACAGAGGCCACTGACACCGAGTATCTCGAGATCAAGATCC
ACAGATGAGAACTGACAGAGACTCACCTGATGAGGATCAGAGCCCTCCAGGCAAGGGA
GAACTCAGAGGCTGATTTCTGTAGAAATTAACAGCCCTCAAGGTGATGATGATTAACACT
ATGATATTATGTGAGAGTGAAGAACACAGAGCTTGTAGATCAAAATATCTCAAAACGTGAAT
CCACATGTGCCCTCCCTTTATTTTATTAACATAAAGACAGCAAAATCTCTA

FIGURE 98

MLLLLLPLMGRERAEGQTSKLLTMQSSVTVQEGLCVHVPESFSYPESHGNTLYPEPVVHGTYWF
REGANTDQDAPVATNNPBAVAMEETRDREHLLQDPHTXNCTLSINDARRSDAGRYPPRMEXG
SIKMYNKKHRLSVNTYALTRPNILIPGTLIESGCPQNTGCVPMACEGTPPMISLIGISVS
PLDPSTTRSSVLTLLPQPDHGTSLTQCVTFPGASVTTNKIVHLNVSTPPQNLTMVTFQGDG
TVSTVIGNGSSLSLPEGQSLRVCAVDVAVDSNPAPLSLSRGLTLCPQSPSNPQVDELPMV
HLRDALEFTCRAQNPISGQVYLVNVSLSQSKATSGVTQGVVGGAGATLVLFSFCVIFVYVRS
CRKKSARPAAGVGDVGIEDANAVRGSASQGPLTEPWABDSPDQPPASARSSVSGEGLQYA
SLSFQKVKPMDSRQGEATDTEYSEIKIHR

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-15

Transmembrane domain:

amino acids 351-370

FIGURE 99

GACGCCCAGTGACCTGCCGAGGTGCGCAGCACAGAGCTCTGAGAGTGAAGACCCGTGTTCTTG
GGTGTCAAGGCTGGGCGCTGGGCGCGCTGCTGCTTCAACCTGGAGAGAGAGATATCAACAGG
GACCTGGGTAGTGAAGGCCATGTGTGTGATTAAGACTTTCGGAGAGACAGAGGCCCCAGGA
AGGTGTCCCCAGTAGAGGTGACAGCCCTGGGGGGTGGAAAGTTGAAAGCCAGCTTACCTTC
ATGAGGGAGAGATGGGTGCATCCAGAAAGAAATCCTGATGCCGAAAGACGGAGGAGGCTGGCAA
ATACAGGGCCTATGGGGGCAAGAACTCATGTACTGCAAGAGCTGCCACAGAGGAGCCACT
ACATCTTTTACTGCAAAAGACAGCAACATGGGGGCTGTCTCACATGGGAAAGCTTGTGGGT
AGGAATCTGATACCAACGGGAGGCCCTGGAAAGATTTAAGAAATTGTGCAAGGCAAGG
ACTCTGGAGAGAGAGCATTTTCAGGCCCTGCAAGCGGAAAGCTGCGTTCCGGAACACTAGG
CAGCCCCCGGCTCTGCACTCCAGAGCCCACTTAACAACAACAGACAGAGCCCGAACAACCT
GGACCTACCTCCAGCCATGACCTTCCCTGCTGCCACCCACCTGACTCCMAATTAAGTCTCT
TTTCCCCCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA

FIGURE 100

</usr/seqdb2/sst/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA65404
<subunit 1 of 1, 170 aa, 1 stop
<MW: 19457, pI: 9.10, NX(S/T): 0
MKTLLGVTLLGLAALSTLEBEDLTGTVYVKAMVVDKDPEDRRPRKVSFVXTALGGGKL
EATFTMEEDRCIQKKILMRKTEEPGRYSAVGGRKLMYLDLPKRDHYTFYCKDQHHGILLH
MGKLVGRNSDTNREALTEFFKLVGRKGLSEBDITFTLQTSQVPEH

Important features:
Signal peptide:
amino acids 1-17

100/270

FIGURE 101

CTTCGGAGATGAGAGGTTGAGTGGCTGGGGACTGGAAAGTCATCGGGCAGAGGTTCAAC
AGCAGCCCAAGAAACTTGGGCCCCGCTCTCTCCCCCTCCAGGCCATAGAGATTCTCGAGTTAA
TCTGCTTGCTCTGGGACACAGGGCTTTGAGGGGAGAGACACAGATCATCAAGGGGTTGAG
TGCAAGCTCACTCCAGGCCCTGGGAGGCAAGCCCTGTTGAGAAAGAGGGGCTACTCTGTGG
GGCAGCGCTATGGCCCCCAAGATGGCTCTGACAGCAGCCCACTGGCTTCAAGCCCCGCTACA
TAGTTCACTGGGGCAGACAACTCCAGAAAGAGAGGGCTGTGAGCAGACCCGAGACAGCC
ACTGAGTCTTCCCCCACTTCAACAAAGCTTCCCCCAACAAAGACACGCAATGA
CATGATGCTGTGAGATGGCATGGCACTCCATCACTGGGCTGTGGACCCCTCAACC
TCTCTCAGCGTGTGTCACTGCTGGGACAGCTGCTCATTTTCCGGCTGGGGCAGCAGTCC
AGCCCCAGTTAGGCTGGCTCAGACCTTGGGATGGCCCAACATCACTCATTTAGACACCA
GAAGTGTAGAGAGCGCTACCCCGGCACATCACAGACACATGTTGTGTCAGCGTGCAGS
AAGGGGCAAGGACTCTGCGAGGGTGACTCCGGGGGCCCTGTGTCGTAAACAGTCTTT
CNAAGCATTAATCTCTGGGGCCAGGATCCGTGTGCATACCCGAAAGGCTGTGTATACAC
GAAAGTCTGCAAAATATGTGACTGATCCAGGAGACGATGAAAGAAATTAAGCTGACCCA
CCGACACAGGCCCATCACTTCATTTCCACTTGTGTGTGTTCTGTCTCACTCTTTAAT
AAGAAACCTAAGCCAAAGACCTGTAGAACATCTTGGGGCTCTGTGACTACAGGAGATG
CTGTCACTTAATATCAACTGGGGTTCGAAATCAGTGAACCTGGATTCAAATTCGTGCTT
GAAATATTGTGACTTGGGATGACACACCTGGTTGTCTGTGTGTATCCCAAGCCCA
AAGACAGCTCTGGCATATATCAAGTTTCATATAAATATTGCTAAATGAAAAA
AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA

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FIGURE 102

```
</usr/seqdb2/seq/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA65405
<subunit 1 of 1, 250 aa, 1 stop
<MW: 27466, pI: 8.87, NX(S/T): 4
MRLLQILLALATGLVGETRIIKGFECRPHSQPWQALFEKTRLLCGATLIAPRMILLTAH
CLKPRYIVH/QHNLQKEEGCEQTRTATESFPHPGFNNSLPNKDHRNDIMLVKRAFSVISITW
AVRPLTISRCTVTAQTSCLISWGCTSSPOLRLPHTLRCANITTIIEHQKCNAPGNITPDM
VCASVQEGGKDSQQDSGGLVNCNLSQGIISWGDPICAITRKPGVITKVCYVDMIQETMAN
```

Important features:

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-18

Serine proteases, trypsin family, histidine active site.

amino acids 58-63

N-glycosylation sites.

amino acids 99-102, 165-168, 181-184, 210-213

Glycosaminoglycan attachment site.

amino acids 145-148

Kring domain proteins.

amino acids 197-209, 47-64

Serine proteases, trypsin family, histidine protein
amino acids 199-209, 47-63, 220-243

Apple domain proteins

amino acids 222-249, 189-222

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FIGURE 103

```
GAGCAGTGTTCGTGTGAGCCGAAAGCCAAAGCATTCATTCTTATTCAGATTGATGTTT
TCCTTATCTGTGAGGCTTTTAACTGCTCAGAGACAAAGAAAGAGAGACACCGAAGA
GTGAAATAGAGTTTTCATGCTCAGAAAACTGCTCTAAGCAAGCAAGAGGAGACCT
ACTAAATGCCATTATGAGCGCTACTGGCTAAAGACGCTGAAATTTCTACTGACGCCGA
CACAAATGAAAGCCACCCCAATGGTTTGTCTTGGTGTGGGCAAGTCATTAAGGCTTA
GACATTGCTATGACAGATATATGCTTGAGAGAAAGGAAAGTACTTATACCCCTTGAT
TGCAATCGGAAAGAAAGGCTATGCAAGGCAAGATTCACCGGATGCTACATGATTTTG
AGATTGAACCTTATGCTGTGACCAAAGGACCAAGAGCATTTGACATTAACAAATAGAC
ATGACATGACAGGACGCTCTTAAGCCGAGATAAACCTACTTGCAAGGGAATTTGA
AAAGATGAGAAAGCAAGTCAAGTCAATATCAGAGTGCATTTAGAAAGATTTTAAAG
AGATGACATGATGGTGAATGGCTTCAATTCCTCCAAAGMATCAATGTATACCAACGAT
GAATGATGATATTTGTAATTTCTACTTTTTTTAAAGCTTAACTGACTTAAATGATA
AAACAAAGTCACTTCTCAGTGTATTTGCTAATTTTCCCTATGAGAAATTTTGA
TCTCCCCAATACATGATTTTGTATATTAATGTGAGGCTGTTTGCAACTTAAAAAAA
AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA
```

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FIGURE 104

</usr/seqdb2/sec/DNA/Dnaaseq.min/ss.DNA65406
<subunit 1 of 1, 222 aa, 1 stop
<MW: 25794, pI: 6.24, NX(S/T): 1
MPRTMHFERFIVFFYLMGLFTAOROKKESTEEVXIEVLHPENCSTKSKGDLNANYDG
YLAQGSKRYCSRTQNEGHPKMFVLGVGVYIKGLDIAMTDMCPGEKKVVIIPSPFAYGEGY
AEGKIIPDATTLIFEIELYAVTKGPRSJETFKQIDKNDNRQLSKAEINLYLOREFEKDERPD
KSYDAVLIEDLFFKNDHDSGDFISPKENVYQHDEL

Important features:

Endoplasmic reticulum targeting sequence.

amino acids 219-222

N-glycosylation site.

amino acids 45-48

FKBP-type peptidyl-prolyl cis-trans isomerase

amino acids 87-223, 129-142

EF-hand calcium-binding domain proteins

amino acids 202-214, 195-214

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FIGURE 105

CAGAAATGCAAGGAGCAATGCTTCTTCCAGGCGCTGCTTCTGCTGAGCCCTCTTGGAGCT
GTGACTCAGAAAAACCAAACTTCTCTGTGCTAAGTGCCCCCAAAATGCTTCTGTGTCAATTA
CACTCACTGCACCTGCACACATGGAATATCTTCTGGAATCTGGGAGAACTATTCACTTCC
CCTTGAAGACATGTAAACCCAGGCAATGTGCTCGCGCCTGTAAATCCAGATTCCTTGGGAG
CCAGGCAAGGTGATCACTGAGGTGAGGATTTGAGACCAAGCCTGGCCAAACATAGTGAAC
CCGATGCTCTAATAAAATACAAAATCAAGCCGAGGAGTGTGCTCATGCTGCATATCCAGT
TACTGGGAGGCTGAGGAGAGATGCTTGAATCAAGAGGAGAGAGTTGCAATGAAACC
AGATCCTGCCATTGCACTCCAGCATGATGACAGAGCAAGACTCCGCTCAAAAAGAAAAA
TAGTTTCTGTTTCAATTTGGGAGTGGCCCTCTGAGTGTTCCTGGGATCCCTCCAAATTA
AGTACTTATATCTC

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FIGURE 106

MQGFLPLPLCLFLSLFQAVTQKTKTSCAKCPNVASCVNNTHTCTCNHGVTSGSGOKLFTPEPL
ETGNARHGGSRL

Signal peptide:
amino acids 1-18

FIGURE 107

CAAGCAGGTGATCCCTTGTGTGACCTTCAAGAGAGACAGAGAGGCGAAGGTGGGGGCGAC
AGGGAAGGGTGACCTTCAGATTCCTCTTTTCCCCAGACTTTGGAATGACCCACCATG9
GGCTCAGGATCTTTTGTCTCTGTGTGTCTTGGGCTCAGCCAGGCAAGCCAGAAATTT
TTCAATGGCACTGAGTGTGGGCGTAATCAGACGCGTGGCAGGTGGGGCTGTTTGAGGGCAC
CAGCCTGCGCTGGGGGGGTGTCTTATTGACCAAGGTGGGTCTTCAAGCGGCTTCACTGCA
GGGCAAGAGTACTGGGTGGGCTGGGGAAACAAGCTCAGCCAGCTGAGCTGAGCCGAG
CAGATCCGGGCACAGCGGCTTCTGTGACCCATCCCGGCTACTGGGAGCTTGAAGGCA
CGAGCAGGACTTCGGCTGTGGGCTGGGCTGCCCTGCCGTACCGGTAAACGACCGTTCAAC
CCCTGCCCCGCCCCAATGACTGTGCAACCGCTGGCACCAGATGCCAGCTCAGGCTGGGGC
ATCACAAACACCCAGGAAACCAATTCGGGATCTGCTCAGTGCCTCAACCTTGCATGCT
CTCCCATGCGACCTGGCATGTGTGTGATCCGGGAGATCACAGACACATGTGTGTGCAG
GGGCGTCCGSGGCAAGATGGCTGCCAGGTTGATCTGGGGGGCCCCCTGTGTGTGTGGGGA
GTCTTCAGAGTCTGTGTCTGTGGGGGTGTGTGGGGCCCTGTGGACAAATGTCATCCCTGG
AGCTACACCTATATTTGCAAGTATGTGACTGATCCGATGATCATAGAGAACAACTGAC
CTGTTCCTCCACTCCACCCGCCACCCCTTAACTTGGGTACCCCTTGGGCTTCAAGACACC
AATATCTCTCATCACTTCCTTAGCTCACTCTTGTGGCTTGGGAATCTTGTGAACTT
TAACTCTGCGACCCCTTCTAAGACCCAGCAGCGGGGTGAGAGATGTGTGCAATAGTCTGGA
ATTAATATTAATGAAAGAGGGGCAAAAAAAAAA

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FIGURE 108

MGLSIFLLLCVLAGLSQAAIPKIFNGTECGRNSQPMQVGLFECTSLRCGGVLLIDHRWVLTZAAH
 CSGRYVWRLGEHSLSQIDMTEQIRHSGFSVTHPGVLSASTSHEHDLLALLRLPVRVTSV
 QPLPLPNDCAITAGTECHVSGWGITNHPRNPFPDLLQCLNLSIVSHATCHGVYPRGRIISNMYC
 AGGVPSQDACQGDSSGSLVCGSVLQGLVSWGSVSPCGQDGI PGVYTYICKYVDWIMIMERN

Signal peptide:
 amino acids 1-17

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FIGURE 109

GGGSCACACGACGACTAGCCG9AACC09AACCCGACCCGCTGTGCTCTCTGTCTCTGCG
 CGGTCGCGAAGCCTGAGACCGCGGAGCCCGCGCTCGCCATGTGCGGCGAGCTCAGCA
 ACAGGTTCCAGAGAGGAGAGCGGCTTGCGGTGCTCAAGCCCGGCAAGAGAGAGGCTGCGC
 GAGATCAACCGG9AGTTTCTGTGTACCAAGATGACAGTATGAGAGAACCTTCCAGAAA
 GCTCACACCTTCAAGAGAGTACATGAGATTGACCTGACATAGAGAGCGAGATTGACC
 TGATGCTTTAAGAGAGATGATGAGAACCTTGATGCTCCCAAGAGCCACCTGAGATGAG
 AAGATGATCTCAGAGGTGACAGAGAGGCTCAGTACATATATCTACCGAGACTTGTGA
 CATGATGCTG9G9AAGGTCGCTGCTCAAGTAGTCAATGATGTTGAGAGAGAAAGCA
 ACGAGAGAGCCCGCAAGCGATTGCGCCCGCTCCAGAGAGAGACATTGCTAGCTGCCCTGA
 GGACCCGCGCTG9ACTCCCGAGCTTCCACCCCAACCTCCCTCCGATCTGTGCGCTT
 CTGACACACTGTGATCTCTCTCTCATTTGTGTGATGATGAGGTTGTGTGTGTT
 TCATCAATGCTTTGTAAAGACAAATTAATGCTTAAAGGCGCTCGG9TGG9AAATCC
 TGAGCTTGGSTCCCCCTCTCTCTTCTTCTCTCTTCCGCTCCCTGTGCAAGGCTG
 ATATCAAAACAAAACCTAGAGG9G9GAGG9CCAGG9CAGG9GCTTCCAGCTGTGTCC
 CTCACTTGGAGAGACAGCACTCCCATCTCTTCAAGAAAGTCTCAAGAGCAAGTCAAGCTC
 ACTGACCTGGCTTGACGAGAGACCCAGGCACTTGTAGAGAACCTTGTAGATG9GACAAAG
 CTGCA9G9GCTCTTTCG9GTTTCTTGTGACAGTGTGCAATGCTCTG9TCAACCC
 AGGACACAGCACTCGG9GCGCCCGCTGCGCTGATGATGCTCATGTCACACCTCTTCT
 CATCTCAGTGTATGTAAAGGTG9G9AAG9AAGAGCTTGGGATTTGGAGCCCTTCAAGAGG
 TACCAAGAGAACCTTCAAGTCTGTCTCTGTG9G9CACTGTGACAGGACGTGAGAGGACG
 CGTGAGCCCTTACTGTCCCTTACTG9G9CAGGAGG9GCTTGGAGGCAAGATGAGG9GCTG
 G9GTTTGG9G9AAGGTCAGGCTCAGTGTGCTTCCACCTTTTGGGAGGATCTGTAGG9GAC
 CAGATGGAGAAATGAGGACTAAATGCTCAGG9CAATGACAGCACTGTAGG9CAAGA
 CTGAGAAATACAGGTTGCTGTGACCCCAATCTGCTTGAAGAAAAA

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FIGURE 110

MSGLSNRFGGRKAFGLLRKQERRLAINEFLDCKYSDENLPEKLTAFKEXMEEDLN
 NGEIDMLKRMMEKLVPTKTHLEMKKMISEVTCGVSTTISTYDFFVNMMLGRSAVLKLVN
 MFEKANSSPKVGPPEPRDIASLP

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FIGURE 111A

CGCGCTCCCCCGCGCTCTCTGGGCTCA CGCGCTTTGCCCGCAGAGGCAACCTCTCA
 GGAGCGGGGCGCTGCA CACCGCCCCCGGGTGGGCGAGGGGTGGGCGCGCGGCGGCGGCG
 CGCTGGGCGCTGGCTTGGGCGCTGGGAGCGCTCTGATGGGCTCCAGCGCTGGCTGGCC
 CACGAGTGTACTGTCTGCTGCTGCGAGCTGACACGCGCTGGGCTCTGCGCGGCTTC
 CTGGGGGATCCCGCGCAGCGCTGAGCGCTTGA CTTGGACGAGATATATATACAGGATC
 ACCAGATGAGCTTGGCTGGGCTCAAGAACCTCCGAGCTTGCATCTGGAAAGAACAGGT
 CAGCGCTATGAGAGAGGCGCTTCCAGGACCTGAAAGCGCTGAGGAGCTGGCGCTGAC
 AGATATAGCTGCAAGTCTTCCAGAAATGGCTTTCGAGAGCGACCGCATCA CCACTA
 GATTGAGTGAAGACAGATCCAGGGGATCCGAGGAAAGCGTTCCGGGATCA CCGATGT
 GAAAGAACCTGCACTGAGCA CACCA CACTCAGCTGCAATTGAGATGAGGCTTCCAGGCGC
 TGGCGGATTTGAGAGATCTTACCTCA CACAA CAA CACTGCGATCCGATCTGTCACAG
 TTCAACACATGCGGAGATCTTACCTCA CACAA CAA CACTGCGATCCGATCTGTCACAG
 CCACTGGGCTGGCTCTGCGATTTGGCTGCGACAGCGACGACACTTGGCGATTCA CACTT
 GCATGGCTCTGTGCAATTTAGGGGCTTCA CAGTGGGATGGAGAGAGAGAGAGTGGT
 TGCCAGCGCCCGCACTCGAGCGCCCGCATCTGCAATGGCACTCACTCTGCGCTTGGCC
 CTGCAAGTGCAGCAATTA CACTGTGACCTGTGAGAGAAAGGCGTTGATGAGATCTTGGCA
 AGTTCGCGAGGCGATCTGAAATACCGCTGAGAACAGACTCCATCAAGGCACTCTGCA
 GGAGCTTCA CCGCAGTACAGAAACTGAGAGCGAATGACATGACAGCAAGATGAGATGGA
 TATTGCTCAGATGCGCTCCAGGCGCTGAAATCACTCA CACTGCTGTGCTGTATGGGAACA
 AGATCACCGAGATTTGCCAAGGACTGTGATGGGCTGGTGTCCCTACAGCTGCTCTCTC
 NATGCCAACAGATCA CACTGCTGGGGGTGA CAGCTTGAGGACGACAGAACTCACTT
 GCTCTCCCTGTATGACAA CAGCTGGAGCA CACTGAGCA CACTGAGCACTGCACTT
 CCATTCAGACACTGCACTTACGCCAAACCACTTGTGTGAGCTGCGCACTTAACTGGCTG
 GCCACTACTCTCA GGA CAA CCCCATCGAGACAGCGGGCGCGCTGACAGCGCGCG
 ACTCGCAACAGGCGCATCAGCGAGATCAAGAGCAAGATTCGCTGAGGCTCGGAGG
 ATTACCGGAGCAGGTTGACAGCGAGTCTTATGAGCCTGTGTGCCCGCAAGATTTGGC
 TGTAGGCGACGATTTGTGA CTTGCTCA C CAGAGCTGTGCGACTGACAGGAACTGGC
 TGAATATGTACCGAGCTTGGCA CTTGATGACATGAGGATCTGTGAGGCGCACTGGCA
 TCTTCAAGAAATGCCAACCTGCGGAAATTAATCTGATACATATAGATCAAGAGATG
 CGAGAGGAGCTTTGATGAGCAGCGACGCTGAGAGCTGATGCTGACAGGAAACAGCT
 GGAGACCTGACGCGCGCGCTGTTCGGTGGCTTCAAGCTGAGCACTGAGCTGGCTGGCA
 GTAACTTGA TCA GCTGTGTGATTA TGA CACTTTGGCGGCTTTCACAGCTGTGTCTCCT
 TCCCTCTATGA CACTGGATCA CACATCA CCCCCTGGGCGCTTTCACAGCGCTGTCTCCT
 GTCCACATTAACCTCTGTCA CACCTCA CACTGCA CTTGCGCACTGGCGCTGGCTGGCA
 AGTGTGAGGAGAAAGGCGGATCTCA GTGGAAACCTAGTGGCAAGCCATTTTCTCTC
 AAGGAGATTCCTCA TCGAGATGTGGCATTCAGGACTTCACTGTATATGGCA CAGGAGAG
 TAGCTGCGAGGTAGCGCGCGCTGCGCGAGGAGCTGACCTGTATGAGACATGTGTGAGT
 CGAGCAACAGGGGCTCCGCGCGCTCCCAAGGACTCCCAAGATGTACCGGACTGTAC
 CTGAGAGGAAACCACTTA CAGCGCTGCGAGAGCTGTCCGCGCTCCGACACCTGA CCGT
 TATTGACCTGAGCA CAA CAGCATCAGCATGCTGACACTGA CACTGATCAATGTCTC
 AACTCTCA CACTGTATCTGAGCTA CAA CCGGCTGAGGTGATCCCGTCA CAGCTTAA C
 GGGCTGGCGCTCCCTGAGATGTCA CCTTC CANGAATGACATTTCA CAGCTTCTGAAG
 CTCTTCAACGACTCA CACTTCTTC CACTGTGGGCTGGGAA CAA CCA CACTCACTGTG
 ACTGAGCTTCTGGTGGCTGTGGAGTGGGTGAAGCGGGTAA CAGAGACCTGGAGATGGCC
 CGCTGAGTACCTCTGAGCCCA TGGCTGA CAGGCTCTCTGCA CAGCCCA CCA CCGCTT
 CCA GTGCA AAGGGCGAGTGA CACTGA CTTGTGGCCAAATGCA TCCCTGCTCTCA CCGC
 CTTGCAAGAAATTA CAGGACATGACCA CCGAGACCTGTGAGCTGTACCGCTGTGCTGGCC

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FIGURE 11.11B

TACAGCTACAGGGGACAGAGCTACATGTCAGCTGATGACCAATGACATGACAGAAACCCCTGTGCTG
 GCATGAGAGGACACTGTCCACACTGATGATGATACAGCCACAGAGATGGGTTACAGCTGCTGTGCGCTCTC
 TGGGCTTTGAGAGGGGACAGCGGTGTGATGATACACCCAGATGATCTGTGAGAGACATGACCTGTGAGG
 AACATATGCCACCTGTCGACAGGGGATTCACACACATGACGTGTGTATCTGTCCGCTTACCTTACATC
 AGCTGAGGCTATGACAGAGGATGATTTGACACACTGTGTGTCTGTGACTGAACTCTGTGTAGAGATG
 AAGCCAAATGGATGATCCCTGTGGACAAAGAGATCTGTGTGAGATGTGTGCTGTGCTGACAGAGGGGG
 AAGCTGTGTGAGACAGACATATGATGATCTGTGTGGCCCAACAGTCCGCGACAGGGGCCAGGTGT
 GGTGGACCAATCATATGCTTACATATGACACTGTGGCCCAAGGGGCTTACATGAGAACCTCTTCTGTGT
 AACACCCCCCAACCCATATGCTTCTATCTGTGACACAGCGCCAGTGGACCATATGAGACCTCTGTGTGT
 GGGGACCAAGTGCATATCGTGAGCAGAGAGAGACCACTGTGCGCTGTCCACAGGGCTTTCTGTGGG
 CCGGACAGATGAGAGAGATCATCTACTCATCTTCTGTGGGCAACAACTCTCTGTGGAACTGTGAG
 CCTCCGACCAAGGCTCCACCCCGACAGGCCAACTATCTCCCTCTCAAGTGGACCTCTGACAGAGAC
 GGGCATCTCTCTTACAAAGAGAGAGTACCCCTGTGACCTGTGACCTGACATGACAGAGACATG
 GCGGCTGTGCTTATGACAGCCTGATGTTCCCTCTGAAACACACAGTGTACATGTGTGAGACAGATGAT
 ATGATGGCAGATGTTCACAGTGTGAGATGCTGTGATGCGCTTAAACACAGCTCTGTGATCTATGATGAT
 GACACAAAGGATCTCCAAAGGCTCTGGGAGAGCTCCAGAGACAGCGGATGAGGACATCAACAGG
 CCCCCCTTACCTTGTGAGAGATATCCCACTTCCACCTTCCACCGGCTTCTGTGGCCAGAGGACATCAACAGG
 AACCGGCTCTTACAGGGGCTTCCACAGAGATGATCATGATGAGTGTGCGCATTCACACAGAGCTCCAG
 GACTTTCAGAGGCTCCGACACACAGTCTCTGGGGGGGTGTACACAGGCTGTGAGGCTCTGACCGTGT
 GTGGACAGAGCGGCTGTGCGCGCTCTGTGGAGAGAGACAGGCTGTGTGTGACATGCTCCGCTCAG
 GCTGGAACCGGCCCACTTGTGTGAGACAGAGAGGCGCGGAGCCCTGTGTGTGTGACATCAATGCTCAG
 CATGAGAAATATGTGTGACACTGTGGACCTCTTACATGTGCAAGGTGTGACAGGGGCTTATGAGAGAG
 GGACTTGTGTGTGACAAATGATGATGCTGACATATGCTGTGACAGCTTCCAAATGTTCACATGT
 GGGCAGATGCCAATCTCAGACCAAGGGAGAGCCTTATCTGTGCTGTGTGACCCCGGCTTTTAAAGGGC
 GAGGACCTGTCCCAAAAGATATCCGTGTCAGTGTGGACAGATGTGACAGAGATGATCCGCGCTTAC
 GAAAGATTATGACATATGATGACACAGCTCTCCAGAGGTGCGCATCATGAGAAATGTGTGTGGGGGCT
 GTGGGCGCCAGT
 GACGCTCTCTGT
 CTAAAGCCCTCTGCGGCTGT
 ATGTGTGTGACCCCTCTGT
 AAGAAATATATTTAAGTATTTGTGTATAATTAACAAATAATATGAACTTTAATAATAATAATAATAA
 AAAAAA

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FIGURE 112

MAFGAAGVGAAYABALALALALALASTVLSGPBPAVACPTKCSAASVDOHGUGLRAVPRGIPRA
ABERLIDBRNNITITITQDDPAGIKNIRVYLHEDNQSVIERGAPDQLQJLERLAKNKLQVYV
PELLFOSTPMLTRFLDSBNOIGIPEKAPRGITDVKMLQJLDNNHTISGIEDGAPBALROLEIT
TLNNNSIRLIVTISFNHMERITRLHSHNLYCDCHLAMLSDWLRQRRTYQOQTLQMAVYH
RGFVAVVQCKEYVCAAFHSEPPSNNANSICQPSCTCSNNIVDCRKGXLMELPMLPGCITV
EIRLEONSIKAVAPAGFTQYKTKLRIDISKNOISDIAPDAPOGLKSJTSJLVYGNKTEIAM
GLFDGLVSLDILLNNANKINCLAVMTFODLQJLMLSLYDKLQTTISKGLFAPLQSIGTHLH
AONFPCVDCHLKMLADYLDONP IETSGARCSPRMLANKRISQISKKPGCSGSEDEYSRPS
SECEMDLVCEPKRCCEGTTVDGCSNOYELRIPSHPEYVYDRLINDEVSVLZATGIFKPLPLV
LRKJLINSNNKIKEVAREGADGAAVOELMNGOLETYHGRVFRGJSGJTKTLMRSNLISCV
SNDTFAGLSSVLVLYDNRIITTTITPAGFTTVLSLSTINLSNPFYONCHLAMLGWLKRRK
IVSNRPPRCQPFPLKEIPIQDVALODPTCDNHEBSOOLSPRCBEOCTMETVYVCSKRGJLR
ALPFGMKQVTELYLEGNHLTVAPRELSALRHLTLDLNNNISMLNTYTFSMHSHTLITL
SYNRLKIRPHAFNKGJLRSLRVLITLHNGDISSVPEOSFNDLTSLSHLALGTPNLPJHDCSLRWL
SEWKAQYKRGJLARCSSPEPMADRLITTPHFRQCKGKYDINIVAKCNALGTPNLPJHDCSLRWL
CTQDPVBLVYACAPYSYKXGDCTVPINTICQPCOHGCTHLSDEKHDGSCSPCEGEGOR
CEIIMPDECEDNENNAITCVDDGINNVYCTCEPNTYTCDEBEVIDHCYKPELNLQJHAKCITPL
DKGSCCECVGYSGLKCEITDNDCAVHNCHGACQVDTINGTCTCPGQFSGPFEAPPRMVV
ALOTSPCDQYCEONGAQCIYVQGEPTCKCPGFGAGPCELTITVNVGVDSYVELAASKAPR
QANISLOVATDKONGILLKYGNDBLALLETQGHVRLVYDLSLSPRTTYVSVEYVNDQFQPS
VELTTLNQJTLMLVVDKQTPKSLKJLQKQPAVNGINSPIYLGGITTSJGLSALRQJGTRDLRGSF
HGCIHEVRLINTELQDPKALPBPQSGVSHPGKSCSTCKHNGJRSVEKDSYVCECRSGMTGPIJC
DOBARDPCLGHRCHHGKCYVATGTSYMKCAEGYGDCCDKKNSANAGCAFCHHGQCHIDB
QGEBYCLCPGFRSGEHQOQENCLQGVVREVIRQKGVASCATASKVPIMEKGGGQGPQCOQ
PTSKRKRVPQCTDQSSFEVERHLECCGLACS

Signal peptide:
amino acids 1-27

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FIGURE 113

GGATGAGAGACGCTCCCCTAGAGTGCCTGTACCCGACTAGGTGAGACAGTGTTCCTCCGCA
GACTCAACTGAGAGAGTCAGGCTCTGGGGCAGGACACAGAAATCGCCTTTGAGTTCTGTCT
CCGGCAGGCTTTGAGAGATGAAGGCTGCGGGCATTTGACCCTCATTTGGCTGCTGGTCAAG
GGGCCGAGTCCAAAAATTACACTGCTTGCAAACTGGCAAAAAATTTCTGAGGGGCTGGCTG
GACAAATTACTGGGGCTTCAGCCCTTGAAACTGGATCTGCATGGCATATTATGAGAGCGGCTA
CAACACCAAGCCCCGACGGTCTGGATGACGGCAGCATGACTATGGCATCTTCAGATCA
ACAGCTTCGGGTGTGCAGACCGGAAAGCTGAAGGAGAACCACTGCCATGTGGCTGC
TCAGCCTTGATCACTGATGACCTCAAGATGCAATTATCTGTGCCAGGAAATTTGTTAAGA
GACACAGGAATGAACTATTGGCAAGGCTGAGAGAAACATTGTAGGGCAGAGACCTGTCCG
AGTGAAGAAAAAGGCTGTAGGTTTCTAACTGGAAGTGAACCCAGAGATGCTTTGACAGCAAC
GCCCTAGGATTTGCACTGAATGTCAAAATGCTGTGTCATCTGTCCGGTTCTCCCAATA
TTGCTTCTCAAACTTGAAGAGGAAAAATTAAAGCTATACCTTTTAAGAAAAATAATATTTCCAT
TTAAATGTC

FIGURE 114

MRAGILTLIGCLVTGAESKIYTRCKLAKIFSRAGLDNYWGFSLGNMICMAYYESGYNTTAP
TVLDGSDIDYGIPOINSPAMGRGRKLTENNHCVAASALITDDLTDAICARXIVKETOQMN
YHOGMKXHCGRDLSEWKGCYS

Signal peptide:
amino acids 1-19

FIGURE 115

CAGGCAATTGTCATCCACCTGTCCTTGTGTGGAGCCAGGCCACACCGTCCCTGACAGTGT
CANGTGTAAAMACGCCAAGCTGAATATATCATGCCCCCTATTAACCTTGATCATGGCTCCC
CATGGTTTTTGGAGAAAAGTTCAAGCTTTTACCTTGAGTGTGCTGGCTGTATCCAGAGTTTC
AAGCTGGCTTAGACGCGGAGAAAGATCCTATTTTACTGTCACTTCCAGATCGCTGTCTCAC
CAAGAGAGATTTCTTTTCTTAAACGACTATACAGGGGCCCAATTGACTGTGATAGAGAAATACA
CCACAGGCATGCGACACTGCATCTTAGTCAACAGCCAGTTCAAGCTGCTGTTTTTAAGAA
ACATTCAAGTCCCTGTCTGCATAGACCTGATGTCTCTATCCATCTCTAATGTTCACGAG
CTTTGACTCAGTGTCTCTGAAAAGCTGATGACTAGTCCCCAAGGGGAAAAATTCCTGCG
TGCTCTCCATCAACAGATAGCAAGAAAGAAAATCTGACTTTTGGCACTGGAAAGCCCTAGTA
CAGCTGGTGGAAAGATTGACATCCCAAGATTGGAGAGGGTTGATCTGATCCTGGACAGGTGG
TTATGACGAGAGAGTCCGAGAAATGTGAAACATTATCAGAAATTGAGAAATGGTCCAAAC
AGTCCGACCTTGGCCAGTATGTGACCTTCTTGAAGTCTTTCTGAGCAAAACAGAAAATCTGCC
CTCCTCCACAGCTGCAAGTGTGTGCTTTACACACCAAGCAATGAGCACTTTGGCAATGTGCC
TCTGGAAAGCCATGTATGCAAGTGGCCAGTCAATGTCTGTTAATTCGGGTGGACCTTGGAGT
CCATTGACCAAGTGTCAAGAGGTTTCTGTGAGCCGTGACCCGGTGCATTTCTCAAGAGCA
ATAGAAAAGTTCAATCCGTGAACCTTCCTTAAAGCCACCATGGGCTGGGTGGAAAGCCAG
AGTGAAGGAAAAATTTTCCCTGAAGCATTTACAGAAACGCTTACCGATATGTTACCAAC
TGCTGTGATAATCAGATGTTTTTAAAGTCTCCATTAATGTCAATTTTATGATGTGAGACC
CAGTTTGAAMACAAAAAAGAAACCTAGAAATCTAATGCAAGAGATCTTTTAAAAATAAA
CTTGAGTCTTGATGTGAGCCACTTCCATATACACACCTGCCGTGCACTTTTCAGAAA
AAGCATGTCTTTATGTCTAATCAATCCAAATTTTGGCAGTGTAAAGTTACAAATGTGTG
TCATTGCAATTTGAGAGAGTATTTAATTAATTTTCTGGGATTAATGCTTCTGTCTTA
TAAATTTTGAATGATAGTGTGCTTAATTTGATTTTCAATAGTTTAAAGTGTATCATTAATCAA
AGTTGATTAATTTGGCTTCAATAGTAAATAGAGAGAGGCTAATGTAGTTCCAGATTCGAT
CCACCGAAGTGTTCACGTGCATCTGTAGGAAATTTTGTGTTGTCTGTCTTGGCTGGATC
CATAGCGAGAGTGTCTGTATTTTTTTAAATTAATTTGATTTTGTGACACTGAGATATAA
TAAAGGTGTTTATCAATAAAAAAABAAAAA

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FIGURE 116

MPLLTLVHGSPLVFGKFKLTIVSACIPVFLARRKKILFYCHPDLTLTRDSFLKRLY
RAPIDMIEEYTTGWADCIIVNSQFTAAVFKETFKSLSHIDPDVLYPSLNTSFDVVPFKLD
DLVPKGKFFLLSINRYERKKNTLTALALVQLRGLTSQDWERVILLVAGYDERVLENVE
HYQELKRWVQSSDLGQYVTEPLRSFSDKQKISLHSCCTCVLYTPSNEHFGIVPLEAMVQCPV
LAVNSGPLESIDSVTGFLCEBDPVHFSEALEKFIREFSLKATWGLAGRARVYKFKSPDAP
TEQLYRYVTKLLV

Signal peptide:
amino acids 1-15

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FIGURE 117

GACTACGCCGATCCGAGACGTGCTCCCTGGCGGAGAACCATGTTGACTGTCGATCTT
CGCCGTACTCTTCTGTGGCGTTGTGGAGCCGTGCTCTACTCTATCCGGCTTCCAGAC
AACTCCAGAGAAATCCAGGGATTACTCCACTGAGAGAAAAGATGGTATCTTCCAGATAT
GTGAATAGTGAAGTTTGCATGAGTTCCTGTGTTAATTTGCATGAGAGATATGGACCTGTGT
CTCCTTCTGTTGGCAGGCGCCCTGTGTAGTTTGGCAGTGTGATGTACTGAAAGCAGC
ATATCAATCCCATTAAGACATCGGACCCCTTTTGAAACCATGCTGAACTCATTAATTAAGTAT
CAATCTGTGTGGGAGTGTGATGAGAAACCATGAGGAAAAATTTGTATGAAATGTGT
GACTGATCTCTGAAGAGTAACTTTGCCCTCTCTCTAAGCTTTTCAGAGATTAATTAAGATA
AATGCTCTCTACCCAGAGACCCAGCACGTGCCCCACCCAGCATATGCTTGGTTTGTCT
ATGAAGTCTGTACACAGATGTATAGGTATGATCAATTTGAAATGATCAAGAACTCATTTGG
CTTCCAGAGAAATCATGGCACGTTTGTCTGTAGATTGGAAAAGCTTTTCTAGATGGGTGAC
TTGATTAATAACATGACTCGGAAAAACATATGTAGATGCTCCCTCATGCACTGGAGTCTGTT
TTAAGGACATCATTAAGAAAGAAAAGAAAGAACTTCAATCAATATTTTCAATGACTC
CTTAGTACAGAGAACTTAATGACCAACGATCTAGAAAGACAGTATGATATTTTCTCTGG
CCAGTTGCATATACCTGCAAAATTGTGTACTGGGCAATCTGTTTAAACCACTGTGAA
GAAGTCAAAAAAAATTAATGAAAGATTAACCAAGTTTTGGAAATGCTCTGTACTGC
AGAGAAATTTGAGCAGCTCAGATATGTGACAGTCTCTTTGTGAACGTTCGAACCTGCCA
AACTGATCTCAATTTCTGCCAGCTTCAAGTATTTGAAGAAAAATTAACGATTTATAT
CTTAGAGAGACCTGCTCTTATATGCTTGTGTGTGTGTACTTCAAGATCTTATATCTTGGCC
ATCTCAGACAGTGTGATCCAGATCGGTTGATGATGATTAATGAATAAACTTTTCT
CACTTGGATTTCTAGGACACACAGAGTGTCCAGATTTGAGTTGATATATGATGACACA
GTACTCTTAGTGTATGTGTGAAGACTGCACTTACTTCTGTGAGAGACAGATTATTTGA
AACAAAGTATGAACCTGTAACTCATCAAGGAAAGAGCTTGATCACTGTCTCAAGAGAT
ATTAAATTTTATACATTTAAATCATTTGTTAAATTTGATTTGAGAAAAACCAATTAATA
AAATCTATGTGAATCTTTTATTAACAGATCACTTGTATATTAACACTATTTGTAC
TTAA

118/270

FIGURE 118

MLDPAFAVTELLALVGAVLVLPASROAAGIPGIPTREKXGNLPDIVNSGSLHEFLVLIH
ERYGPVVSFWFGRLVSLGTVDLVKOHINPNKTSDFETMLKSLIRYOSGGGSYSENHAK
KLYENGVTLSKNFALLIKLSEELDKMLSYDETQHVPLSQHMLGFAMKSVTQWVGSTFE
DDGEVIRFQKNHGTWSEIGKGFLDGSLDKNMTKKQYEDALMQLSESVLRNIIKERKGRFS
QHIFIDSLVQNLNDQQLIEDSMIFSLASCIITAXLCTMAICFLTTSERVOKKLYEELNOVF
GNQEVTPKIEQLRYCQHVLCETVRTAKLPVSAQLODLEGKIDREFIIPRETLVLVNLGVVL
QDPRTWSPHKFDDPFDELVMTKTPSSLSGFGTQCEPELRFAYWVTVLVLVLRLLHLS
VEGVLETTELVTLSREBANITVSKRY

Signal peptide:
amino acids 1-18

Transmembrane domain:
amino acids 272-290

119/270

FIGURE 119

CTAGATTTCGCGCTTGGGGGAGACTTCAGAGTCGCTGCTCTGAACTTCAGCCTCAGA
GACCGCGCCCTTGTCCCCGAGGGCCATGGGCCGGGTCTCAGGGCTTGTGCCCTCTCGCTTC
CTGACCGCTCCTGGCGCATCTGTGTGTGTCATCACCCTTATCTGGTCCCGGGACAGGACAT
ACAGGCTTGCCTGCTCTCAGCTTCACCCCCGAGAGTATGACAGCAGGACATTCAGCTGG
TGGCCCGGCTCTCTGTCAACCTGGGCTCTTTCAGTGGAGCTGGCCGGTTCCCTCTCAGGA
GTCTCCAGTTCACAGCACCCAGAGCCTCATCTCCATTGGGCTCAGTGTAGTGCATCCGT
GGCCCTGTCTTCTTCATATTCGAGCGTTGGAGTGCACTACGTAATTGGTACATTTTGTCT
TCTGAGTGCCTTCCAGCTGTCACTGAAATGGCTTATTCGTCAACGCTTTCGAGCTGAAA
AAGAAACCTTCGATTACCTTCATGACGGAACTTAAGACGAGCCTACAGGGGCAAGG
CCGCTTCGTATCCTGGAAGAGAGGCAATAGGCTTCGGTTTCCCTCGGAAACTGCTTC
TGTGAGAGATATGTGTGGAAATTAAGCTTGAAGTCTGGGATTATCCGATTTGTAATTA
GTGCTTGTATATAAATAATGTTTTGTATGATACATTAGACTTATATACAGTTTTCAGGGGACA
ATTAAAAAAAAAAAA

FIGURE 120

MGRVSGIVPSRFLTLAHLVVITLFWSRDSNIQACLPTFTPEYDKDILQVAAISVTLG
LFAVELAGFLSGVSMFNSTOSLISIGACSAVALSFFIFERNECTYWTYIFVFCALPAVT
EMALFVTVFGLKKDP

Transmembrane domain:

amino acids 12-28 (type II), 51-66, 107-124

120/270

121/270

FIGURE 121

TCCCGGACCCCTGCCCCCTGCCCACTAATGTCCCGCCGCTCTAATGCTGCTTGCCTGSGGCTCTCC
CCAGCCTCTCTTGAAGCTGAGAGGCTCAAGAGACAGAAAGACCCCGGCTTGTCTGCAAGCCCCATTA
GTGCCCCGGAAAGAGTGAAGAGGCCCTTGGCATCAGAGTGTGCCCCCAGACCTGAGCCTGAGCCTT
ACGCTATGTGTGTGTATGGCAACAGGCGGGCAGCAGCTGCMAACAACCCCGGCTCTGCTGCGCAGC
AGCAGGCCCCGGAAATGTGCAGCACTAACCAATGAAGACA CTGGGCTGTGTGCGAGGTGGGCTTAC
AACTTCCTGATTTGAGAGAGACGGGGCTCGTATACGAGGGCCGTGGCTGGAACCTTCAAGGGTGC
CCACTCAGGTCACTTATGGAACCCCAATGCCATTGCAATCAGCTTCAATGGGCAACTAACATGG
ATGGGTTGCCCAACCCCAAGGCCATCCGGGCAAGCCCAAGGTTCTACTGCTTGGGTTGTTGCT
CAGGAGGCCCTGAGGTCAAATATGTGCTCAAAAGACACGGGAATGTGCAGGTTACACTCTTC
TGCAGGCAACAGCTCTAACCACTCAATCCAGAAATGGCCACACTAACCGCTCCCCCTGAAGCC
CTGCTGATCCGCAACCCCAATTCCTGCCCTCCCAATGGCAAAAACCCCACTGTCTCTCTTCTCA
ATAAAGATGTAGCTC

FIGURE 122

MSRRSMILLAMALPSLLRLGAQRTEDPACCSPIVERNEMKALASECAQHLSPLERYVVVSH
AGSSCNTTPASQQAANVQHYMKTLGWCYVYNFLIGEDGLYEGRGNNFTGAHSGHLMNP
MSIGSTPMGNVMDRVPPTPOAIRAQGLLACGVAGALRSNVVLKGRDVQRTLSPNQLYHL
IONMPHYRSP

Signal peptide:
amino acids 1-20

FIGURE 123

CTGGGACCCCGGAAAAGGAGGGGAGGCGAGGGGACGAGGGGAGGAGGAGGAAAAGTGCACAACTG
GACTCGCTGCTGCTCTGCTGTTCCCTGATGACGAGGGTAGCCTCTATCTGTGCTCATCTGTGTGCGACAG
ATGATGTGCTCTCCCGGCTCAGAGGAGACCTGTAGCGGTATGTACACAGAGGGGCGAGCCCGGGACCC
CGGGGCTCTGGAGAGGGGGACACATCTCACTTAAAGTCCCGGCCCAATGCGCAATTCATCTCT
CCTAAGGCTGTGGCCCGGCTGTGGGAGGCTTGGGGCAATCTTGGGCGAGCCCGCCACCGGCG
CGAACCCAGGGCCCCCACCTCTGACGCGACAGGTAAAGAAAATCTTGTGGCTGGGGCGACTTCTAC
TCCAACATCAAGAGCGGTGGCCCTGAAACCTGTCTGTACACAGGAAAAGATTGTGGACCATGTGCA
TGGGACCTTCAGCGTCCACTTTCACACAAATGCGACAGGCGACGGGAAAATCTTCATCAGAGC
TCGTGCCCCCCGTAAGTTGAGATTTCACAGAGAAACAGAGATCTTCATCGAAGCGAG
GCTCTCAAAATCTTCAACTGTCGAGATGAGAGTGGAGGATTAAGCGGGCGCGCGAGCTC
GCTTTGACCCCAAGACCCAGCCCAAGATCTGTCTCCGAGACAGCGCTCAGAGCTCAGGCCACT
GGAGCTGCTCCAGAGCCCTTCAAAGTCTGTGTGTCTACATGCGCTTTCACAGACGAGACTAT
CGGCTGTCTCAGAGAGGTGTGCCAGATTTCACATCAATAGTATACCCCTTACATCCCACTC
TGGGTGACCCGGGGCAGAGGCGACAGAGGCGAGGCCAGGCGTTCAGAGGACAGGGCGGTGGAG
ACGAGACCATCTGGACACCGGGCAGGGAGGCGAACTCTCAATGTGCGACGAAAAGGCTCCAAAGTG
ACGAGAGATGTCCAAAGTGGGGGCGAGGCGCAAGTCTCAATGTGCGACGAAAAGGCTCCAAAGTG
CTGGTCCCAACCTGAAAGCTGTGTGATGTACATGATCAACAGAGCACTGTGAGAGGATGGGCT
CTCTGTGCGACCTTCACAGGGGCTTTGGCCACGGAGCCACAGAGAGATCTGTGGGTCCCGAGGCC
TGTGGGAGAGGCCCATCAGTGTGTGGCCCAATCAAGTCAATGGAGAGAGCTTAAGCCCTTGGTT
CTTGCATCTCTAGAGAAATGTAGACACAGAGAGGGGAGATTTCATCAAGTGTGCGACAGGCTGT
TCAACTTAAGATGGATGTGGCTAGAGAGGGCTCTTACAGGACAGTCAAGAGGATGGGGCTGGGCG
CAGAGAGACTCTCGAGCGCTGTGCTAGTGTGGGCGCTTACAGCCCTTGTGGTGTGCTGAGCATG
GCATGAGGCTGAGAGTGGGCAACCTGTGGGCTCTTGAATGTCTTGAAGATTTAGACATCTGTCTC
CAGGCAAGGCCACCCCTTCAAAATTTCCCTCTTGTGCAATACCTCCCTGTACACCACTT
GCTATGTGACACCCATCTGATCTTAAAGTTAAGTTAAGGAGCAATTTGTGTCTCCACACTAAGGCG
ACAGCCCATCTCGGTGTCTGTGTGCTCCCTTCACACCCCAACCCCTGTGGCTCTCTGTGGAG
CATCATGATCTCCGGAGAGGGGGTCCCTCAACAGTACGCTCACTCATCTGACACCGGGGTTCTCC
CGGATTTGGAATGCGCGCGCCCTCTCAGAGGCGGGACAGGGTGGGGCGGGGCGCGGCGCGACG
GCATGTCTCTGAATCTGTTCTGTGTGTCTGTGTGTGGGTGGGGGAGAGGAGGAAATCTTGT
GAAACCCCTGATTTGTGACTTTTGTGTGAAGATGTGTGTTCTTGGAGCAGGAAATTAAGCTT
CCCGCGGGGCA

FIGURE 124

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>/usr/seqdb2/ast/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA66521
>subunit 1 of 1, 252 aa, 1 stop
>MW: 20127, pI: 8.91, NX(S/T): 5
MQLTRCFEVLVNGSLYLIVICGDDGPFQSEDPERVDHEGPRPRVPRKNGHISPKSRPMANN
STLGLAPPEGEAMGIIIGOPPNRPNHSPPPAKYKKIRFGQDPTYSNKTATLNLVTGKIYD
HNGCFSVTHQHNATGGNISILVPPSNAVEFHQQIIFEAASKIPNCRMEMEKVERGR
RTSLCTHDPAKICGRDPAQSSATWCSQPFKVVLCVYIAFYSTDRLVQKCPDYNHSDTPEY
YPSG

Important features of the protein:
Signal peptide:
amino acids 1-14

N-glycosylation sites.
amino acids 62-65, 127-130, 137-140, 143-146

2-oxo acid dehydrogenases acyltransferase
amino acids 61-71
```

FIGURE 125

GTGAATGTGAGGGTTTGATGACTTTCAGATGCTTAGAACAAGTGGGTGCAGGGCCCCA
GGCAGGGGCTGATTCCTGGGGAGAGAGATGAGGTAAAGGGTTCTGCAATGAGCTCTTAAG
GACAAAGGTAAACAAGCCAGAGAGAGCTCGAAGGGAGACTTGACTTCAAGCCACAGAT
TGGTGAAGATGTGCCCCCGCCGCCGCTGCTGCGAGGCGCTGAGACCTAGCGCTAG
CATCTTCCCGAGCACCGGGATCCCGGGTAGAGGGGAGACCGCGGCGAGACCAAGGCGCAAC
GGCTGCGGCTGCCACACGCTCAACAAGGCTCCGGGCGCCGGGGCTGTCCCGGTGCGG
GCCGTCTGCTGTGCTCTGACGCTGCCGGGCTGCCGCTGAGGACAGAAAGACGAGAGCC
CATGTGCTGAGAGGGGCAAGTGTGTGGTGTGCGACTCGAACCCGGCCAGGACTCGAAG
GCTCTCTTCTCCCGCTGAGGAAATGGGTCCGGGCGGCCAACTCAAGGTGCGCTTCTG
GCGGTGCGGAGCACCAACCAAGCCAACTCCGAGTAGCAAGAGCGGCATCATTTACTT
CGATCAGATCTGTGTAATGGGTAATTTTTCACATGGAGTCTGTCTTTGATGACCAA
GAAAGGAATTTACAGTTCACTTTCACTGATTAACCTACAGAGCCAAACTATCCAG
GTTAACCTATGTAAATGGAACCAAGTAAATCTGCTTGGGGAGAGTACCAGATGTAC
TCGTGAAGCTGCCAGAAAGGTGCTGCTGCTACCTAGATTAAGAGGATTAAGTTACCTRA
AACTGAGAAAGCTAATTTGGTGGAGGCTGGCAATTTCCAGTTTCTGGCTTCTGGTG
TCCCCCTTAAGATTTCAATTTCTCAGATGTTCACTCCAGGTGAGGATGACCACTCCG
AGTATTGGAGATCATTTTTCANCAATGGATTTGATGATGATTTTATTTGTTTCTCATGGTG
GATATGCAATTTCAAGATTTAGGCTGTGCAACCAATACAAATTTCAAGATTTATTTG
TGTGCTGTTCAATATTTGAGATTTGGACTCTAAGCAGATTAATCTATGCTTAATGTA
ACAGTCAAAAGCTGTGCAAGACTATCTGAAATTTCAATTCCTGGGATTAAGATTAAT
TACAGATGGAATTTATTTGTTAGTTTAAAGATGSCAACCAAGCTCTAAGATTAAGA
AAACTTAAGTTCTGACTTAATGAAGGTAGTGAATCTGCAAGAACTGTATACG
TGTATATATATGATATATTTGTTTATCTTGAATAGTGTGTTGGTTCTTGA
AAACTTGAATTTTTCAGTACTGATATATGTTTCTTAAATTAAGTATGAA
TGGCTTGGCCCAAAATTTACTGTACATGATCATGACATGATCTCTCAAAAAAA
GAATGCTTATATGTTATTTAAATGTAATGTAATGTAAGAGTCAATTTCCAGTTATAT
TTCTAAGAGAGAGATAGATCATTAATCTGACAGAAAGTGTGCTTACCCAAATCTAG
TGCTCAATCCCTGAGCTCAGCAAAACAGCTCCCTCCAGGGAAATCTTAATCTTAATTC
TCAACTTAATTAATATATGATTAATGAACAATTAATTAACCTAAGCTTTTATTTT
TCCGTAGACATGACACTTATATTAATGTTAGTGGAGTGTGTTGTTCTTAATATACAT
TTTCAAGGCTCTGTGTATTTGAATGATGTGGTTTGGCTTAACCTTAAATGTA
TATATTATCTGTTAGCTAATTAATTAATCAAAATCCCATATCTAAATTTAGTCAATAT
CTGTCTTTGTATAGTCAATATGATTAATTAATTAATTTATGTTGTTATAGATTAAGA
TTAATATATGTTAAAAAA

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FIGURE 126

MSGRRALSAVPAVLVLTLPGLPWAONDIEPIVEGKCIWCDSPATDSKSSSPLOGI
SVRAANSFVAFSAVRSTNHEPEMSKTRLIYFDQILVWGNFPLESVFAPRKGIYSFSF
HVIKXYQSQTIQVNLMLNGRPVISAFAQDKDVTREAAATNGVLTLYLDKEDVYLKLEKGLVC
GMQYTFSGPLVFPL

Signal peptide:
amino acids 1-27

127/270

FIGURE 127

CGGTGGCCAMGACCTGGGCGCCGTGTTCTTGGCTGCGCCCTTCATTGGCCTTGGGGCTGGGCTC
 GCCCTTANGTCTTACCATCGCATCGAGCCGTTGGTATCATCTTCTCATGCGCGAGC
 TTTCTTGGGTGGTCTCTACTGATTTGCTCCCTTGGTTCATGAGCAAGATCATTA
 TTGACAAAGATGACCAACAGAAATCTGCTGATCTTTGGAGGTTTCTCTGTC
 TATATCCAAAGAAATGTCGATTTGATATTATTAACCTTTAAMAAAGCCAGTGAAGTTT
 GAAAGATATAAACCAAGTGAAGACGACCCCTCATGCGACTGCGCTATGTTCTGCT
 TGCGCTTGGAAATCATGAGTGAATTTTCTTGGAAATACCCTATCTGACTCTTGGAG
 CCAGGCAAGTGGGCAATCATGAGATTTCTCTCAATTTCTCTTATTCAGCTTTCATGAC
 GCTGCTATTATCTTGGCTGCAATGATTTCTGGGCAATTTATTTTGAATGCTGTGAAGA
 AAAAGTGGGGCATCTCTTATGTTCTCTGACCCACTGCTGCTGACGCCGACCTTC
 ATTAAGTTCTTATATGAAATTAACCTGCGCTCAGCATTTATACTCTGCTCATGAGGAC
 CTGGGCAATCTTAGCTGGGAGGAGGAGCTGCCAGACTGAAGCTGCTGCTGCTGAG
 ACAAGAACTTTCTTCTTTACAAACAGGCGTCCAGATTAACCTGAGGAAACAGCACTTCCCA
 ACCGCAACTACATCTTAGAGAGACAACTGCTGCTTTTCTGAATACTCTTTTCTG
 CTGGAATGAGAAAGAAATTAACCTATGACATA

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FIGURE 128

></usr/seqdb2/bst/DNA/Dnaeegs.mln/.s.DNA66658
 ><subunit 1 of 1, 257 aa, 1 stop
 ><MW: 28472, pI: 9.33, NX(S/T): 0
 MTAVFPGCAFIAPALALVFTIAIEPLRIIFLIAGAFMWLVSLISSIWMFARVLIIDN
 KDPTQKYLIFGAFVSVYIQEMFRFAYKLLKASGELKSINPGETVAPSWRLLAIVSGLGF
 GIMSGVPSFENVTLSDSLGPGTVGIHGDSPQFLYSNFMVLVLIILHFMGIVFPDCEKKW
 GILLIVLLTHLVSAGTFISSYGINLASAFIILVLMGTWAFLAAGSCRSLKILCQDKN
 FLVYNQSR

Important features of the protein:

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-19

Transmembrane domains:

amino acids 32-51, 119-138, 152-169, 216-235

Glycosaminoglycan attachment site.

amino acids 120-123

Sodium:neurotransmitter symporter family protein
 amino acids 31-65

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FIGURE 133

CCGGGACATGAGGTGATACCTGTTGATGCGGCCCTTATGCGTCAGCATCTGCGGCA
GAAAATTTTGGGGACCAAGTTTGGAGATTAATGTCAAAATGAGACAGATACGAA
ATTGATCTAATAGTAAATTCAAACAATTGAGCTCAATTTCTGAAATCTCCCTCTCT
TCATGCGCTGTGATGCTGTGCTCCATCTGTGAGTCTGAGGCAATTAAATCTCTCTG
AGATCCAGGGCTTAGAGTACGAGTGAATTTGAGAGACTGAGCCCTTTTGAATGA
AGATGATGAATGCAACAATGAAAGGCAAGACAGTAATTAATTCAACTGAGGAG
CTTACATATCCCTGAGAGCTATTACACGAGATGACAACTGCGGAGACTTCTGAC
CTGGCAGGAGGGTGAAGATTGACATTCCTGTTGAAAACCGGCGCATGTATCTGAATT
CAGCACTGGGAAAGGCTGAGGCGCGCGCTTGTGCTGAATGACAGGATCTATCCGAG
AGTGAATCTCCAGGCCACTGCAATCTGAGCGGCAAGAAATGTATCTGATTAACAGAG
GATCCAGCTATCACTCCATCTGAGAGAAATGATATTTTCTGTGCTGTGCGCAATCC
TGAATGATATGTATTAATCTCAAACTCAAAACCAATTAAGAGAAAGACGCGTCCGAAATC
TGGAAAGCTCTGCAATGTGTGTGATGACCAATGAAATGAAACGTAATTTGATGAGAG
GGAGCCAGGCAACAACCTTGCTCCGAGTGTACATGAGACCCAGCGCAATTCGGAATGGA
GGTGAATGACGTGATGATTTGATCCAAACATGGGAAATTCAGAGGCTTCAATGACCTGC
ACAGCTACTGCGAGCTGCTGATGTATCATAATGAGTACTGATCAAAAGGCCAGATGCC
GAGGAATCTGACAGAGTGGCGAGCTTGGGCAAAAGCTGCGCTTCTGTGTGGGAGCTGA
GTACCAAGTGGGTCCCACTGAGCACTGTGCTATCTGAGTGAAGAGTACCGGAGCTGA
CGTATGACAAAGGCACTAAATTTGCAATTCATTTGATGATGAGATACCGGAGCTGAG
TTCCTCTGCGAGAGTACCAATGATCCCACTGAGAGAGAGAGGCTGCGCTGAGGAGCTG
CAATGATGAGAGATGCGGGAGAACCTCTAGAGGAGTGGCTGTGCTGTATCAATTTAT
TTTATCCACAGTGTGAGGCACTGAGGCAATGTTTAAAGAGCTCTTCTTACCTGTGTAG
TCAGAGCCCTCTGGGTTGTGAGCAACAAGCTGCTCCCTCTCCAGGAGCTCCCTGAGT
CGTGTCTCTGGGAGTGTCCCTGCAAGAACTGGTCTGTGAGCTGCTCAATTTTGGTCTG
CTGTTTTGAATGAGCTTTGTCTGTCTCTTCCACCTGTGCTGAGGAGCTGCACTC
AGCATCACTCCCTCTGAGTGTGCAATCTCTTACCTGATTTTGAACAAAGACATC
TGAGATGATCTTACACCTGATCCAGATCTAGCCAGGCAAGTGTGCTGTGAGGAGT
GTGGAGACACACTGTCTTGTAGTGTGTGTGATGAAGATGATGATGATTTCTTAAATTC
TGCAGTCTTCTCTGAAATATTTTCTTGTAGAGCAATCTGTGAGGATTAATGATGATG
GTCTCTCCCTCTCTCTCTCTCTTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGT
CAGGCTGAGATGTATGAGTGTGATCTTGTGCTCAACAACCTGTGCTGTGAGTGTGA
ATTCTGTGCTCTGAGCTCTGAGTGTGATTTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGT
ATTGT
ACTCAGGTGATCTGTGCTCTGTGAGCTCTGAGAGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGT
TGCAGGAGGAGGAGGAGGAGGAGGAGGAGGAGGAGGAGGAGGAGGAGGAGGAGGAGG
TGTGCTGAGAAATTTCTAGATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTA
TGTGCTGAGAAATTTCTAGATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTA
ACAGAGATGAGGAGGAGGAGGAGGAGGAGGAGGAGGAGGAGGAGGAGGAGGAGGAGG
GTGACATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTA
CTTGTGCTTGTGATCTCAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTA
CTTGTGCTTGTGATCTCAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTA
TGTGCTTGTGATCTCAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAAT
TGTGCTTGTGATCTCAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAAT
GATCTGTGATCTCAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTA
GATCTGTGATCTCAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTA

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FIGURE 134

MRMLFIALIGSSICGOEKFEDVLRINVNGDEISKLSQLVNSNNLKLNFMKSPSSFNR
PVDLVPSVSLQAFKSPFLRSOGLYAVTIEDLQALLNDEDEMOHNEGQERSNNENYGAH
SLEAIYHEMDNIADFPDLARVRKIGHSFERNPMYLFSTGKGVRRPAAVLNAGHSREWI
SQATIAIWTARKIVSDYORDPAITSILEKMDIFLPVAPNDGYVYTOTONRLMRKTRSRPGS
SCIGADPNRNWNASFAGKASDNPCESEVYHGPANSEVEKSVDFIQKHGFKGFIIDHSY
SOLLWYPGYSVKRAPDAEIDRVARLAARALASVSGTEYOVGFCTTVYPASGSSIDWAYD
NGIKRAFTFELADTGTGYFLPANQIIPTAETWIDGKTIIMHVRDNLX

Signal peptide:
amino acids 1-16

135/270

FIGURE 135

CAACGATGCAGAGACGAGGCGAGAGAAAGGAACTGCAAGAACATATTTTGTTCGAAATG
 GCATCTTACCTTTATGAGTACTCTTGTCTGTGGCTCTGTGCTGCATCTACTAGTGTCTC
 CCGGCGAAATGCCCGAGTGCATACCCCGCCCTCTCTCCACAAAGAGACACCCCTGCTCAC
 AGGTGATTTCCCTCAACACGACTTGTCCCTTCGCTATACCGCAGGCTGGTTTGGAGACC
 CCGAGTCAGAACATCTTCTTCTCCCTGTGAGTGTCTCCACTTCCCTGGCCATCTCTCCCT
 TGGGGCCCACTCAGTCACCAAGACCAGATTTCTCAGGGCTGGGCTTCACTCAGCAACA
 CACCAAGATCTGCCATCCACCAAGGCTTCCAGCACTGTGTCACTCACTGACTGTCCAGC
 AAAGACCTGACCTTGAGATGGAAGTGCCTCTTCCGTCAAGAAAGAGCTGCAGCTCAGGC
 AATTTCTTGGGCAATGTCAAGAGCTGTGAGAGCAGAACTTTTCTTACAGATTCTCCA
 ACCCTTCATTTGCCAGGCGAGATCAACGCCATGTGAAAGAAAGAACCCAGAGGAAAGGT
 GTAGACATTAATCAAGGCTTGACCTTCTGACGGCCATGTCTGTGATCAATCAATTTTCTT
 TAAAGCCAAAGTGGAGAAAGCCCTTTCACCTTGAAATATACAGAAAGAACTTCCCATTTCTGG
 TGGGCGAGCAGGTCACTGTGCAAGTCCCGCAGATGACACAGAAAGCAGTTCCCTTTTGGG
 GTGGATACAGAGCTGAACTGCTTTGTGTGAGATGAGATTACAGAGGAGATGCCGTGGCCTT
 CTTTGTCTCTCCAGCAAGGCAAGATGAGGCAACTGGAAACAGGCTTGTCAAGCCAGAAAGAC
 TGAATAAGTGAAGCACTCACTCCAGAAAGGTGATAGAGGTTCATCCCAAGATTTTCC
 ATTTCTGCTCTCAATCTGAAACCATCTCCGAAAGTGGCAATCCAAATGCTCTTGA
 CAAAAATGCTGATTTTCTGAAATTTGCAAGAGACTCCCTGCAAGTTCTTAAAGCAAGCC
 ACAAGGCTGTGCTGATGTCACTGAAGAGGCACTGAGGCCACAGCAGCTACACACCAAG
 TTGATAGTCCGANTCAGAGATGTGCCCTTACTTCACTGTCTTCTTCAATGAGACCTTCT
 GATGATGATTAACAATTAAGCCACAGAGGATTTCTTTCTAGGAAAGTGGAAATCCCA
 CTAAATCCAGTGGGAAATGCTGTTACTGATGAGCAATTTGCTAATGCAAGAAATTA
 CAAACGACATCCCTCTTCTGTGTGAGAGTGCATTTGACCCAGTGGAGCTGATTCGCTG
 GCAGGATGCACTTCAGAGCTCAATCAACAAACATCAACAGGAGCCCACTCAAGCC
 AAGCCCATTAACCCGACTCAGTGCCTTTTCCAAATTTCTCCAGGTAATGACTTCAAG
 GGATTTGCTGGGTTACATATTTCCATTTCTTGGGGCTCCAGGATGAGAAATACGCCAAC
 CCAAGTTAGGCACTCTATGTGAGATTAACATTAACATTCATTAATCTAATAATGTAAT
 TCAA
 AAAAAA

136/270

FIGURE 136

MASLYGVLFVAVGLCAPITVCSPANAPSAVPRPSSTKSTPASQVYSINTDPAFRLYRLVLE
 TSCQNIIPSPVSVSTSLMLSLGASHVTKTQILQGLGPNLTHPESAIHQGFQHLVHSLTP
 SVDLTLMKGSALFVKKEQLQANFLGNVRLYEAEVSTDFSNPSLAQARINSHVKKTKGK
 VVDIIQGLDLTANVLVNHIEFFAKWEKPPHLEYTRKNFPFLVGEQVTVQVPMHQKEQFAF
 GVDTELNGFVLOMDYKGDVAFFVLPSKGMROLEQALSAKTLIKWSHSLQKRMIEVFLIRP
 SISASVNEETILPKMGLQNAFDKNADPSGIAKRDLSQSKATHRAVLDSSEGTETAATTT
 KFIYRSKDGPSYFTVSPNRTFLMILTKATDGLFLGKVENPTKS

Signal peptide:
 amino acids 1-20

137/270

FIGURE 137

GGCTGACCGTGTACATTTGCCCTGGAGGAGCTTAAGAAACCGAGGCATCCAGCTGCCACG
CTGAGTCCAAAGATTTCTCCAGAGAACAAACGTAAGAGACCCACGCTCTCGAGAGACGAG
CCTTATTCCTTCACCTTCAAGTCCCTCTTCTCAAGATCTCTGTCTTTGCTCCCTTAAG
TCTTGGATACATCTAGAACCCAGGCATCTTGCTTTCAGCCACAAAGAGACGATGAATGC
AGAAAGAAATTTCTCTTATTTTGTGTCTATTTGCAITTAAGACTGCAACAAATTC
AATGAGACTGAGACCTCTGCCAAACATGGAATCCAGTGTATCTCCAGTGGAGCCAGACAG
CAGCAACTCTGGGTCCAGTGTGACCTCCAGTGGGTGAGCAGACCCACCACTCCAGGATCC
GGGTGACCTCCAAATGGGTGAGCAATGTCACCACTCTGAGTTCCATACCTCCAGTGG
ATCAGCAGACCCACCACTTGAATTAAGACAGCGTCCAGTGGATCCAGCATAGCCACCA
CTCTGAGTCCAGCAAACTCTCAGTGGGCCAGCAGCCACCACTCAGTGAAGTGAAGTGA
CCTCCAGTGGGGCAGACAGTCAACCACTGGGTCCAGTGAAGTGAAGTGAAGTGAAGTGA
ACTGCCACCACTCTGACTCCAGCAGAGTGTCCAGTGGGCCAGACTGCCACCACTCTGA
GTCTAGACACACTCTCCAGTGGGCCAGCAGCCACCACTCAGTGGGCCAGCAGCAGCAG
GTGGGGCTAGCAGACCACTCTGAGTCCAGCAGCACTCCAGTGGGGCAGCAGCAGCAGC
ACCAACTCTGAGTCCAGCAGAGTGTCCAGTGGGCCAGACTGCCACCACTCTGAGTCCAG
CAGCACTCCAGTGGGCCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGC
CTGGCAGACGCACTCTGAGTCCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGC
TCTGACTCCAGCAGCAGTGTCCAGTGGGCCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGC
CTCAGATGGGGCCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGC
CAGCCACCAACTCTGACTCCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGC
TCCAGCAGAGTGTCCAGTGGGATGAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGC
TGGGGCCAAACAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGC
CCAACTCTGAGTCCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGC
ACAACTCTGAGTGGGGTCCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGC
TAGCAGAGCCACCACTCTGACTCCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGC
CTGAGTGTAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGC
TCCAGTGGGGCCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGC
AGCAGCTCTGAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGC
AGCCTGAGTGGTCCCTGGTGGCCGTGGGAAATCTTCTCATCACTCCAGTGGGTGGGCG
GCCGTGGGGCTCTTGTGGGCTCTTCTTCTGTGTGAAACAGCCTGTCTCTGAGAAACAC
CTTTAACAAGCTGTCTACACCTCACTGGCTCAACATGGCTTGGTCCAGGSCCTGGAG
GGAATCAATGAGCCCCCAAGGCCAGGTGAGTCTTAATGGTTCTGGAGGAGACCAAGTA
TCATCATAGCCCATGAGATGAGCGGAGGAAACAGCGGGCCCTGAGCAGCGCCGGAACAG
TGCGGATTTCTTGAAGAAAGAAAGACTTGGGACCCCAAGACTGGTTCTTTCAITTCATC
CCAGGAGACCCCTCCAGGCTTGTGTGTGAATCTGAAATCTTGAAGAGATATTCCTCAC
TTCTTGGCTTACGAGACCTGGAAAGAGAACTACTATATTGCTCATTAAGCTAAGAAATTA
ATACATCTATCTTAACAACAAGCAAAAGAAAGCTGTGCTTGGCCCGGGGTGGGTATCTAG
CTCTGAGATGAACCTAGTTATAGGAGAAACCTCCATGCTGAGCTCCATCTGGCAATTCAAA
TCTCCAGATGAATCCAAAGACTCAAAAGCTCAAAAGAAAAAAGAAAAAAGAAAAAAGAAAA
AAAAAAGAAAAAAGAAAAA

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FIGURE 138

MEMQKGVLLMFGLHLLEPATNSNETSTANTGSSVTSAGASTATNSGSSVTSAGVSTPATI
SGSSVTSNGVSIIVTNSBFTTSSGISTATNSBFTASGSIATNSBSSSTTSGASTATNSB
SSTPSGASTVTVNBSSTVSSGASTATNSBSSSTVSSRASTATNSBSSSTTSGASTATNSB
TTSAGASTATNSBSSSTTSGASTATNSBSSSTVSSRASTATNSBSSSTTSGASTATNSB
SNGACTATNSBSSSTTSGASTATNSBSSSTVSSGASTATNSBSSSTTSGASTATNSBSSSTTSGA
GASTATNSBSSSTTSGASTATNSBSSSTVSSGISTATNSBSSSTPSGANTATNSBSSSTTSGA
NTATNSBSSSTVSSGASTATNSBSSSTTSGVSTATNSBSSSTTSGASTATNSBSSSTTSGAST
ATNSBSSSTVSSGISTATNSBSSSTTSGANTATNSGSSVTSAGSCTAALTGMHTTSHASTAV
SEAKPGSLVFWELFLITLVSVAAVGLFAGLFCVRNSLSLRNTFNTAVYAPHGINTGLGP
GFGNNGAPHRPNRSPNWTMRPVSISIAMENSGNNSGP

Signal peptide:
amino acids 1-20

Transmembrane domain:
amino acids 510-532

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FIGURE 139

GGGAGAGAGATTAATTAGCAGCGTGGCTTCCTGGCTCCTCTGGATCCTTCCCGACCTTC
CCAGCATATATGCAATCTTGCAAGCTGGTCGGCTCTGCTCCCTCTTCTGCTACTGGGGGCC
CTGTCTGGATGGGCGGCCAGCGATGACCCCATTTGAGAAAGGTCAATTGAAAGGATCAACCGAGG
GCTGAGCAATGCAAGAGAGAGGTGGCCAAAGCCCTGGATGGCATCAAGTGGAAATCAGCC
ATGCCGGAAGGGAAGTGGAGAAAGTTTTCACGGACTTGAACAATGGGGAGCCACACCGGC
AAGGAGTTGGACAAAGGGCGTCCAGGGGCTCAACACGGCATGGACATGGGTTGCCCATGAGAT
CAACCATGGTATTGGACAAGCAGAAAGAGCAGAGAAAGCTTGGCCATGGGGTCAACAAG
CTGCTGSAACAGGCCGGGAAGAACCAACAAGCGGTCCAAAGGTTCCACACTGGGGTCCAC
CAGGCTGGGAAGGAAGCAGAGAACTTGGCCAGAGGGGTCAACCATGCTGCTGACCAAGGCTGG
AAAGGAAGTGGAGAAAGCTTGGCCAGAGTCCCAATGCTGGCCAGCCGGGGAAAGAGC
TGCAGAATGCTCATTAATGGGGTCAACCAAGCCAGCAAGAGGCCAACACAGCTGCTGAATGGC
AACCATCAAAAGCGGATCTTCCAGCCATCAAGAGAGGGCCACAACACAGCCGTTAGCCCTTGG
GGCCTAGTCAACACGCCCTTTCATCAACCTTCCGCCCTGTGGAGAGAGCTGGCCACATCA
TGCCCTAAACTGGCAATCCGGGCTTGTGGGGAATAATGTGCGCGTTGTCAACATCAGCTGAC
ATGACTTGGAGGGGTTGGGGGTGGGGGACAGGTTTCTGAATCCTTGAAGGGGGTTGTACTG
GGATTGTGAATTAACCTGATACACA

FIGURE 140

></usr/seqdb2/seq/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA66675
><subunit 1 of 1, 247 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 25335, PI: 7.00, NX(S/T): 0
MTLAEIVGSCSLILLGALSGMAASDDPIEKVIEGINRGLSNAREVGRKALDGINSGITTHAG
REVEKEVFNGLSNMGSHTGKELDKGVQGLNHGMDKVAHEINHGIGQAGKEAEKLGHGNNVAG
QAGKEADKAVQGFHTGVHQAGKEAEKLGQVNHADQAGKEVEKLGQAHHAAGQKRELQN
AHNGVDAQSKEANQLNHNHQSSSHQGATTPPLASASVNTPIPLMRSVANIMP

Important features of the protein:
Signal peptide:
amino acids 1-25

Emologous region to circumsporozoite (CS) repeats:
amino acids 35-225

FIGURE 141

[illegible]

FIGURE 142

```
></usr/seqdb2/sec/DNA/Dnaseqsg.min/ss.DNA679662
>>subunit 1 of 1, 837 aa, 1 stop
>>MM: 92750, PI: 7.04, MX(S/T): 6
MIRTMAGIRSMILAPWGALPPRPRLILLLLLLLLLLLOPPPTMALSPRIISLPGSEERPELFNFI
EAEHISNYTALLLSRDGRILTYGAREBALFALSINLSFLPGGEYQBLMGADAEEKQDQCSFGFG
KDPORDQONTIKILLPLSGSHLPTCOTAFSPMCTYIMENFTLARDKGMILLEGRKGRCP
FDPNFKSTALVVDGELVTGVSFOGNDPALSRSQSLPPTKSSLNWGLQADPAFAVASAYPEE
SLGSLVGGDDKIKYFFESETGOEEFFENFTYSRLAICKDGEGERVLQQRWTSFLKQALLC
SRPDGPEFNVLDVFTLSHPQNDRLTFGVFTSQMHGRTGSAVCFPTMKDQVFGSG
LYKEVNETQOMWTVIHPPTERPACITTSAREKRINSLQIPDRVLNFKDHLMDQQR
SRMLLLPQARYORVAVHVPFGILHTYDVELTGLGDRLHKAVSVGRVHIIEELQIFSSQG
PVQNILLDTRGLGLVAASISGVAVCPMAMCSLYVSCGDCLAADPYCAMSGSSCKHVSLYQRP
QLATRPALIDIEEASAKDICSASVVSPPVPTGEKPCEDVQVQPRVTNTLACPLLSMLATRR
LMLRNGAPVVAASASCHVLPTGDLLLVGTQQLGEFQCMSTLEGRQQLVVASCEPVVEDVDAQDQ
TDEGSGYPVILISRSVASDAGGKASGMDRSTWKEFVLMCTFLFYALVILPVLLYRHRNSM
KYFLKQGRCAVSHPKTCPPVLLPETRPPLNGLGPPSTPLDHRGVQSLSDSPGPARVFTSESKR
```

Transmembrane domains:
amino acids 23-46 (type II), 718-738

FIGURE 143A

[illegible]

FIGURE 143B

ATCTCTGTTTACGTCGAGAAATATCTGTCATTGGAGGATGAAAAATCTTAACTGCGAAAAA
 CGTAACTCATTGGAGAAATGAAATGACGACGACGAAATATTTTCAATGTCTTGTGAAAC
 ATCTCTGTTTACGTCGAGAAATATCTGTCATTGGAGGATGAAAAATCTTAACTGCGAAAAA
 CGTAACTCATTGGAGAAATGAAATGACGACGACGAAATATTTTCAATGTCTTGTGAAAC
 TCTATTATCATATGAAAGGTGATGATGACGTGCAATTTTAACTGCGATGAGAGGCTGCGTATTTG
 GACAAATAGGAAATGAAATGATGTCGATTAATGCGAAATATTTGTCGATGAAATGAAATATTTG
 TATATTTTAACTGCGATGAGAGGCTGCGTATTTGAAATATTTGTCGATGAAATGAAATATTTG
 GACAAATAGGAAATGAAATGATGTCGATTAATGCGAAATATTTGTCGATGAAATGAAATATTTG
 TCTATTATCATATGAAAGGTGATGATGACGTGCAATTTTAACTGCGATGAGAGGCTGCGTATTTG

FIGURE 144

></usr/seqdb2/seq/DNA/Dnaaseqs.min/ss.DNA68836
><subunit 1 of 1, 802 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 91812, pI: 9.52, NX(S/T): 3
MAARGRAVLSTLGLVGLFVLAGRLVLPASSELKAGPRRRASPEGCRSGQAAASQAGAR
GDARGAQLWPGSDPDGGPRDRNFLFVGVTAAQRYLQTTBAVAAVRTMSKTIIPKRVQFFSSE
SDTSVP I PVVPLRGVDSYPPQKSFMMLKVMHDHYLDKYEMFMADDDVYIKDRLENFLR
SLNSSEPLFLGQTGLGTEEMGKLALPGENFCGSGPVMSREVLRMVPHIGKCLREMYT
THEDVEVGRCVRRFAGVQCVMSYEMROLFYENYEONKKGYIRDLSKIIHQALTLHPNKNP
VQYRLHSYMLSRKISLRRRTIQLHREIVLMSKYNTLHKEDLQLGIPSPFMRQPRQRE
ILEMEFLTGKYLVSADGQPPRRGMSAQREALDITVMQMEMINANAKTGRILIDPKEIQY
GYRRVNPVGAEEYIIDLLLLYKHKKGKMTVPVRHAYLQTFESKIQFVEHEBELDAQELAKR
INQSGSLSELSNLSLKLVPOLPGSKSEHKEPKDKINILIPLSGRFDMVFRFMGNFEKTC
LIPNQNVLKLVLLFNSDSNPDKAKOVLEMDYRIKYPRADMOILPVSGEFSRALLALEVGSQ
FNNSLLFFCVDVLFVTEFLQRCRANTVLAGQOIFYPIIFSOYDPRIYSGKVPSDNHFAPT
QKTGFRRNYGFIITCIYKGDLYRVGGPDVSIQGMGLDYLFRNKVVQAGLXTRFSQEVGVVH
VHHVPFCDFNLDPKQYRMCUGSKASTYGSSTQQLADEMLEKNDPSYKXSNNNGSVRTA

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-23

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FIGURE 145

GGAAACCGTGTGCGGTGTCCCAAGGCGCTGAGGCAAGACGTAATCCGCTGACACTTCCC
TTTGCGCCTTAGAGTTCGCCAGCCTGTGTGCCCCAGAAAGCTTCGAGTCGATGGCAGAGTGT
ACGAGACGACCCCTATGAGGCGCTTAGTCTTCTAGTGGCCTTTGTGTATGGACCTTCGCTG
TGCGGGCTTATCCGACATATACCTGTGACACCTGTATGAAGAGCAAACTTGAAATCATATATA
CAAGTTTACAGAACTAGTACGAAGTGTCCCTGTGGGGAGCGAAGTGTGTGCAAAAAATC
TAACTCTCCAAACANGTTTATTTATAGCATCAAAAGGATCAAAATTTAAGGAGCTAGTTA
CACATGAGAGACGCTTCACTGAGAAATGATGTTTAAACCAATCCTATGATGAAGAACTACA
ACTTCCCTACAGGAGGCTTCAACCGGAAATAGGAAAGAAAAACAACGGAAAGTACCCC
ATTCTGTGATGATCAAAACCAAGATGTTTCAATGTTTGTGATGCAGAGGAACCTTATATG
AAAAATGAAGAGCCAGAGCCAGAGCCGAGCTGCAAAACAACTGAGGACACCAAGATG
TTGCCAGTTTGTACTGATATCATCTACAAATCATATGTACTCATACAAAGTCACTGTAC
CACTTAGATTAAGAGCATGGCATTGAGATCTCTACAGAAATCAGAAAGATGTTCTCAGCTCT
CAGGTCAAACTGCGATAGAAAAACCGAAGATTGGAAGACACCGAGAGCTTGGAAATAT
GATGACATTTTGAATAAAATTTTATATATTAATTCACAACTGCACAGGCACTTCTTAGTGA
CACCGACAAACCGCATATAGAGAAATATTGAAGCCTCTAAAGATCACCTAAGAGAGCC
TTGCTCTAGCAGAGCAGAGCAAGAAATTAATTAAACAGATGATAGTCCAGATTATGCCA
GTAGAGCAAGAAAGATTAATAATTGATGACATCGAAACGTGTTATTAACATGCTGTGTAATTC
TAGATCTAAACTGTATGAAATTTTATGATTTAATGATGTTCCACAGAGATGAGAGAAAAAG
CTGCTACAGATTCATATACATTAATAAAATATGTTGATGATCAAGAGAGTCAAGCCTTATTA
AAAGTTTATTAACAATATATATATAAAATTTTAAACCTATCTGATATTCATTAACAAGCTGA
TTTAAGCAAACTGCAATTTTTCACAGAGAAATATATCATTTGTAATTTCAAAAATTGTAAT
AAAAATATTTTCTATTTGTAGTTCAAAATGCGCAACATCTTATATGTGTCAATGTGTTATGACA
ATTTCATATGCACTAAAACTTAATTTTAAATTAATAATTTTGTGTTCAAGAAAAA

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FIGURE 146

></usr/seqdb2/src/DNA/Dnaaseg.min/ss.DNA68864
><subunit 1 of 1, 350 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 39003, PI: 5.59, NX(S/T): 1
MKRLVLLVALILMPSSVPAPPSITVTPDEQNINHYIQVLENLVRSVPSGEPGRKKSMPK
HYYSIASKSKFKELVTHGDASTENDVLNPISEETTPPTGGFTPEIGKKKHTSTPWSI
KENNNSIVLHAPEPIENEPEPEPEPAKQTEAPMLPVTESTSPYVTSYKSPVTTLDX
STGIEISTESDEVQLSGETRIEKPEFGKHPSNMNDILKKIIDINSQVQALLSDTSNP
AYREDIASKDHKRLSLALAAAEHKIKTMYTSQILLPVGRTSNKIDILETVINNLCNSRSKL
VEYLDIKCVPEPMEKKAATVFNTLKMCMCSRNVTLALKVY

Signal peptide:
amino acids 1-19

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FIGURE 147

CGGCTCGAGCGGCTCGAGTGAAGGCTCTCCAGGCTCTCGGCGCTGAGACAGCTGGCTTG
ACCTCCAAATPACATCCACCCCTGCTGTATCTGTTTATATGTGTGATCAACCA
GGAATATCAATGCTTTTGTGCAATTTTGTGCTCAAGTTCTTACGAGCTGTGAGACA
GTGGCAATGTCATGAGCCGAGCCGATTTGTCCAGGCTTGTGGAGGAGAGAGCGGTGTCT
CTGTGCTCCCTCTTTCCGAGAACCAATGCAAGGCTTATGAAAGTCCGCTTTTACGAAATCAG
TTCCATGCTGTGTCCACTTTCACAGATGGGAAACCTGGGATCTTACGAGATGCCACA
GTATCGAGGAGAACTGATGTTGTGAGGAGCTTCATGACAGGGGGGCTGTCTCTTACAGC
TAAAAACATCACTCCCTCGGACATGGGCTGTATGGGTGCTGGTTCACTTCCCAATTTAC
GATGAGAGGCGACCTGAGAGCTGGGGGTGGAGACCTGGGCTCACTTCTCTCATTTCCAT
CGTGGATATGTGTGACGAGGTATCCAGTTACTGTGCTGTGCTCAAGGCTGTGCTCCAGC
CCAGGCAAGTGGAAAGTCCACAAAGAGAGATTTGCTTCAAGCTCCAGAGCAATGCA
GATGGGTACACCTGTATGATGTGAGATCTCCATTATATGTCAGGAAATGCTGGAGCAT
ATTGTGTCATCCACCTGTGAGAGAGTCAATGATGAGATTCAGAGTATTTAGAGAG
AGAGCTTTTCCAGCCCTCACTTGGGGCTGCTTATTTTACTGGGTACTCTGTGCT
GCCCTGTGTGCTGTGATGGAGATGATATTTGTTTCTTCAATCCAAAGGAAATCCA
GGCGGAACTGACCTGGATCCAGAGACCGGCTCACCGGAGCTGTGCTTGTGATCTGAA
CAGTGGAGGTGACTGTGATCCAGAGACCGGCTCACCGGAGCTGTGCTTGTGATCTGAA
ACTGTACCCATAGAAAGCTCCCAAGAGTGCCTCACTGTGAAGAAATTTACAGGAA
GAGTGTGGCTTCTCAAGGTTTCCAGAGAGGACATTACTGAGAGGTGAGCCTGGAC
AAATGTAGGGTGTGAGTGTGGAGTGTGCGGATGATGAGACAGGAGGAAACATATG
ACTTGTCTCCCAACAAATGGGTATGGGTCTCAGACTGACAGAAACATTTGATTTCAC
ATTCAATCCCATTTTATCAGCTCTCCCGCAGACCTCTCTACAGAGTAGGGTCTTCC
TGAATATGAGGTGGAGCCATCTCTCTCTCAATACAAATGACAGATCTCTATTATAC
CTGTGACATGTCAGTTTGAAGCTTGTGAGACCCATATCCAGATGGGATTTATACGA
GGAAAGGGGACCTCCATATTCAATGTCAGTGTCTGTGGGATGAGACAGAGAAACCTG
CTTAAAGGCCCCACACACAGACCCAGACAGAGGAGAGATGCTCCGACAGAGTGGC
CCGAGCTTCTCTCCGAGGCTGGGCAAGAGGTACGGCCCCCATCTCTCTTAAAGGAGC
TGAAGTTCTTCTGCTGAGCCTGAGAGCGGAGTCAAGCTTCCAGATGAGGGGGAT
TGGCTGACCCCTGTGGAGATCAGAGCCATGAGCTGAGCTGAGGAGGAGGAGATGACA
CATTAGGTTAGTTGTGAAACCTCCATCCAGTAAAGGATCTTGAACAGTCAACCTCC
CAGGCTCTCATTTGTGATGACAGAGATGATCTCTGCTCAAGGTGAAGTTAAAGAG
CAACGATGTGAATCATGCTGTGAGGTTTGAAGGACAGATGTTGCTAATGATGTGTTTA
TATATACATTTTCCCAACAAACTGTGTGCTTATTCACATTAATTTATCTTCTCTTA
TACCAATCACCCATGCAATGATTTATTAACCTGTCTTGTGAGCTCAAAAGATAAGAG
GAGGTAGATTTTTCACATGATCTATAGCCGAGCATTCCTGATACAAACAGGCAAG
AAAACAGAAAGAGAGAAAGAAACAGAGGCTATCCCTCATTTAACACAGACAAAAA
TTCTAAATAAATTTTAACTAACTAACTAACTAACTAACTAACTAACTAACTAACTAACT
CAGTGTGTTGTCCCAATGCAAGTGTGTTGTTAAATTTAAATTTCAACAGGTAAAT
CAGCATTAATTAAGTAAAGAAACAACTAAAGAAAGAAAGAAAGAAAGAAAGAAAGAAAG

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FIGURE 148

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></usr/bin/perl -e "print <subunit 1 of 1, 466 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 52279, pI: 6.16, NX(S/T): 2
MAFVLLVLSFTELVSGQMVTGPKFQALVGEDAVFSCSLFPTSAEAMVEFFENQFHA
VVALTRDGEDNESKMPQYRGRTEFVDSIAGRVSRLKNITPEDIGLYGCMFSSOYDEE
ATHELKVALAGSLPLISTIVGVDDGIQLCLSSGMFPQPTAKMGKPGQODLSDSRANDGY
SLYDVEISIIYVENAGSILCSIHAEQSEVESKVLIGETFPQSPHRLASILLGLGALC
GYVMGMIIIVFKSKGKIQAEIDMRKRGQAELEADAKNAVEVTLDPETAPFKLCVSDLKTVT
HKRAQEVPHSEKRTFRKSVVASQGFQAGRHTEVDVGANGVYGVGCRDDVDKKNNTLS
PANGVWVLRITTEHLYFTTNPHPLSLPSTPTFRVGVFLDYEGGTISFTNTNDOSLIYTLIT
CQPEGLLRPIQHAMVDEKGTPIFICPVSWG

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Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-17

Transmembrane domains:

amino acids 131-150, 235-259

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FIGURE 149

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CCTTCACAGGACTCTTCATGTGCTGTGSCAATGATGCGGACAGTGTGTGAGGCTCA
GGAAAAGATTGTGTGGAAACCTGGGTTATGCGCTGTGATCATTTGATCCCTGATTGTC
CTGGAGAGTGCATTGGACCTGACTGTGCTATGTGTGAGATRTAATCAAGAAAGACTTGAA
TTACTATAGCATGTGCTATTACACTGACAACTGACAACTATATGTGTGAGATTGGCAGAGGCTT
CTACGATTTTACAGAAATGAGCGAGACTTGAATCAATGATCAATGATGATGCAATTTTAA
TCTCCATTAAAGGAAAGATTTGTCAAGTGTCAAGTTTCAAGTTCACTCAACGAAAGCATGG
AGTGTGGCTCATATGCTGTGTGATTTGTAGATTGCTCATCTAGAGATCTGAAAACCTGTAG
ATMAATTTGTCACACTGTGTTTACATGAAAGCTGACAGATGCTGTGAGACCCCTAAAGTA
GATCTCATCTCAATTAATTAATTAATAATCAACAGACAGAAACGACGCTATTAACCA
TTGCTGCGGAAACAGAAAGATAAATCTGAGTCAAGTCTCAAGATCGTGTGTGTGAGCAG
AAGTGAAGAGGGTGAATGGCCCTGGCAGGCTGAGCTGAGTGGATGGAGTCACTGCTGT
GGAGCAACCTTAATTAATTAATGCAATGGCTGTGAGTGTGCTCACTGTTTAAACATTA
GAACCTGCGCAGATGAGACTGCTTCTTGTGAGTAACATTAACCTTGTGAATGAAAGGG
GTCTCCGAGATTAATTTGCTCATGAAATAACAAACAGCATCACTATGATATTTCT
CTTGAGAGGCTTTCTAGCCCTGTTCCCTACAAATGCAATGCAATGATGTGTGTGCTGCTCTT
TGCAATCTATGAGTTTCAACCAAGTATGTGATGTTGTGTGACAGATTTGAGCACTGMAA
ATGATGTGTACAGTCAAAATCATCTTCGACAAAGCACAGTGACTTCATAGACGTCACACT
TGCAATGAACCTCAAGCTTACATAGAGCCATTAACCTCGTAGAATGTTATGTGTGCTGCTCTT
AGAAAGAAACAGATGCAATGCCAGGTGAATCTGAGAGACCACTGTTGTTCACTGCTCA
GAGATATCTGTGACTTGTCTGGAATAGTGAAGCTGGGAGATGATGCGAACCACACAG
CCTGGTGTATATCTAGATTAAGGCTTGGCGGACGTGATTACTTCAAAAATGCTGGTATCZA
AGAGCAAAAACCTCATGCAACAGATTAATTTTTTTTGGTGTGGAGCCATT
TTTAGAGATACAGATTTGAGAAAGCTTGCAAAACAGCTGATTTGCTGATCTCATTAAC
TGTTTGCTTGAAGATGATTTTCTTCCAGGCTGTGCTCCAGATGTAAGCATCTGCTTCTG
CCAGATCAACTGTGTATCTGTGAGCAATGTGAACCTTTATATATCAATGAGAAATGATA
ATPACATATTAATTAAGCTGTGATTAATTTGTTCTCTAGAGTTTGTTCAGAAATTTGAC
TTGTGACATTAATTTGTATAGATATATATACATTTGAAGCTCTTCTTCTCAATTTGCTC
AGCTCTCTCATTTTCAAGAAATATCAATTTCAAGTGTCAAAACAGAGTGAAGAAATTA
TAAAGAAAGAAATATCCCTTACATTTATATGACACAGAAAGATAAGGTATTTCTTAGT
GGAATATTAAGAAATGATCATATTCATTATGAAAGGTCAAGAAAGATGAGTATTTCTTAGT
ACTCATCATTTAGAAAGATATGGAACATAAGTTAAGAAAGTCCAGAAAGACCAAGATTA
TCTTATTTTCACTTCCAAACAACTACATGATTAATGTGAAGAAAGATTCGTATTTTGTG
ACCTATATTAATTAACAACTCATGATGATGATGATGTTCTTCAAGCAATTAAGCAATAT
TTATTAATCATTTGATGAGATGCAACATTAACATTAATTAATTAATCAACCA

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FIGURE 154

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></usr/seqdb2/ssc/DNA/Dnaasegs.min/ss.DNA68880
><subunit 1 of 1, 305 aa, 1 stop
><MW : 35383, PI: 5.99, NX(S/T) : 0
MARSDSVKCLKCLLYALNLLFWLMSISVLAWSAMMDYLNNTLTITAEETVEAVIITYFPV
VHPVMAVCCFLIIVGMLGYGTVKRNLLILAWYFGSLIVIFCVELACGVWYEQELMWPVQ
WSDMTTLKARMTNYGLPRYKMLTHANWFQREFKCCGVYFTDMLMETMDMPDSCVREF
PGCSQAHQEDLDLYQEGCGKKKYSFLKCTKQLQVLRFLGISIGVTQILAMILLITLLMAL
YDRREPEPTDQMSLKNDSQHLSCPVSVELKPSLSRIPEHTMANSFNTFEMEEL

Signal peptide:
amino acids 1-33

Transmembrane domains:
amino acids 12-35, 57-86, 94-114, 226-248
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FIGURE 155

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GGAGAGGCGACAGACTTGTCTCAGCCGAGACAGAGATGCTG93GCTGAGGAGACCAAGGCTTCCC
TGCACCTGGGGCTCTCTCCAGCCGAGTGTGACCCAGGAGACTTCTGACCTGCTGGGACCCAGGAG
CCGTGTGGGAGAGCCCTCTCTCTCTGCTTGGGGTGAACATCTCAGCTCCAGGCTGACAGGAG
ACCGGAGAGATCAACAGAGCCAGCTGATTAACAGATCTCCGACAGATGATCAACCTCTGAAACAGC
CTCGATGTCAAAACCCCTGGCGAAACCCGGTATCCCGATCCGAGAGACTTCAAGAAAGGTGGAGAT
CCCGATCACTATGACACTAGACCTGCGCGAGTATCACTCATATGTGTGTCTCTCAAGS
TGATTTGAGTAAGAAATACACTTCTCTCTGCGGAGACCTCTCACTCATATCCGAGGAGAGAGS
CTGTGTACGGAAGAGCTGACCTGTCCCTTGGGGGAGAGAGAGAGCACTGTGTCAAGAGCTT
CCCCGAAAGGGCTTGCACTGGCACTCCGCTCTCCAGAGACCGATTCACACTGCAAGTGTCTG
ACTGGCCACAGGGAACGTGGTTCTGTGCTGTTCGACACTTCGACAGAGAGCTCTGCTGAG
ACAGCTGTAGGCGAGATGAGCTACAGCAGAGCTGTGGAGATTGGCCGACGACGAGATCTGGA
TGTTGTGAATATCAAGAAACAGCCAGAGAGCTTCGACATGCGAATCTGAATG93GCTGTGTC
TCTCAGGCTCCCTGTGTCTCTCTGACACTGTCTTGCCTGTGGAGAGAGCTTGAAGACCCCGT
GTGTGTGGGTGGGAGAGAGCCCTCTGTGATCTGTGGCTTGGGAGAGAGCTTGAAGACCCCGT
CAACAGCAGCTGTGTGGAGAGAGAGCTCTGTGAGACCCCACTGGGTCTCAAGGACCTCAT
GCTTCAGGAAACATACCGATGTGTCACTGAGAGGTGAGGAGAGCTCATCAAACTGGGAC
AGCTTCCCATCCCTGGCTGTGGCTGAGCAAGATCATATCATATTCAAACCCGATGTGACCCAA
AGACATGACATGGCCCTCATGAGCTGCAATTCACACTCACTTCTCAAGCAGACTAGAGC
CCATGTGTGCTCTCTTTGATGAGAGCTCACTCAAGCCACCCACTCTGTGATCATTTGA
TGGGACTTTACGAGCAGAGATGAGAGAGAGATGTCTGACATATCTGTGACAGGCTGACATGCA
GGTCAITGACAGCAGCAGAGGTGCAATGCAAGAGCTGACATCTCAATCTGAGATGATCAATG
TGAATGTGCAAGGATCCCGGAAAGGGGTGTGACACTTGCAGAGGTGACAGTGTG93GCTC
CTGATGTACCAATCTGACAGTGGCATGTGTGGCATGTGTGATGCTGGGCTATGAGCTGCGG
GGGCCCGAGACCCGAGAGATACACAAAGGTCTCAAGCTCATATCTCTGTAAGAGAGACC
TCTGAGAGGCTGAGCTGTAAATGCTGTGCTCCCTTTGCAGTGTGTGGAGCCGCTTCTCTCTG
CCCTGCCACCTGGGGATCCCCCAAGTCAACAGAGAGCAAGAGTCCCTTGGGTACAGCC
CTCTGCCAGAGCTCTGACATTTCTTGGAGCAGCAAGAGGCTCAATCTCTGTAAGAGAGACC
TCCGAGCCCAAGAGCCGCCAGAGAAAGTCAAGAGCTAGCTGGGCAACATTTGTGTCTCCC
AGCATCCGAGGAGAGACAGCCCACTGACAAAGTCTCAGGGGTATTTGCTAACCTCAAGAA
GGAACTTCCCACTACTAGATGAGAGCAGGCTGTGTGTAAGAGCCAGATACACTGTGGG
CTGGAGAGAGAAAGGCTGTGGCCAGAGCCCTGTCCCTTCAACCATCCCAAGCTTA
CTAGAGCAGAAACAGTGTATATTAATGAATGCACTGCCCTACCTGTGTGATGACTACCTT
ACTACTGTGTCTATGTATATGAGCTATGGCACTATATTAAGAGCTGTGATACATCT
CTGGCAAAAAAAAA
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FIGURE 158

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></usr/seqdb2/seq/DNA/Dnaaegs.min/seq.DNA/1166
><subunit 1 of 1, 761 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 83574, PI: 6.78, NX(S/T): 4
MALPALGLDPMSSLGLFLFQLQLLPTTTAGGGGQGPMPFRVRYVYAGDERALSPFHOKGLQ
DSDTLLLSGDGNTLYVGAREALIAMDIDPQVPLRLNMIPLPASPDKKSECAFKKKSNETOC
FNFIRLVSYNVNTHLYTCGFAPSPACTFLELQSDSYLPLISEDKYMBGKGQSPFDPANRHTA
VLVDQMLYSGTNNFLGSEPLMKRTLGSPVLXTDNFLMLHHDASFVAALPSTOVVYEFEE
ETASEPDEFEERLHTRVARVCKNDVGEKILLQKKWTFLLKQQLCTQPGQLPNNVIRHAYVL
PADSFTAPHIYAVFTSQNVGGTRSSAVCAFSLDIERYVFGKXKKEINKETSRWTTYRGPEET
NRPDGSQVGPSSDKALTPMKDHFIMDEQVGVTPLLVXSGVEYTRLAVERTAQGLDGHSLVM
YLGTTTGLHKAIVVSGDSNAHIVEEIQLPDEPVNRIQLAPTOGAVFVGSGGVRVPRAN
CSYTESCTVDCTLADPHCAMPESRTCCLLSAPNINSMKQDMERGNPEMAQAGPMSRLRP
QSRPQIIEVLAVERNILBLPCPHLSALASYWSHGPAVPEASTVYNSLLLIIVDGVGG
LYQCAATENGSYFVIVSYWDSODQTLADPELAGIPREHKVPLITRVSGAALAAQSYWP
HFYVTVLFPALVLSGALLILVASPLRALRKGVGCEILRGEKAPLSREQHLQSPKEGRT
SASDVAQNNGLCGTEVA

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Signal peptide:
amino acids 1-30

Transmembrane domain:
amino acids 136-156, 222-247, 474-490, 685-704

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FIGURE 159

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AGGGTCCCTTAGCCGGGCGCAGGCGCGAGCCAGCCAGCTGAGATCCGCGGCTTCGCTAGAG
TGAGCATGGCTGGGCAAGGAGTGTCTTCTTCTAGTGGGCTTCTCTCCCTGGGGTCTGCTC
TGAGAGGCTGCCAAATCTGACATATCTAAGTGGTGGAGCCATVATCTACAGTAGA
CCGGGCTTCTCCAAATCTTCAGATACCGGTCAATATCTCACATGCTTACACAAAGAG
GTCTTTATGCGAGATTTTAAAGAGAAATAATCAATACAGTATACAGTGTGGCTTGCA
CTCGAAGATCATCAAGACATTTAAAGAGATTTTGAATTTCTTTCTTGGAAGAACTTGAAG
TGGCAGAGGAAATTTGAAATTTATTAATTTCTAAGAACTTGTGCGCTTGCAAGTGCAGTC
ATTTTAAATAGAAAGATATCATGATTCCTTAAAGATGAAACCTTGACATGATGATAT
GTTGAACCTTTTGACTACTGCTCTTCTGATTTGCTGAGAGCTTGGAGGCCATTTGGC
CATTTCTTTCACCTTCATTTGGCTCTTGGAAATTTGGGCTACCAATCCCTTGTCTATGTC
CAGTATCCGTTCCCTGCTGATCATGATCATGATCATCTTGGGGGCCAGTGAATTTTCTG
ATGTTCTTTAGTTCTGAGAGAGCAACACATGCACTGTCAATTTGACAAACATCAACA
GGACATTTTACAGAGGCTGTAGGCGAGTTTGTCTCATCTTCTACTGCAAGAGATTGT
GGTTCATTAATCTGCACTTTGATTTGTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCT
GTTGAGGCTTGATGCAAAAACCTTAAACAGATACAGATACAAAGCTTGGAGAACTTCAATGC
CAAGTTTGGGACCTGTGTTTGTCTTGTGACCTTGGGCTCAATGCTGAACACCTGTGAG
ATCCGAAATCTTCAAGAGATGAACAAATGCTTGTGCTCACTACCCCAAGGGGATATGGA
AATGTCAGTGTCTCATTTGGCCCAAGATGTCACCTGGCTGCMAATGTGAATTTGGA
CTGGCTTCTCAAGTGAACCTTCTGCTCAACCAAGCATTCGTTGTTGTCAACCAAGGCG
GGCAATATGATATGAGGCGCATCCAGCATGGTGTGCTGTTGTGTCAACCAAGGCG
GGACACAGCCTGAAAACATGGTCGAGTGAAGAGCAAAAAGTTTGGTGTTCATTCAGTT
AAAAGCTCAAGGAGACATATGCTCTTAAATGAACAAATCATGAGAACAGAGAT
ACAAATCCGCGGCGAGTGGCTGCAAGTGTCAATCTGCGCTCCAGCCCTGAGCCCAAG
CGGCTGGTGGGCTGGATTGACAGATGCTCCAGACAGGGGGGAGAGCACTGAAGCCCTA
TGCTTTGAGAGCCCTGGCATGAGCATGCTGTTCACATTTTGTGTTTCTGCTGGGCG
TCACTTGGGACCTVATGACCTTGTGGGAACTGTGAGCATGAGCTGTGCTGTGGTGGTGG
GGGCGCAAGAGTGAAGAGCATAAAGCCAGGTGAGCCCTGGGCGGGGTCTGTGGTGG
GGGATGTTCACATTTCTAGGAGCTTCCCATAGTGTGGGAGCCCATTTCTTAATCTTTC
TAATTTCTCTGTTTCTTGAAGAAACAGGAAATATGCCAAATATCATCTTTCACATTCG
TAATTTCTACAAATTCATCTTACTAGCTCTGCTCGCTGCTAGAGAAATCTTTCAGTCC
CTTGCTCCCTTGTGTCATGAGAGGCTATGCTGTGATTTCTGTCTGAGTGAATTTG
GACATGACCTTCAAGTTTCCAGCTTAAATTCACATTCCTTCTCAATGCGCTCTCGAA
TCAACCTGTGACTTTCAGGCTCCATGTCAGATGCTGATGCTGCTCACTCTGCGGCGG
TACTATCATGATGAAATATCATCCAGAAAGACCTTGCATATTTCTTCAATTTCTGTGTT
TGTTCTCCCAATATTTCTTCAATGCTCAGAGAGCCCTGCTGTGCTTGAAGATTCAAGGC
GGACACAGGCTCAGAGTCTCAAGTTGGGTCCCTGCTGTGAGTGGCCACAGTGAAGCTCGT
TCTTGGCTGAGAGGAGATGAGATGTTTCAAGATTTCTGAAAATTAAGTTTAC
GGTTATCTCTCCCAACCTCACTAA

```

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FIGURE 162

></usr/seqdb2/ssc/DNA/Dnaeqs.min/ss.DNA71180
><-subunit 1 of 1, 205 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 21521, pI: 7.07, NX(S/T): 1
MLDAKPHMLPGPLHSPGLPLVLLALAGMAQEGSEPVLEBCLVCEPERAAAGSPGA
ALGEAPFGKVAFAAVRSHHEEPAGETNGTSGAIFYDQVLYNKGGFDRASGFVAPEKGV
SPFTHVVKYINRQIVQVSLMNTWPIISAFANDPDVTRBATSSVLLPLDPEDKVSILRLRG
NLGGWKYSFSGFLIFPL

Signal peptide:
amino acids 1-32

FIGURE 163

GCTGTTTCTTCGCGCCACACATCGGCCCGGCCGACCTCCAGTGTCTCTAGCCGCCAGC
CTCGAGGCCGTCCCGGACCCCTGTGCTCTCGCGCAGACCTCGACCCCGGGGACCTGGGCAT
GGGCGAGGGGCGCGGGGTGAAGCGGCTTCCCGGGGCGCGTGAATGGCCCGGCTTCAAGCAT
GAAGACCTCTATAGCCGCTATCTCCGGGCTCTGCGCGGAGGCTGAGGCCGAGGCTGAC
GGAGCCAGCGCTCTCAGGAGGACCTGCGCTGTCCGCGGAGGGGTCTGGAGATGGGGCACT
GGATCCAGCATCTCTCCGCCCTCCAGGACCTCTTCTGTCACTGGCTCAATAGTCCAA
GGTGAAGAAAGCAGCTACAGGTCACTCAAGTGTCTCAGTGGGTCTGTCTCTTGTATCTGG
GAGTGGCTGCAGTGCCATCTCATGTACATATCTGCACTGATGTGCTGAGCTCATGCTGAG
CTCTACTTCACTTGGCTGTGTGTTGACTGGAAACACCCAGAAAGGTGGCAGAGGTCA
GTGGTCCGAAACTGGGCTGTGTGGCTACTTTCGAGCTACTTCCATCCAGCTGGTGA
AGACACACACCTGTGACCAAGAACTATATCTTGTGATACACCCCATGTATCATG
GGCTGGGTGCTTCTGCAACTTCAGACAGAGCCACAGAGTGAACAGAGTATCCAGG
CATACGGCTTACCTGCTACACTGGCAGGCACTTCCGAATGCTGTGTGAGGAGTAC
TGATGTCTGAGGTATCTGCCCTGTGACCGGACACATAGACTATTTGCTTCAAGMAT
GGGAGTGGCAATGCTATCATCATGTGTGTGGGGTGGGCTGAGTCTTGAAGTGCATGCC
TGGCAAGATGCAATCACTGCGGACCGGCAAGGCTTGTGAATCGGCCCTGCTCATG
GAGCTGACCTGTGCCATCTACTCTTGTGAGAGATGAAGTGTACAGCAGGTATCTTC
GAGGAGGCTCTGGGGCCGATGGGTCCAGAAAGATTCCAGAAATACATTTGTTTGGCCCC
ATGATCTTTCATGTGTGAGGCTCTTCTCCACACTGGGGGCTGTGCTTATCCCA
AGCCATACACACTGTGTGTGGAGGCCATCACTCCCAAGCTGAGACCCCAAGCCAG
CAAGCATGACCTGTACACACATGTACATGAGGCCCTGTGAAAGCTTTTGAAGACA
CAAGCAGAGTTGGGCTCCCGGAGACTAGGTCTCGAGGTGAATGAGCTTTTGAAGCA
GCCATTCCTGAGAGAACAGCTGCAATCACTTTTGTCTGTGAATTTGGAAATGTCA
TGGGTGTCTGTGGTATTTAAAGAAATTATACATTTGTAAACCAAAAAA
AA
AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA

FIGURE 166

```
></usr/seqdb2/seq/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA71213
><subunit 1 of 1, 368 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 42550, pI: 9.11, NX(S/T): 1
MGLAFLKIQFVHLHVGFFVVSGLVINPVQLCTIALMPVSQOLYRRLNCRLAYSLMSQLV
HLLEKMSCTECTLFTDQATVERPKEHAVIILNHNFEIDFLCGMTMCEPFGVLAGSSKYLAKK
ELIYVPLIGMTWYFLEIVFCRRKWEEDRDVVEGLRLSDYPEYMWFLLYCEGTRFTETNHR
VSMENVAAAKGLPVLYKTHLLPRTKGFITAVCLNGTVAAYDVTLNFRGNKNPSILGILYGRK
YEDMKCVRRFPLEDIPLDKEEAQMLHKLQSKDALQELYNOKGMPGEQFKPARRPMTLLN
FLSKATILLSPFSVLGVPASSPILLITFLGFVCAASFQVRRLIGESLDEGRMELQ
```

Important features of the protein:

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-25

Transmembrane domains:

amino acids 307-323, 335-352

Tyrosine kinase phosphorylation sites:

amino acids 160-168, 161-169

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FIGURE 167

```
GATATTCCTTATTTTAAAGATCTGAAGTACTAGCATCATCCTCCATCATGTCCTGGGGCA
GGCAACAGGATATTCATCTTGTGTGTGTGTTCCTTTAGACATGGGGCATCTTCTT
GCTTATTTCTTTGGTAGAAGAGGGCTCAGTTTCTTGTGGGTTGGTGGCAAGCAAGCCG
GCTTACCGCTGATACGGCCCTGGGTTAAGAGGAGAGATTAATCTTTATACAAATGGG
GATAGCTGGGCTGAGACCTGCTCTCAGTAAATTCCTGGGATCTGGCTATACCTTCTT
TTCTCTAACCTGGCATACCTGCTTAAAGCCCTCAGGGCTCTCTGTCTTAGAGATCAA
AGATTTTAGAGCTACAAAGAGCCCTCATGGTCTGGCCCTGGCCCTGGCCAGCTTCATGT
ACATGTGGTGTCTCTGTCTCTGTAAGTGTATGCCATGGGCTTTTGCACAAAGCT
TTCTCTTTGGCTGACACTGTTCCTGCCCCCAGTACTTCCATCTTAATATGTAGTC
ATCTGACAGATTTCAATTCATACATCATTTCTCCAGGGATCTGGGCTGACAGATCTCAT
CTGTATATGCTCTCATNAGACCACTGTTCCTTTTGGACACTTGCACATCATGTTGTA
TCTTTATGTGCGTTGTGTGTATGGGTGTGTCTGTTCCTCCAGATGCCAGCTTGAGC
TGCGTAGAGGTCAAGGGCATTTGCTGTGCTGCACGTAATGTCTACATGTGTGGTGGT
CATGTTTTTAAAGACTAATGAGAGGAGATGAGGAAAGATTGAATCTCTCAGTTCACCA
GATGCTGAGGGCCCAAGCATTTGAAATTCACAGTTGATGCTTGTGTAATATCTGGGA
TGCAAGTCTCTAGTAGTAGGCCAGGTTGGCATCTCTAACAACTCCACATGATGCTGA
TGCTGCTCTATGACTATATCTAATAATGTAAGATCTATGAGGACAGGCTGGGCAATGGG
TCACACCTATGATCCAGCACTTTGGAGGCTGAGGAGCTGATCACCTGAGTCAAGATT
TCAGACTAGGCTGGCCAAATGTGGAACCCATCTGTACTAATAATACACAAATTTAGCTG
GGCATGTGGCAATGCTGTGTGTCCAGCTACTTTGGAGGCTTAAAGAGAAATCGCTTG
AACCTGGAGGCGAGGTTGACGTGACGAGATCAGGCATGTATTCACACAGGGTGAC
AGAGTGAGCTCTATGTCCAAAAA
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FIGURE 168

```
></usr/seqdb2/sst/DNA/DnaSeqs.min/ss.DNA71234
><subunit 1 of 1, 143 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 15624, PI: 9.58, NX(S/T): 0
MHHSIQCPGATRIHILCTGCFSLALAHFLILISLVKGLSLSCGVSGROAGLRLIRPMVRR
EKINPYTNGDSWGLRPASSVYKFLGSKYTFPSLTHHTLLKASQGSFLGSKYLEIQEPSWS
GPCPPGQLHCTCGVLSFL
```

Important features of the protein:**Signal peptide:**

amino acids 1-28

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FIGURE 169

```
GGCTGACATGGAACCTCTTGTCCTCCAAATGATCCACCCGCTTCAGCCTCCCAAGTGTGTGA
TTATAGGTGTAGACCCACCGGTGTCTGACCTTGACCACTTTGACGAATCAATAAAGCCAC
AGAGTTGAATCTGTAAGATTTCTGACTATGCTGTGTGCTGTAAGTCTCTTACTTACCTAC
ATTAATAATCTGTTTGTGTCTTCTTCTTCTTCTTCTTCTTCTTCTTCTTCTTCTTCTTCTT
CACTGTGGCTCTGGCCCAACCTGACCTTCACTCTGGAAGAAAGAGAGTTTGTGACACAC
ACCTGCCCCCTGGAAGCCGGGGGAACAAGCTCACTTGTGTGCTCTGTGTGAGCATGCCCCC
ACCAACTGTCTCAAGTCTGAGGCACTGACTGTGGCAATGCAAGTACCTGAGCTCTGTGTGA
GCTGCGGCTTTCAGAGGTGGGCTGCTGCTGGCCGTAAGAGGATWAAAGAGCCGAAAGATTT
CATAGGGCAATGGCTCCCACTGCCCAGGCATCAAGCTTCTGTACTCATATCACTGCTGGG
CCAGGACGGGCGGTGGAACAACCTGTCTGAAAGCAATGGGTGAGATCAAGCTGACCTGCGCCAT
CTAACCTTTTCAATGCTCTGCAATCACTGATCCATGGGCTAATCTGACTGTGTCGCAAGS
AACCAGAGCTTGAATGAGCTGTGCTCAAGCCCAAGAGGGGTCTGCTTGAACACTGTGTT
TATGTGACAGGACTTGCATTTCTCTGGAACATGAGGGAACCCGGAAGAAAGCAAGTGGCA
GGGAAGGAACTTGTGACCAATTAATGGGTCAAGAAAGATGGAGGTGGGTGAGTATCAAGGC
ATCGAGTCTCTGCAATTCAGTGAACATGTGGGGGAAGGGCTGCGAATGGCGATTACAACACT
CGGACTGACCTCTGGGGCCATDAGACAGCGGTTCGCCCCCAATCAAGTACAGCTGTG
AAGGCAACTGACAGGCCGATGCTCTCATCAGCCAGGAGCAAGCCAAATCTGCAATCACAG
CCAGGGGAGCGGCTGGGAAGGAGCAAGCAATTCCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT
TGAGAGGCTCTCTTATGTCTCTACTTAAGCCCAAGCAAGACATAGCTGACAGGGGCTAATG
GCTCAGTGTGGCCCAAGAGGTACAGAAAGGCTGTAGAGTGAATGAAAGGGCTCTGTGTGG
AAACAGGAATGCTCCAGTAAGCAAGGCTGCAAAATCCCAAGCCAAAGGACTGTGTGGCT
CAATTTAATCATGTTCTTGTATTTGAGCTGTCCCCAAGACCAAGAGACTGAGCTTGGT
TCAATATATCTCCAAAGGCCCTTATACCCCAAGAACCTTTGATTTGAAATTTGAAACCCAAA
TCCAAACCTTAAGAACCAAGGTGCAATTAAGAAATCAATTTATGCGGTGTGTGCTGTGAATG
CCAAATTTTGGAGAGGCCGAGGCGGGTAAATCACTGAGCTGAGAGTTTCAAGACCAAGCTG
GCCAACATGTGTAAACCCCTGTCTCTAATTAATAAATAAATAAATAAATAAATAAATAAATAA
GTGTGCTGTATCCAGCTACTCGGAGGGCTGAGACAGGAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTA
GAAGAGGCTGAGACAGGAATAATCACTTCAAGCTGAGCAACAGCAAGACTCTGTCTCAGA
AAAAATTAATAAAGAAATTAATGTATTTGTAA
```

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FIGURE 170

```

></usr/seqdb2/est/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA71277
><subunit 1 of 1, 109 aa, 1 stop
><M: 1182, pI: 8.63, NX(S/T): 0
MLMWLVLLLLFTLKSVFCSLVTSLYLPTEDLSLMLPKEDLHSGTRTEVSTHTVPSKPGTA
SPGPIAGAVSPPTVSRLEALTRAVOVAEPVLSGCGFGGFCPRRRD

Signal peptide:
amino acids 1-15

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FIGURE 171

```

GGGGGCCCGGAATCCGAGACTGTCCGAGAGCTCCAGCTCAAGTACCTGTCACTGCTTC
CCGCGGCTCTCTGCCCCGCGCCATGACCAGCCGGTGCCTCCGCTGCCCCGCGGCT
GGCCTTGGCTCAAGCCGCACTGGGCGCGCCTTGCGCACTGGCCTCTTCTTGGGAGGCGGT
GCCCCCATGGCGAGGCCGCGAGAGCAATGCTGTCTTCCCGCGAGGACAGCCGCTGTGG
CAATATCTTCTGAGCCGCTCATTGCGGAGCACCCGCGGCTGCGMAAGCTGAGGCTGCTGAC
CCTGGAGCAGCCGCAAGGGGATTTATATGATGACCTGCGAGCAGGCCGAGCTTGGCGCAAC
TGGCGCGGCTCATTCAGGCCAAGAGGCGCTGACCTGGGCACTTTCACGCGCTACTCCGCC
CTGGCCTTGGGCTTGGGCGCTGCCCGGAGCGGGCGCGTGTGACTTGCGAGGTGAGCGGCA
GCCCCCGGAGCTGGAGCGGCCCTGTGGAGSCAGGCGAGGCGGAGCACAAGATGACCTTC
GGCTGAAGCCCCGCTTGGAGACCTTGGACGAGCTGTGGCGCGGCGAGGCGGACCTTC
GACGTGGCCGTGGATGGGACAAAGAGAACTGTCCGCTTACGAGAGCGCTGCTGCA
GCTGCTGAGACCGGAGGCAATCTGCGCGTCTTCAAGTCTCTGTGGCGCGGAGAGTGTGC
AACTCCGAAAGGGGAGGTGGCGCGGAGTGTGCGAAACCTTAAAGAAACGATCCGCGG
GACGTGAGGCTTACATCAGCCTCTGCGCCTTGGGCGATGAGCTCAGCTTGGCCTTCAAGAT
CTAGGCTGGCCCTGAGTGTGGCTGAGGAGGGTGTGCTGGAGACCCGAGGATTTGAC
CTGAGTTTAAATTGAAATTAAGTGGGCTGGAGACAAATAAAAAAAAAA

```

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FIGURE 179B

ATGTTGTTGCACTCTACTCCATGCTCTGAGCAATTGATTTGCTGATTCGCAATTAATTAATCTCCCTTGAAG
TTTGTGTGCGAATTAATATGTAATAGAACTACCACTCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA
AA

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FIGURE 180

```
></usr/seqdb2/seq/DNA/Dnasegs.min/66.DNA73492
><subunit 1 of 1, 837 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 90167, pI: 8.39, NX(S/T): 1
MSQTSHPGRGLGRWIMGAQPCCLIPVLSLWMLLLILASLPSARIASPLEPRESEIV
PPEKINGSVLPFGSAPAILCRLOAFGETILLIEDSDGVQVEGLTVQYGAPPELLGGAEP
GTYLNGTINDPESVASLHWIDGALLGVQYRGALHLQPLESGTPNSAGSPCAHILRRKSP
ASGGQPMQNTAPLQSPSPRRRAKRFAASLSRFETLVVADDKMAAFGAGLKRVTLVMAA
AAKAFKHSIINPVSLVTVRLVILSGEEGPQVGPAAQTLSFCAMQRGALNTPEDSGDPHF
DTAILFTRODLGVSICDITLGMADVGVTCDPARSCAIYEDDGLQSAFTAAHELGHVEMLHD
NSKPCISLNGPLSTRHWMAVMAHVDPPEPWSPCSAFITDFLDNGYGHCLDKREALHL
FVTFPGKDYADARQQLTFGPDSSRHCPQLPPCALMCSGHILNGMCCOTKSPNADGTPCG
PAQACMGGRCLHMDQLDQENIPQAGMGSPGPMGDCSNTCGGQVQSSRDCTRPVPRNGKY
CEGRTRFRSCNTEDCPTGSALTFRBEQCAINHRITDLFSFPGMDWVRYTVGAPQDQCK
LTQARALGYTYVLEPRVVDGTPCSPSSSVQVQRCIHACDRILIGSKKPKDCWVGAGDQ
SGCSKQSGSPRKPRYGNVVTIPAGATHILVROQGNPGRHSITYLAKLPDGSYALNGEYTL
MPSPTDVVLPGAVSLKXSGATNASETTSGHGPDLAQLPLTVLVVAGNFDTRLRYSFVPRPT
PSTPRFTQDMLHRAQILIELRRRPMAGRK
```

Important features of the protein:

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-48

N-glycosylation site.

amino acids 68-71

Glycosaminoglycan attachment site

amino acids 188-191, 772-775

cAMP- and cGMP-dependent protein kinase phosphorylation site.

amino acids 182-185

Tyrosine kinase phosphorylation site.

amino acids 730-736

N-myristoylation sites.

amino acids 5-10, 19-24, 121-126, 125-130, 130-135, 147-152, 167-

172, 168-173, 174-179, 323-328, 352-357, 539-544, 555-560, 577-

582, 679-684, 682-687, 763-768

Amidation sites.

amino acids 560-563, 834-837

Leucine zipper pattern.

amino acids 17-38, 24-45

Neutral zinc metalloproteases, zinc-binding region signature.

amino acids 358-367

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FIGURE 181

CACAGTGGTCTCTCAGTCTCTCAAGCAAGAAAGTACTGTGCTGAGAGACCATGG
 CAAAGAAATCTCCAGAAATGTGAAGACTGCACATCTAAATGACAGAACTTTAAATCC
 AAAAAATATGTAATCACTTAAGATTGTGGACTGTGTGGTATCTGTGACCTTAACCTC
 AATTGTCGTTTGGGGAGCAAGCACTTCTGGCCGGAGTACCAGAAAAAGCTATGACA
 TCGAGCACTTCTACAGCAATGAGAGAGAAAGATTACATGGAAAATTGATCCTGTG
 ACCAGAACTGAAATATTCAGAAAGCGAAATGGCACTGATGAAACATGGAAAGTCAAGACTT
 TAAAAAGGATACACTGSCATCTACTTCTGTGGCTTCAAAAAATGTTTATCAAAACTCAGA
 TTAAGTGAATTCCTGAATTTCTGAACGAGAGGAAATAGTGAATGATGAAGAAATTAAC
 ACAACTTCTTGGAACTGAGTGAATTTGGGTCCAGCAAGAAAAGCTAATGAAAAACCGAGA
 TTTTCTTAAAAAATTCAAAATTTCTGAGATTTGTGAATAAGTGACCATGPAATGGATCAATC
 CCACTCTAATATCAGTTTCTGATTAAGACATTTGAGAGAGAGAGAGAGATCTTCACATT
 CTTGCCAGAAAAAAGGAAATGAA CAAATGAA CAGTGGGTGTCCCTCAAGTGAAGT
 AGAGAAAGACCCGTCAAGCCAGACAAAGCAAGTGAAGAAACCTTCCATTAATGA CTAACTG
 AAAATGGAATGAAATTTGATCCCATGCTGAGTGAAGAGGTAATGTGTAATTAATGACCGT
 CGAGGCAACCGCTATTGCGCGCCGCTGTGAACTTTA CTAGGCTACTAACCAATATCAATA
 CTCTACCAAGSAGSAGSAGATCATCTGTCCGTGATCATGCTTGTAACTGTGGGTGGGCC
 GCATGCTGGGGAGGGTCTAAATAGSAGGTTGAGCTCAAAATGCTTAACCTGTGGCAACATAT
 AATAAATGCAATGCTAATGAAATTTCTGCTAATGAGCAATCTGGCCCTGTGTAAGCCAGCT
 CTCAGAAATTAATCTGTAGGTAAATCTCTCTTCAATGTTCTAAATAATCTTCAATTAATCAC
 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA

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FIGURE 182

></ver/seqdb2/sec/DNA/Dnaeegs.mln/59.DNA73727
 ><subunit 1 of 1, 317 aa, 1 stop
 ><MW: 37130, pI: 5.18, NX(S/T): 3
 MAKNPENCECHILNAEAFKSKICKSLKICGLVFGILALTLLIVLFWGSKHFMPVPKKAY
 DMEHTFVNCBKKIYMEIDPVTRTEIFRSNGTDETLVHDPKKGYTGIVGLOKCFIKT
 QIKVLPFSBPEEEDIDNEEITTTFFEQSVIWPAPAKPIENRDLKNSKILEICDNVTWYHI
 NPTLISVSELODFEEEGEDLHPANERKGIENQOMVVPQVKEKTRHQAASBEELPINDY
 TENGIEPDMLEDERGYCCICRRGRNYCRVCEPLIGYYPYCYOGGRVICHVIMPCMWV
 AHWLGRV

Important features of the protein:

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-40

Transmembrane domain:

amino acids 25-47 (type II)

N-glycosylation sites:

amino acids 94-97, 180-183

Glycosaminoglycan attachment sites:

amino acids 92-95, 70-73, 85-88, 133-136, 148-151, 192-195, 239-
 242

N-myristoylation sites:

amino acids 33-38, 95-100, 116-121, 215-220, 272-277

Microbodies C-terminal targeting signal:

amino acids 315-317

Cytochrome c family heme-binding site signature:

amino acids 9-14

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FIGURE 185

GAGCTCCCTCAGAGACGGGTTAGCTTCAACCTTCGGCAGGAGGAGGCGGACGTTCTCG
CAGGCGGCAAGGAGGCGGCGGCCAGAGATCAAGTCCACACCACTGCCAAGTGTGGCGTTCT
CTGTCTATCTCTGGGAGCTGGCGGGCTGCATCGGGCCACGGGATGGACATGTGAGCACCC
AGGACCTGTACAGACACCCCGTCACTCCGGTTCCAGTACGGAAGGGCTCTGGAGAGCTCG
GTGAGGCAGAGTTCAAGGCTTCACCGAATGCAAGCCCTATTTTCAACATCTCTGGACCTTCAG
CATGCTGCAGGAGAGTGGCAGGCTTGATGATCTGAGCATCTCTGGGTGGCCATTGGCTCC
TGGTATCCACTTTGGCCGAAATGCAATCCGCAATGGCAGCATGGAGGAGCTCTGCAAGCC
AAGTACACTGACCTCCGGGATCATGTTCAATGTCTCAAGTCTTTGTGCAATTGTGAGAT
GTCTGTCTTCCCAACATGTGTGGTGACTAACTTCTGATGTGCCACAGCTTAATGTAACCG
GCATGGGTGGGATGGTGAAGACTGTTCAAGCTGACAGGTACATATTGGTGGCGCTGTCCG
GGCTGGGTGGCTGGAGGCTCACAATAATGGGGTGTGATGTGATTCGCTGCCGGGG
CTTGGACCAAGAAACCAACTACAAAGCCGTTCTTATCATGCTCAGGCCACAGTTTG
CTTACAGCCTGGAGGCTTCAAGCCAGCACTGGCTTGGGTCCAAACCAAAAAGAGAG
ATATAGATGAGGTGCCGCAAGAGAGAGTACAACTTATCTTCAAGCAACTA
TGTGTATGCTCTAAGACCTTCAGCAGGCGGAGAGAAATCCGAGAGCTCACCCAAA
AACAGAGATCCCATCTAGATTCTTCTTGTGCTTGACTCAAGCTGAGATTAGAAAAGC
CTGGATTCTCTTGGAGAGGCCAAATGGTCTTACCTGAGTCTGTCTCTAATATTC
ACATTAACAGCTGATTTATTATGAAATGAGGCTATAGCTCACATTTTCATCTCTAT
TTCTTTTAAATATTAATCTTACTGTGATGAGAGATGTGGTTTAACTCTCTGAC
ATTGTGATTTAGACAGACTCCCCCTCTCTCTTACTGATCAATTAACCATGTGATCTA
TTTCCAGCTTATCCCAAGAAACTTTGAAAGAGAGATGAGACCAAGATGTTATTT
CTGCTGTGAAATTTGTCTCCCACTCCCACTGGCTAGATGCAATGAAATATTTTTTAAT
GAGCAATAGAGAAATTTGTATCTCTCAGGCCATGATCTGGAGCAACCAACTTCTACTG
TGAATCTTAAGTTACAAACCAAGTCAATTTGAGTTGAGCAACCAACTTCTACTG
CTGTACATCTTTTATTACGACCAACATCTAGAGTTTCTGAGCTCTCCACTGAG
TCCCTTCTGTGGGGTCAAGATGTCTTAAGTAAATTTCCATGAATATGTGTGACATTTCT
ATATGTATCTTAATATGTTAAATTAATGTTTATGTAATGATACATATCTGTGA
AATAGCTCAACCCCTACATGTGATAGAGAAATGAAATTAATGTGTGACATTTCT
CTAGCACTTTGGGAGCTGAGAGAAAGATCACTTGAAGCCAGAAATTTGAGACTGTGCTG
GGCAATGGAGAGCCCTGTCTCTACAAATACAGAGAAAAATCAGCCAGTCAATGGT
GCATACACCTGATCCAGCATTCGGGAGGCTGGAGGATCATCTGAGCCAGAGG
AGGTTGGGCTGCAGTGAGCATGATCAACAGCTGACTCCAGCAGTGAATACGAGGA
TCTGTCTAAAAAATAAATAATATGAAACAGCAAGTCTTAGAAGTAAAGTTAA
ACTAATTTCTTAA

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FIGURE 186

></usr/seqbz2/sec/DNA/Dnaaseqs.mlr/bs.DNA73734
><subunit 1 of 1, 281 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 27856, PI: 8.50, NX(S/T): 1
MSTTICQVAFILSLILGLACIAATGMDWSTQDLYDNPVTSVFQYEGILMRSCVRSQFTE
CRPYFTILGLPAMLQAVRALMTIVIGLALGLVSIFALKICRIGSMEDSAKANMTLITSGIM
FIVSGLCAIAGVSVPANMLVTNFMSTANMYTGMGGMVQTVQTRTYTGAALFVGWVAGLTL
IGVMMICLACGLAPFEETNYKAVSYHAGSHVAYKPGFKASTGFSNTNKKIYDGAARTE
DEVQSYPSKHDYV

Signal peptide:
amino acids 1-23

Transmembrane domains:
amino acids 91-100, 121-141, 173-194

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FIGURE 191

GCCAAAGGAGAAACATCATCAAAAGACTTCTAGACTCAAAAAGGCTTCAGCTTCTACATCTTG
AGCATCTTACACCATCCGAAATGAAACCAAGTCTTCAAAAGTAAAGGCAATGGCAATTTATCCC
TTGCAAATTGCTGGGCTGGTCTTGCGTTCCTTGGCATGGTGGGGGAGCTCTTGCCCAACCCCT
TCTGCCAGTGGTGGAGATCAGCTTCTTGGTGGCAGCAACATTTATTTGCTTGGAGAGGCTC
TGGGAAGGGCTCTGSAAGATTGCAATCCGACAAAGCCAGGGTCCGGTTGCAATCCAAAGTTCTA
TAGCTCCTTGTTGGCTCTCCGCTGCTGGAAACAGCCCGGGCCCTCATGTGTGTGGCTG
TTGCTCTCTCTTGATCGCCCTGCTTATTTGGCATCTGTGGCATGAAGCAGGTCCAGTSCAA
GGCTCTAACGAGAGGGCCAAAGCAATACCTCTGGGAACTTCAGAGTCCCTTTCATCTTGAC
GGTATCTTGTTGTGATTCGGGTAGCTGGACAGCCAAATATATCATCAGAGATTTCTACA
ACCCAGCCATCCACATAGGTCAAAAAGAGAGCTGGGAGCAGCATTTTCTTGGCTGGGCA
AGCGCTGCTGCTCTTTCATTGGAGGGGGTCTGCTTGTGSAATTTGCTGCTGCACAGAAA
GAAGCAAGGGTACAGATATCCAGTGCCTGGCTACCGTGTGCCACACAGATTAAGCGAGAA
ATAAGCAATGCTTAGTAAGACCTCCACAGTTATGTCTAATGCCCTCTTTGGCTCCAGT
ATGACTATGTCATATGTTTATTAAAGTCTGTAGAAACTGTAAAGTATGTAGAGTGGCAGGA
GAATCTGCTTTATGTCTAGATTTACATTTGATAGAAAGTTTCAATTTGTTACTGGGTGTAGG
AATGAAATGACTTACTTGGACATTCGACTTCAGGTGATTAATAATGCAATGACTATTTGTTG
GACCCATGGCTGCTCCAAATTTCAATTCATTAATTCAGTATACCAATATCATTTAGCAAG
TGATCATATGACTACTTATTAATCTTTTGAACCATCATGTATTTATCTGATTAAGATCTAAA
GTTGAATATGATATCTATTAACAAATAAAACATTAACCTTATCTTA

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FIGURE 192

></usr/seqdb2/seq/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA/3737
><subunit 1 of 1, 173 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 18938, PI: 9.99, KX(S/T): 1
MNCIRQARVRLQCKEYSSLLALPPALETFARALMCVAVALSLLALLIGISGMKQVCTGSNER
AKAVILGTSGLVLFILGTFVLIIPVSWTANIIIRDPYNPAIHIGQKRELAMALFLGWSAAVLA
FIGGGLCGFCCNRKKQGYRYPVPGYRVPHTDKRRRTTTLSTSTSYV

Important features of the protein:
Transmembrane domains:
amino acids 31-51, 71-90, 112-133
N-glycosylation site.
amino acids 161-164

195/270

FIGURE 193

AGTGCATCTCAGAGCAGCTTCTACACACAGCCATTTCAGCATGAAATCACTGGGGGT
CTCCTTCTGCTCTGTACAGTGTCTATTTCTGTAGAGCTCAGAGCTGTAGTGTGTCTCC
AAAAAAGTGACTGCAGCATTTCAGAAAGTATCCAGTGTGGCCATCCCCGCCCCATCA
CATACCTACCACTTTGTGTTCTGTGACTACATCACTATGGGAATGATGTCACTTGTGTACC
GAGAGCTGAAAAAGTAATGAAAGTTCAAGTTCTTCAAGATGAAAGTGTGCTAAATTTCTCA
TGGACATAGAGAGAAAGGAATGATATTCATCATCATCTTCATCATCCAGGCTGTGACTG
AGTTCTTCAAGTTTACTGATGTTCTGGGTGGGGGACAGAGCCAGATTTCAGAGTAATCTTG
ACTGAATGAGAAAGTTCTGTGCTACCCCTACAAACCATGCTCACTGACAGACAGCAT
TTTTTTTTACACGTCATATAAAAAATATATCTCCAGA

196/270

FIGURE 194

></usr/seqdb2/set/DNA/Dnaegs.mln/66.DNA73739
><subunit 1 of 1, 85 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 9232, pI: 7.94, NX(S/T): 0
MKITGILLTCTVVFPCSSSEAAISPKKVDCSIYKKYPVVAIPCPITLFPVCGSDYITYG
ECHLCTESLKSNGRQFLHDGSC

Signal peptide:
amino acids 1-19

197/270

FIGURE 195

CCGCGCCGCGGTTCTCCCTCGCAGCACCTCGAAGTGGCCCCCTCGGCCCTCGTGCCTCGCGGCC
CGCGGCCAATGGCTGGCCTCCCGCGCGGCGCTGCTGCTGAGCCCTGACCGGGCTGGGGCTGC
TCTGCTCCTGTGCTGGGGCCCAAGTGGCATAGTGAATAATACTCAAGCTGATGCTTCAA
AAAGAGAAAGCACTGTTCCAACTPAAGACTPAAGTGGCGTTGATGAGAAATPAAGCCAAAGA
ATTCTTGGGAGCTGAAGCGCCAGAAAGCGGAGCTGTGGAACCGGACTCGGCCCGAGGTGC
AGCAGTGTACCAAGAGTTTCTTACATGGGCTTTGATGAGCGAAATTTGAAGTGAATC
ACCTATTGGCTTAACAGAGATCGAAATGACATGAATPACTATGGGATTACTACCAACGTCA
CTATGATGAAGACTCTGCAATTGGTCCCGGAGCCCTACGCTTAGGCATGAGGCGAGCG
TCAACTACGATGACTAATAACATGACTTGCCACAGCTGTACAGAAAGCAAAATAGCGATTTC
TCTTCATGTATCTCCTAATGCTTACACTACTTGGTTCTGATTTGCTCATTTCAAGAGAT
CTTTCTACCTAATTGTGTGATCAAAAAGAGAGTTAAACACACATGTAATGCCCTTT
TGATATTGAGGAATGCTCTCATTTAAAAATGAATTAAGCATTTTGTAAAAAGA

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FIGURE 196

></usr/seqdb2/seq/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/bs.DNA73742
><subunit 1 of 1, 148 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 17183, PI: 8.77, NX(S/I): 0
MAASPAPAVLALTGLALLLLCWGPGGISGNKLTMLQKREAPVPTTKTVAVDENKAEFL
GSLRQQRQLWDRTRPEVQGWQQPLYNQFDEAKFEDDITWTINRDRNGHEHYGDYQRIYD
EDSAIGPRSPYGFPHGASVNYDDY

Signal peptide:
amino acids 1-30

199/270

WO 00/12708

PCT/US99/20111

FIGURE 197

CGGCTCGAAGCCGCCCCGAAAGTGGCCCGCAGGGCCCCCGATGAGACTGGGGAGCCGGCGCTC
GATAGCGGGGGGAGCAAGGCAAGGGCCCATGACCCCTGATTGAAGGGTGGGTGATTAAGGTGAC
CGCTCTTTTCTGGGTCTTTGGCTGGCTTTCTGGTCTGGCCCTTGGCTGGGTCTCAACGACACA
CCGGCTAGAGGGCCGGGAGCCCATGCGCCCCAGCGCTGAGGGAGCCCAAGCGCATCCCAAGCCGACG
GAGACCTATGGCACTACCGCAGCAGCATGAGAGGGAGGGCCCCAGGGGAGAGAGACCCCGAGCT
GAGACAGAGGCTCAAGCTGACAGACAGAGCCGACAGCGGGTTCAACAGCAACACCCGACAG
CCCCGAGCTCCCCGAGAGAGAGCCCTGGTGTCAACGGCTGAAATTCCTCAATGATTCAGAGCAG
CTGGCCAGAGGGCTGGCCCTCCACAGCAACCATTTGGCTCTCTGAAAAGAGACCCAGTTTCCCGGCGG
GGAAACAGCAGGTCGCACTCATCTACCAAGGGGAGGTGTAGGGAGACAGACCCAGACCTCTGG
GACACCTTCACTCTCCCTCCCACTGGCGTTCTCACTGACAGCTGTCAAGAGATGGGTGCC
CCAAATCCCGCTGCCGCCCGGGGATTCGAGCCCGGACCCCTCCGGGCTGGAAATTCGAGACCT
GCTGGCCCGCTCTCTCTCTCTGTCTGTCTGTCTGTGTGATCTGACAGATCAGATCAGAGGAG
CCTTCTTTCCTTGAACCGCACTCTTGGGCTGTGGGCTTCAACCTGCTGTCTGTCTGTCTGT
GCTTGTCCCATGTACCGCCCTAAGTGTCTCGGCGGAGCTTGGAGAGCTTCGCGGCCCCCTTC
GCTTGTCCCATGTACCGCCCTAAGTGTCTCGGCGGAGCTTGGAGAGCTTCGCGGCCCCCTTC
GAGACTTGTCTCCCGGCGCGCGCGGGAGCTGTGCTGCTGCCACAGGCCGCGCTCTCCGGACTTG
CCTGTCTCCGCTCTCTGGAGCTCAGGACCTTGCCTGCGCCGACAGCTCTCCGAGACAGAG
CCCGGCTCTCCGCTCTCTGGAGCTCAGGACCTTGCCTGCGCCGACAGCTCTCCGAGACAGAG
CTGGAGATGTGGGCTCTCTGGGAGTGGGGCATCTTCCCGGGGCTGTCTGAACCTCAGCCGCA
CTGGAGATGTGGGCTCTCTGGGAGTGGGGCATCTGTGTGTGGCTGTGGCTCCCGGACAGAGCCG
GAGCGCCCGGGGGCGCGTCTTAGTGTCTGTGGAGGGACAGACCGGCTCTCAATCTCTGAC
AGCTCTTGTGGCTGTAGTGTGGGAGCGCAGGTGGGTGGGAGGCTGTGAAGGGGAGCGGGAG
GGGACAGAGAGTTCGCCGGAACCGGTGAGATTAAAGTAATGTGAAGTTTAAAAAAAAA

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WO 00/12708

PCT/US99/20111

FIGURE 198

MTLLIGVDEVTLYBSVLAACLVLTALAWSTHTLAEGBDPLPQPSGTPTPSQSAAMAAITDSM
RCEAPGAETSLNHRGQAAQPEPSTGTFATPAPDSFQEEVLTALKEFLNDSQVAVRAMPHDT
IGSLAKTQVPGREQVPLLYQGGLGDDTQTLGSLINLPPNCVLNCHVS TRVGPENP PCPSS
PPGSGQLGSLILPLNLLNLLNLLNMYCOIQRPFPPLPTALAGFTLLSLAFAMVYR

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-31

Transmembrane domain:

amino acids 195-217

201/270

FIGURE 199

GAGATTGGAAACAGCCAGGTTGGACAGTAGTAGTAAGAAACCTGGCTGCCCTCCAG
ATCCCCAGGCTCTCAGAGAAATCAGCAGAAAGTCTGCAAGACCTTAAGAACATCAGCCC
TCAGCTGCACCTCTCCCTCCAGAGAGAGCAAGGGCTACTCATCTATTGGTCAAGCAGC
TTTCTGCCCCTAATCAGGCCAGCCTCATCAGTGGCTGTGACTTGGCCCAAGGTGCTGCAGCT
GGAAGACTTGGATGGSTTGGAGGGTTACTCCCTGAGTGACTGGCTGTGGCTTTGTGTC
AAAGCAAGTTCAACATATCAAGATAAATGAAATGGGATGGAAGCTTGACTATGGCTC
TTCAGATCAACAGCCACTACTGATGCAACGATTATAAGATTACTGGAAACCTTTGCCA
CGTAGACTGTCAAGATCTGTGATGCCAACCTTCTGCAAGCATCCACTGGACAAAGAGAA
TTGTGTCGGAGACGGGGGATGAACAACTGGGTGAATGAGGTTGCACTGTTCAGGCCGG
CCACTCTCCTACTGCTGAAGAGATGCCGCTGAGATGAACAGGGTGGGGTGCACCCGTGG
AGTCAATTCCAAGACTGCTGTCTCACTCAGGATTTCTTCAATTTCTTCTACTGCTCCA
CTTCATGTATATTTCTTCCCTTCCCACTTAACAATAAAGTACAGAGCCCAAGAAATAAA
TGGTTTCTTGGCTTCCCTTACTCCCACTGGAGCCAGTCCCTGTTCTGTCTGTAT
TTGTAACGTAGGACAGATAAAGAAATCTTATATTATCG

FIGURE 200

></usr/seqdb2/asc/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA/73746
><subunit 1 of 1, 148 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 16896, pI: 6.05, NX(S/T): 1
MTKALLIYVSSFLALNQSLISRCDLAQVLQLEDLDFEGYSLSDWLCIAFVESKFNISKI
NENADGSFDYGLFQINSHYWCNDYKYSSENLCHVDQDLNPNULAGIHCAKRIVSGARGMN
NMVEWRLHCSGRPLSYWLTGCRLR

Signal peptide:
amino acids 1-18

FIGURE 201

TTGACCTTACCTGGAAGGCTCCAAAGAGGACCGCTCTGACGCCCTGCTTGAAGAACCA
 CCAAGCTATCCAGAACCTCTAAGCACTTATTTATACAAAGGGGAAAGAAACACTTAG
 CAGATGGAATCATATTTTTCCTCAAGAGAAACCGGGGTAAAGGAGCAATTC
 AATTGAAGTCCCTGGAATGGGCTTCAGAAAGGCAATTAAGAAATCACTCAAGAGAAC
 TTGGGGTAAACTTGGGCTCTGTGTTTTCTGATTTGAATGAGACAGCTTTCACAGCC
 TGTGTGCAATGTACAGACCAAGTTAAGTACAGAAAAATTCCAGGTGGAACAAGCA
 ACCCATGTTCTCTCCAAAGCTTGAAAGAGCTGGAGCGGAGAAAGCTAACTTGAACATAC
 CTGTGCAATTTGGCAATTCTAGCAAACTCTTAAGAGGATACAGGACAGACATG
 CAGACTCCAGTTCTCTGCTGCTGCTGATGAGTGGATGGCTCTGATGATGATGGCGATGT
 TGCACTCCCTCCCAACAACCTTGACAGACTGTCAACGCCCAAGGCAAGCAAGCCCT
 GAAGCCAGGTACCGCCTGSACTTTGGGGAATCCAGATTTGGTACTGGAAGCTGAGATGA
 GGGTAGAGATACAGCCCTCTGAGGGGCTGCACTTATCTCACTCGGAGATCAAGC
 TGCTGGAGGCGGTGACCTTACCAGGCAAGAGAAACAGAGCCAGGCAAGAGAGTGG
 AGCTACGCCCTCATTACAGACCCAAAGAGGAGATTAAGAAACCCCAAGAGGSACTGGGG
 GGTGATGAGAGACGGGAGAGTGTCTGAAGAGAGAGTTGACCCGTTCACTGAGCTGGACCC
 GCTGATGAGAGCACTAGTGGCCCAATCCCTCCAGAGAGGCTGAGCCCAAGAGGCGG
 CAACCACTGTGTGTGAGAGCACTCTGAGACAGCTGCCCCCAAGCCAGCCTCATCTCTG
 TTTCATGATGAGGCTGTGTCACTCTCTGCGGACTGTACAAGCATCTTTCAGACAGTGC
 CAGGGGCTCTCTGAGAGATCATCTCTGAGACGACTCAGCCAGCAAGGACAACTCAAG
 TCTGCTCTCAGGGAATATGTGGCCAGGCTGAGAGGGGTGAATTACTAGAGAGCAAGAG
 GCTGGGTGCATGAGGCGCGGATGCTGGGGGCCCAAGAGCCAAGGGGATGTCTGTCT
 TCAATGATGCCACTGCGAGTGCACCCAGGCTGGTGAAGCCCTCTCAGCAGATAGCT
 GGTACAGAGCCGAGTGGTATCTCGGTGATAGTGTGATGACTGGAAGACTTTTCAATTA
 TTACCCCTCAAAAGACCTGAGCTGGGGTGTGATCTGGAAGCTGGAATTTCCACTGGGAAC
 CTTTTCAGAGCAATGTGAGAAAGGCTTCAGTCCCTCAATAGCCCATCAGAGGCTGTG
 GTGCCGAGAGGTGTGGCAGATGACATTAATTCCTCAAAACCTGGAAGCTGTGATCTC
 TCTTATGTGCTGCGAGGTGTGAAACCTCAAACTGTCTTTCAAGGCTGGCTGTGTGTG
 GCTCTGTGAATCTCTCTCTGCTCTCGGATGAGACATTAACCAATCAGATTCCTCAT
 TCCCCCTGACCAAGAGGCAACCTGAGAAAGGGGTGGCATTTGAGACCTGGCTGGG
 GTCACTTCAAAAGAACTTTCAACAGATAGCCCAAGAGCCTTCTCTTGAAGCAAGCTGAGA
 AGCCAGCTGCAAGAACCTTTGAGCTGCAAGAGACCTGGTGTGTGACATTCATCTGG
 TTTCTGGCTAATGTCACTTGAAGGCAAGAGACCTGGTGTGTGACATTCATCTGG
 GCTTCAACAACTGSACTTGGGCTGTGTGAGACTGCAAGGCAAGAAAGGGAATCTGGGCT
 GTCCATGTGTGTGCTCTTTCAGTGAAGCTGCGAGCAAGTACCTGAGCAACACAGC
 AGAAGAGAGATTCACTTGGAGGCCAAGACCTGTGCTTGTGCTGAGGAGGAGGAGT
 GATTCTTCAAACTGACAGAGAAAGGCTGGCCATTCACAGCAGACTGGGACTTTCAGG
 AGAATGGAGATGATGTCCACATCTTCTGAGAAATGATGAAAGCTGTGTGCAAGAAAC
 AATTAAAGATTGACCTGCTCGTGTATGAAAGCCGCAAGCAGAGTGGCAATTGACCA
 GATTAATGCTGTGAGTGAACGATGATGTCAATTCAGAAAGAAAGAAATTTTGGCATC
 AAAATCAGCTCCAGTGAACGTAAAGCTTATATTTATGAAGCTATCTTGTGTGT
 GTGTGCTCTGTGTGAGAGAGAAAGCTTATGAAGAAATATAGAAAGTTTCTCTTT
 TCACACTTATTTCACTGACTGTGCTGCTCTTA

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FIGURE 202

></usr/seqdb2/seq/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA.73760
 ><subunit 1 of 1, 639 aa, 1 stop
 ><MW: 73063, pI: 6.84, NX(S/T): 2
 MLRRRRRRRQRLQFLILLMLGCTLMVAMLHPPHHTLHQVTAQASKHSPEARTLDPS
 ESQDWLEAEDEGEYSPILEGUPPFIISAREDLVAVAPQARRNGQGRGGSYRLIKQPR
 RQDKAPRKRWGNADGEVSEEBELTPPSLDPRGLQBALSKRIPLQRALPEVNHPLCLQHP
 QDSLEPTASVILCFHDEAMSTLLTTHASIIDTVPRAPLKEIILLVDLSQQCQLKSAISEVVAR
 LGGVTLASNNRLGATIRAWLGATRTATGDVIVFMDAHCECHPGMLEPLLSRTIAGRSRVVSP
 VIDVIDMKTFFQYPSKDLQGRVLDMDLDFHMEPLDEHVRKALQSPISPIRSPIVPGEVVAND
 SHVFQNTGAYDLSLMSLNGENILELSPKAWLGQGSVEILLPGSRVGHIIYQNDSSHSLDQEATL
 RRRVRLAETWLGSPKETFVYKHSPEAFSLSKAKPKDCBERLQLQRLGCTFHMFLANVPEL
 YSEPRPSPFSGLHNTGLGLADCCQKEGDIIGCPWTLAPGSDSRQQVYLQTSRXEIHFGSP
 QHLCPAVRQEQVILLQCTEGLAIHQHWDPOENGMIVHILSGKMEAVVQENNKDLYLFC
 DQKARQWRFPQINAVDER

Signal peptide:
 amino acids 1-28

205/270

FIGURE 205

GTTAACACAGCAGTCTCCGTGGTCCCGCCGCCGCTGCCCTCACTCCCGGCGACAGAAAG
CATCTGTCTGGCCCTGGGCAATGGCGCTGTGCTGCTCCGGGGTCTGGCCCTGCGGTG
CTCAGACGATGTTCACAGAGAGCCCGTGCACGCTGTGGACGAGCCGCGGAGCTGCG
GTGCGGAGAAAGCCCGTGGAGAGCACAGCCCGGCGGAGCCCGTGGACACCGGTCCC
CAGCCCCCAGCCTCGCGCCAGGACCCGAGGACAGCACCGCGAGAGGGGCTGGACAGGGC
GGCGGGTCCGTGGGCGCCGCGCTATCGCGGCATCGTATCGCCGCCCTGCTGGAGGAAATAA
CGTGTGCTGGGAGTCTGTGCTGCTGCGGCTGAGAAAGTTTCTGCCTCTGAGAGGAAATAA
GGGGCCGCGCCCGGCGCGGCGAGCTCGGCAAAAAAAAAA

FIGURE 206

>/usr/seqdb2/seq/DNA/Dnaaegs.mln/seq.DNA76398
><subunit 1 of 1, 121 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 12073, PI: 4.11, KX(S/T): 0
MASCLALRMALLIVSGVLA.PAVLTDV.PQEPVPTLNPEALPSGEGPVZSTSPQREPVDTG
PPAPTVAPGPEBSTDQERLDGGGSLGEGAIAMIVIAALLATCVLALVWVALRKFSAS

Important features of the protein:

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-19

Transmembrane domain:

amino acids 91-110

Glycosaminoglycan attachment site.

amino acids 44-47

cAMP- and cGMP-dependent protein kinase phosphorylation site.

amino acids 116-119

N-myristoylation site.

amino acids 91-96

FIGURE 207

GACCCTTGTTGGTGGCGCGCTGAAGGAGTGTGCGCGACAGCGTCGTTGGCTTGGCCGCGCG
CGGCCCCGGGACGGGGCA~~AT~~GGCCCCCTGCTGCTGTGGCTGTGTGGCTTACGCGCGCGCGCTGGCCCA
CGGCTGTCTGCACCTGCGACAGCAATTTCTCCAGAAGTTCTCTTCTTACCCGCAACATGTGA
ACTTCAAGTCTGTGGTGGGCGACATCCCGTGTCAGGGGCGCTGCTCACCGCATGTGAAAC
GAGGACACGATGAAGGAGCTGACCTGGCCATGCCCGCCAMATCACCCGGGAGAAAGCTGGA
CCAAAGTGGCGACAGCATGTACAGATGATGTGATCAGCTGTACAGAGGAGAAATGTATTTCC
CCGGGTATTTCCCGAACGAGTGCMAACATCTTCCGGAGACAGTGCACCTCATCCAGAAC
GCCATCATGGAAAGGACCTGGCACAGGGACCTGGGGAGGAGGCAGCTCTCCAGGGAGGG
ACCCAGCCTTAGCACTGAAGATCAATGCAATCACCCCGGGGACCTTCCCTAA~~GT~~AGCCC
CCAGAGGCGCTGGAGTGTGGCACCGGCTTCCCTGAAAGTTTGTCCATCTCAGCTGGGG
GTCAACCTGGGGGACCCCTTCCCTCCGGGCCATGGACACATACATGA~~AA~~ACGAGCGCGAT
CGACTGTAGCAACGGCTGTGGCATTTTCAATACGAGACCATCTCTGCAACAATGTACAG
ACTGCACTGTGCTTGGCTTGTGATTAATGTGAGTGGGCTCAGGCAATCACACCCCGT
GCCAGGGCCCTA~~CT~~GTGCCCTGGGGTCCAGGGCTTCTTGGAGGGGGCTCCCGCTTCCAC
CTGGCTGTCA~~TT~~CGGGTAGGGCGGGCGCGTGGGTTCAAGGGCGCACCATTTCCAAAGCTGTGT
CCCAAGGTCTCTGGCGCAGTGGAACTGACTGTCCAGGGCCCTCTGAATACATTAATTAAC
TGGCACAAGTAAAGTCCCTCTCAACCAACAGAGGAGTGTGTATGTAGACACCTGTG
GGTGAATATGTGTGGGGCAAGGCTGGCTCCCTAGCTCCAGGTCTTAGAGGGGGCTCCGA
GGAGGTGAACCTCAACCTAGCTGTGCGAGAGGGCGGCTGCAATCTTTCTCTCTCAAG
GCTCCGACCTCAGCTGAGAGGGGAGCATTTTCTTAAGGGTCCCATAGGGGTCTGGTTCC
ACCCCATCCAGGTCTGTGTGAAGGCTTGGAGGGTCCCTAGATGTTAGGGGTGCCC
ATGAAGGGGTGACTGCCCCCATTTGCTTTCAACAGGACACGAGCATGAAGTAAAGCGC
CTTACTGTGACTTCAAGGGGAGGGGGTAAAGGAGAGAGAGGGGGCTAGGGGGTCTCT
AGATCAGTGGAGGACGTGAGGTGGGCTCTCCCTA~~TA~~CCCTGGGAAACCTGTGTGATGTAC
CTCTGCAACCAACCATGTGTGTGTTTCA~~TGA~~ACAGACCAACGCTCTCTGTCTTCTCTGG
CCTGGACACACAGAGCCACCCCGCTTGTGATGACCCAGAGAAAGGAGGCTCTGGGAGA
AGGGGTGCTGTGAAGCCAAACACAGGTGGCGGGGCTTGCAACCTTGGGACATCCGAGGC
ACGAGGGTGTCTGTGAATGTGGCAACATAGGACCAACATCTTCAAGTGGAGAGAGGCT
GGGGCCCCAGGAGGGGAGGAGGGGGTGGGGACATGGAGAGCTGAGCAGCTCGTCTCC
CCGAGCCTGTGTATGGCAGCTTAAAGGTGTGGAAGCCCCCACTTGGCCAAACCTTAACCT
TGAAGAATGTCTGTAGTGTCTAAGCAGCACTGAACAGCTGGGCTGTCCAGGGCAAC
GTGGGGCCGAGACTCAGCTGAGCAGCCCTGTCTGTCACTGTGAAGCTGGCTGTGTGCG
CTCAGGACCCCTCTCCGACCCCGGACAGATGAGCTGGCCAGGGCAAGAGGGCGGGAGG
GAGGGAATGGGGGTGGGCTGTGGCAGATCAGCGCTGGGAGGTCCGCAAGCTGGGGGA
TGTGATTAAGTCCCTGAATGTTCTC

2/0 /270

FIGURE 208

></usr/seqdb2/ssc/DNA/Dnaegs.min/ss.DNA76399
><subunit 1 of 1, 157 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 17601, PI: 7.65, KX(S/T): 1
MALLLCLVCLTAALAGCLCHSHSNFSKFSFYRHHVNFKSWVGDIPVSGALLTDWSDPTMK
ELHLAIIPAKITREXLDQVATAVYQWMDQLYQGMVFPQVFPNELRNIFREQVHLIQNAITER
HLAPGSMGGQLSRBGP~~SL~~APGSMSPRGLP

Signal peptide:
amino acids 1-15

2/1 /270

FIGURE 209

AGCAGGAGCAGAGAGGAGCAATGAAAGCTGCCCCCTCCAGGTTCAATGTTCCCTCTTAATTTCT
 CCTACGCTGAGCTGGCTGCAGAAATTCCTGCAAGATTGAGAAATCCTCAGATGTCCTG
 GTGCTCCAGAGAACCCAGTGGCTCAAGATGTCCAGCTGCAATGAAATTCATTTGCTGCTCC
 ACTAGGTTGGCTGTCAATAGGCTTCTCCAGATTTAGAAATACAGCAGTGGCCCATCTCCA
 TAGCATGGTGCAGAAATTCCTCCAGGCTGTCAATTTGGGATCAGCATGATTCAGAGTCTCTGA
 CAGCTACAAATCACTGGGAAACCATCTGCTCTTTCCCTGTGTAGCAATGAAACATG
 AATTTAGAGGACGAGACATGAAAGCATGTATGCCAATTTGAGCCGTTTCATTTGAGAT
 CAACAGCTTCACATGTGTGACAGATGACAACTGTGATGTGATTTGGTTATTCACAGCG
 TAAATTCAGATTCATCTCTCTGATATGAAACAAAGCTCCCGAGATGAGAGAGAACATG
 CACAGATACCGAGAGGCAAGCCAGCTCTCCAGGGGAAATTCCTTTATTTCTGTGGACAG
 TGGTATGAAAGAAATGGGAGGTGATATCATTTTTCAACTAAAGAGTCTCACTGGCCAG
 CTTTGGCAATTTACAGACTCTAGATGACAGATGGGATACACTGGCCACAGCAGAAATTTCC
 GTAGAGCATGTGCAAACTTTTGTGATGGAATTCCTAAGTGAATTTGTGAAAGAAATATG
 TGAATCAGAAAGAAAGATCCAAAGGTGAACTCTGAATTTCTCTTGGAACTACATATGACC
 AAGTATCTACTTTATGCAAGTAAAGGCAACATCAATCTCAGAGACACTTAAACAAACAG
 GATCATAGGCTGGCCACCAACACACAGCAGAGTGTGACACACGACGACGCGGTGCAAC
 ACACAGCGGACACACACACACAGAGCTTCAATTCCTGTCTTAAATCTCGTTTCTC
 TTCTTCCTCTTTTAAATTTCAATCTCACTGCCATTCGAATTTCTGTATGATGATG
 CATATCTGTAGAGCCCATCTGTACACACCTAGATCAAGCTTTAAGAGACTGACTGTATG
 CTTCTATGAAAGAGAGGCAATCCTAGAGAAAGATGTTCCAAATTTGTCAATTAATACAGT
 TTGTATACGTGACATGACTTACACAAACATAGTTCCTGCTCTTTAAGTTACCTAAGGT
 TGAATCTTACCTTTCTTTATAGCAATGTCCGTCTGTGACTGAGGATCAAAAAACAAGG
 ATGGTTTAAACACCTTTGTGAATTTGCTTTTGCAGAAATTAAAGCTGTCTGCAAGTC
 CTTGAACTGACAGAAATAGACATGTGAATCTCACTGCTTGGTTAGCATCTCAACTCCC
 TATGTAATCAACACCTGCAATATTAATTAAGGCAATCATGTATATA

212/270

FIGURE 210

></usr/seqdb2/seq/DNA/Dnasseqs.min/ss.DNA76401
 ><subunit 1 of 1, 273 aa, 1 stop
 ><MW: 30480, pI: 4.60, RX(S/T): 1
 MEAAPSRFMTLFLITCELAAEVAAEVEKSSDGPAAQEPMTLTDVPAAMEFLAATEVAVIG
 FFODLEIPAVPILHSMVQKPGVSPGISTDSEVLTHYVITGNTICLFRLVNQGQNLBDEDI
 ESIDATKLSRFIEINSLHWTEYNPTVIGLFNSVIQIHLILINRKASPEYEENHRRYQKAA
 KLFOGKILFILVDSGMKENGKVISFFKLKESQLPALAIYQTLDBMDTLPTLAEVSVEHVQNP
 CDGFLSGKLKKNRESGKTPKVEL

Signal peptide:
 amino acids 1-20
 Transmembrane domain:
 amino acids 143-162

213/270

FIGURE 211

GGACAGCCGCGCTGGGACCCGAGTGGGAGCGCGGCTGGAGGTGCAACCCCGGCGCGGAGTGG
GCGGAGAGATCAGAAAGCCCTTCCCAAGCCGAGCCAACTCAGGGGGAGACCCCGGCTCAGG
GACGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGGCGCACTGCAATGGCTGGACGATGSCAGCTCCGCGGAGCCGGG
GCGGTATATGCAAGCCCAAGACAGCGCGCGCTGGGTGGTGGCTGGCGCGCGCTGG
GCTCTTGACAGCTGGAGTATCAGCCTTGGAGATATACGCCAAGAAATCTTGTTGGCAA
ATGGTACACAGGGAGCTGACCTGCAGAGTTCAGATCTACTAGTACGACTGGCGGGTTGACCTC
TCAGTCTCCCTGGGCTTCCAGCCAGAGGGGGCCGACACTACTGTGTCTTTTCCACTACTC
CCAGGGGCAAGTGTACTTGGGAATTATCCAGCATTTAAGACAGAACTAGCTGGGCTGGAG
ACCTTGCAAGAAAGATGCATCATACATAGAAATATGCAAGTTATACAAATGGCACCTA
TATATCTGTATGTCAAAACCCTCTGACATCGTGTCCAGCGCTGGACACTTAGGCTCTA
TGTGTGAGAAAGAGAAATTTGCTGTGTTCCAGTTTGGGTAGTGTGGCATAGTACTG
CTGTGTCTAGGTCTCACTGTCTCATCATGATGATTTGGCTGTCTTATAGAGGAA
AACTCTAAACGGGATTAACACTGGCTGCAGTACATCAGAGAGTTGTACACAGTTAAGCAGG
TCTCTGGGAAGTCCCCCTCGACACTGAGGGGTGTGTAAAGAGTGTGCTGTGGATCTCACCC
AGGCCCCAGTCATATATGCACAGTTAGACCACTCGCGGGAATCCACAGTGCAGAGATTAC
AAGTCAGAGTCTGTGTATGCGGATATCCGAAAGATTAGAGAACTAGACAGATTAAC
CTCAGCGAAAGAACAAACCTGACCTCTGTGCGAAGAAATGTAGCCCATTAACAATGT
AGCCTTGGAGACCCAGGCAAGACAGTACAGTGTACTCAGAGGAGAGAAAGATGTGT
ACAAAGGATATGTATTAATATTTCTATTTAGTCAATCCGTGATGAGAGGACAGTGTGCATG
TGAAGATATGATGATCTACATATGACCATGTGCTTGGCTGTTTGTATCTTTCTTTTC
AGTCAATTAACAATTGGAGATTTCAGAAACATTCCTTCACATCATTTAGAAATGGTTTG
CCTTAATGAGACAAATAGCAGATCTGTATATTTCCAGTACAGATGSCCTTTAATCTTAG
GGCTTAAGACTATAGTCTTAGCATTTAGCATTTAGTGGAGATGAGAGATGCTATAGTGA
GCATACCCAGGGTGGCCTTTAGCACAGTATGACATTAATTTCTGCGCGCTTTTAA
AATGCCATTTGGCTATGCACTTGAAACAAATTTGAGAGTTTCTTTGAGAGTTTCTACT
AAATATGGGGCAATTTAGCTTACCTTACATGTGTGAGACTTACTTAAAGTTTGACCCCTG
AAATGTGTATATCAATTTCTGATTCATTAATAGCAAGATTAGCAAAAGATTAATGCGAAG
GTCACTTCATTTCTGACACAGTTGATCATATCTGATTAATGTAAGAAATCCAGCTTGTCTT
GAGAACTTTGTACGTGGAGATTAAGATGATGGTTTTA

2/4/270

FIGURE 212

></usr/seqdb2/sst/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA76510
><subunit 1 of 1, 269 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 29082, pI: 9.02, NX(S/T): 3
MAASGAGAVIAAPDSRRMLMSVLAALGLITAGVSALEYVTPREIFVANGTKLTCFKS
TSTTGLTSVSWSPQPEGADTVSPFHYSGGVLYGNYPPEKDRISWAGDLDKDKASINIE
MQFIHNGTVIDVKNPPDIWQPGHIRLYVEKENLPVFPVWVVGIVTAVVLGLTLISMI
LAVLYRRNRSKRDYTGCTSESLSPVKQAPRKSPSDTEGLVKSILPSGSHQGPVITYQLDHS
GHSDKINKSESVVYADIRKN
Signal peptide:
amino acids 1-37
Transmembrane domain:
amino acids 161-183

2/5/270

FIGURE 213

gcccgcctgtgcaagacgcgaattaccgctcctgtcagcagtagtactccgccggcctccccc
ccgggggggcttggccttcaagctggcgacgacggggggtccatcagggccggggctccccc
tctcgaccacagcctggggtcgggggcctcggggctgggggctggggctcggggggtgaagc
tggcagctgggctgaaggggccggcccccggcgagtcgccccgggccccccagacctgaaggcg
tccctcttgccggccggccacagagacagtcctctcgcccgggggtctcccgagagaccccgac
gccggccctgctcagggtgcttcggccagagccatcgagagagccgggacctgctgcacagga
tcaaggatgaggtggcgccaccgggcataggtgtgagattctgtagatggaaaaagaaatgc
tggtcagaaggttaggttatgtgatgttgagAACGgtgtacatgttaacacagagacagt
tatgcgaattggctagcatcagcaaaagctcaccatggttgcttggccaaattgtgggaag
cagggaactggatcttgatattccagatcacaaattatgttcccgaaattccagaaaaagaa
tatgaagtgaaaaaggttctgtcacaacaaagtactgatttcccattttagtgcaattcg
tcaattatgaaaaagacatnaaaaaagtgaaagaaagaaagcttatnaagccttgaaatgca
tgaaagagatgttgcatttgcacnaaaaaagaaagaaagcaaatgaaatgaatgattgtt
actnaatttmaaacagacagagaaatgaagccaaatgccggaattcaaaactggcagaa
aaagaaatgatttgaacaaagccgaattatattgagagaaaaagtggaaaaattcgaattgat
ccctaaagattatnaaaaatgatacttggcttcaaacctggtagtcaggttttggatcca
acttttggctatacccttactggcagcattagtagagagcttcagagatgtmaattttgga
ctatattgcagaaaaatattccatgaattggaatagctgaagactgtgcagaaagaaacagac
cagtgatttaccatagagcaaggtnaatgaatnaccttctgctggtgtctagctatattgcatac
tttaacatattttatttaattaaaagtcaaaatttcttggtttccattccaaaatcaactgc
cacattttggagcttttctacatgtctgtttctcatctgtaagtgaggaagttaaaaca
tgtttataaagtaaaaaa

FIGURE 214

></usr/seqdb2/seq/DNA/DnaSeqs.min/seq.DNA76522
><subunit 1 of 1, 373 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 41221, pI: 8.54, NX(S/T): 0
MYRLLSAVTARAAAPGGLASSCGRGVHQRAGLPPLGHGVGGLGLGLALGVKLAGLRLG
AAPASPAAPDEASPPLAEFPQEQSLAPWSPQTPAPFCSPCFARLVIESRDLHRIKDEVGA
PGLVGVSPDKREVMSEGLGYADVENVRPCKPETHVRLASISKSLTMVALAKLMEAGKLDLD
IPQHVPEFPPEKEVEGKVSVTTRLISHLSGIRHYEKDIKVKEEKAYKALKKKENVAF
EQEKEGSKNEKNDFTFKTEQENBAKCENSKPGKKNDPEQGEVLYREKFEKSTESLALFEN
DPLFFKPGSGLYSTFGYTLAALVERASGKYLDMQKIFHDLMLTTVQENBPVYNRAR

Signal peptide:
amino acids 1-19

Transmembrane domain:
amino acids 39-60

FIGURE 215

GTCACACTATATGAGAGAGCTATAGCTGTCGACGCGTACGTAGCTCGGAATTCGGCTGC
AGCGTGTGGGAGAGAGCCGAGAGAGGCGGCGACCGCTGGGGGCAACCGGCTGCTCTGC
TCTTGCTGATGGCGGTAAGCAGCGCCGAGTCGAGCCCGGGGCAAGCGCTGCCGGGCGCGGACT
CGTGGCGGAGGGGCTGGGGGGGAGAGGTCGAGAGAGGCGAGGCGCTGTGGGACGGTGGGGCTGCT
GCTGGAGCACTCATTTGAGATCGATGACAGTCGCAACTTCGGGAGCGGGGCTCACTGCTCT
GGAACGAGCAGGATGATACTTGTCCCTGTCAAGGGGAGGCTCAAGCGAGAGAGAGGGGGC
CGACTCCGGGATGTGGCAAGCCCTGATGGCTGTACCGGGTCCGATGCCAAGGCGACCGG
GGCCCTGAGTGGCTGGAGAGCTGGTGGCTATGTCTCTCTCTTGTCTCTGGGCTGCTCTG
TGAATCGCACCTGTGCGAGCAGCTGACCCCTGACGCTGAGTGTGGCGGCAACGTGGTGGG
GTGTGGGTGTGACGACCCCGGGGGCTGCCGGGGGCGATGAGTGGAGGAGGTGGAAGCTGGA
GCTGTTCAACACCTGGTGGAGCTGCAAGCGGCCACACAGCCCCAGCCCTGAGAGCGCGG
CCTTCAATTGAGCGGCTGGAGATGGAGCAGGCCCAAGAGGCAAGAACCCCGAGGAGCGAAG
TCTCTTTCGCAAAATCTGAGATGATCATTCCTCGTGTCTGCTCATGATGTCAAG
AGCGCCAGACACCGGGGGCAGGGTGGGGGTGGGGGTGGTGGTGGGGGTAAGTGGCC
TTTGCTGTGGCCACCTCCCTGTAAATGTCATTTAAATAACATGACGATACATTGAATGTG
TGAACGTTTGAAGAGTACAGCTTCCAGAGGCCAAGCACTGTGTTTGGCAAGACGG
TCTGATGTACAGCTGATTTGAATTTCACTGCTCACTTATACGTATTCAGAAACCAAG
GAATGCTGTCCCATCTCTCATGTGGCTGTGGAGCTCAGCTGTGTGTGGCAGTTTAT
TAAACTGTCCCGCAGATGACAGCAAAAAAAA

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FIGURE 216

```
>/usr/seqdb2/sat/DNA/Dnaeqs.min/ss.DNA.76529
><subunit 1 of 1, 269 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 28004, pI: 5.80, Xk(S/T): 1
MAAASAGATRLILLMLMAVAAPSRAGSGCRAGTARGAGAEGRGECCTGCLLHSHFEI
DSDANFRKRGSLMNQDGTLSLQRQLSEERGRHLDVAAALNGLYRVRIPRPGALDGLA
GGVSSFVPACSLVESHLSQDLTHVDVAGNVVGVVTHPGGCRGHEVEDVLELFTSVQ
LQPTTAPGPETAALFIERLEMEBOAKKNPQPKSFPAKVMYIIPVLFMLMSGAPDTGGQ
GGGGGGGGGGSLCTVPSL
```

Signal peptide:
amino acids 1-24

Transmembrane domain:
amino acids 226-243

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FIGURE 221

TCGCTCCACTGCTCTGTGCTGGGATCAGGAATTGCACTGCTGTGTGGGCTGTGTGA
TGGCTGTGTGATTCATCCAGGGGCGGATCTGAACTGAACTAGTGTCAAGCAAGTG
ACTGGGAAATGCCCCATCTCTCTCTACTGAGCCCTAGCGCTGTCACTGGGAGCTAGGTGCAG
AGGCCAACCCAAAGATGCGACGGACTGTGTGCTGCCAGCCCATGACTGTCTATGACCAAC
TGAAAGACCCAGGGGTGGGGCATCTACAGGACAAACAAGAGCAGCAATACATTGTATGGAT
TTATCTCAAGGCTATTGTTAATGGCTGTGTTTATGTGATCTATCTGGAATGAGGACTC
CGAATTAAGGCTATTACTATTTTAAATGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA
AAA

FIGURE 222

></usr/seqdb2/sec/DNA/Dnaaseg.min/ss.DNA76538
><subunit 1 of 1, 116 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 12910, PI: 6.41, NX(S/T): 1
MELALICGLVVMAGVPIQGGIINLNKMKVQYTGKAPILSTWPGCHGLGGRQPKDATDW
CQTHDCCTDHLKTQGGCIYKDNKSSIHCMDSLORYCLMAVFNVYILENDESE

Important features of the protein:
Signal peptide:
amino acids 1-17

Transmembrane domain:
amino acids 1-24

N-glycosylation site.
amino acids 86-89

N-myristoylation sites.
amino acids 20-25, 45-50

Phospholipase A2 histidine active site.
amino acids 63-70

FIGURE 223

CTGGCTTCTTCCTTCTGGATGGGGGCCCAAGGGGCCCAAGAGATATAAGCGATGTGGAG
GGTCCCGGCACACACAGACGCCAGTCAACAGCGAGAGCCCTGGGATGCAACGGCCAGAG
CCATGCTGCTGCTGCTCAGCGCTTGCCCTCTGGGGGGCCCCCACTGGGCAGGGAAGATGTAT
GGCCCTGGAGGAGGCAAGTATTTCAGCACCACTGAAGACTACGACCATGAATATCACAGGGCT
GCCGGTGTCTGAGCTCTTCTCCTGGTGAAGGTCCAGTGAAACTTGGAGAACTCCTGGG
ACGTGAACCTGGAGCCTTAAGTGGGATACCCAGGAATCAACCTGCAGCCAGCGCAATAC
ATCACAAAAGTCTTGTGCGCCTTCCAAAGCTTCCCGGGGTATGGTCAATGACACCAAGCA
GGAACGCTATTTCTATTGGAAGCTTGAATGGCAAGTCCTCTGCTTACCCAGCCAG
AGGGCAGGTGCTGGTGGCACTATGAGCCAGCACTGAGCCACCAAGTTAATCTCACATATC
TTGAAATGAATTAATCACTAGAGAGCCGACCACTGAGCCACCAAGTTAATCTCACATATC
AGCAAACTCAACCGTGGGTGCTAGAGTGGGGTATGGGGCCATCCGAGCTGAGGCCATCTGT
GTGGTGGTGGCTGATGCTACTGAGTAAGTGGGAGCGCTGAATCTGAATCCACCAATA
AATTAAGCTTCTGCAGAAAA

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FIGURE 224

>/usr/seqdb2/sec/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA76541
><subunit 1 of 1, 178 aa, 1 scop
><MW: 19600, pI: 5.89, NX(S/T): 1
MHREAMLILLTLALLGSPTWAGKMYGPGGKYPSTEDYDHEITGLRVSVGLLVKSVQK
LQDSMDVKLGALGNTQEVTLQPCVEYITKVFVAFQAFLRGNMYTSKDRYTFQKLDQQLSS
AYPSQEGQVLVGIYGQYQLGIKSIQFEMNPLBPTTEPVNLTYSANSPVGR

Signal peptide:
amino acids 1-22

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FIGURE 225

GCTGAGACGTGAGCCGGTAAAGGGAGCTCTGCTGCTCTGGAGCCAAACCCAGACTCTGTGCTCT
 GAACTCGGTGCTCAACGGGAACATGCTGAGCTTATGGAATCAAGATGTGACAGCTCAGCTGAGT
 CCCCAATATGCTCTGGAAGAAATCATCATGTTTATTCATATGAAGAAATATATAGACTAGTTT
 TTTTATTAACGCGCCCTCCCAACCCCAACCAACCTGAAATATGAAAGATGCAAAACGTATATAT
 CCATGAATATCTATCTACCTGGAAGATTTTAAATATTTTATTTGCTGGAATCCGGTATGGCAT
 TATTTGTTCTTGAAGTCTCTGATGAGGTGGGCAAGAAATATGTTTCCAAATGATGGTGGCAT
 CCAGAGGGGTGCATATTTTCTCTGATGGATGAGGAGCCATCATCTACATGAGTGAAGTGAAG
 AAGAGGGCTCATGCACTGGAGCCCTTACGCAAGAAACCTTAAAGGACGACCTTTGAA
 CAATTCAGAGAGAGGTTTCAATATATATTAAGGCTATGAGGAGATCAGCTATGACATGCTGTT
 ATAGGCCCTCTGCTCTATGCAATAGTCTCTCTGCGCAAGCAAGATCCCTAAAGGCTGAGT
 TAGGCTTGAAGCCCAATATGTTATATTTATTTATTTATGAAATATATAGACTAGTTT
 TATCTGCTGTGCTGTAGTGTGTGTCTCTCTCTTATACAGCTTCAAAAATTATAGTATAT
 CAATTAAGAGGCTCAACAGCTCATGCTGATACCTGTATACCTATCAATATGACATATAT
 TACCAAAATATCTTTTATATGGAATATGCAATCAAGCTCAAAATGATATCTTATAGTTCCAAATGA
 TATCTCATTTCTTAAACATATACCTTCAACCTGTAGCAATATTAACGAACCTTGATCTGTCTC
 TATATCAAGCTGACATCTCTGGAGTTGCAACGTTTGGGAGTTCGAGAGGCTGGCAATGTTT
 ACATTTAGAGCTCTATCTCTCTCTGAGCAACATCCCTGTGCGAATTTCCAAAGCTGGCGAAC
 TCGACTATGTGAGCATGTGATAATACGAGATCCGCAATGTTTATGACAGATATGTTCTGTGGC
 ATGATCAGACTCTCAAGAAACCTTCACTCCAGGAGCAACATATTTCCAAAGCTCAACCTGGCCT
 TTTTCCAAAGGTGTGACAGCTTCTCAAGCTTCTACATCTGATGAATTAATATAGTATGATCT
 GAAACCCATATCTCTGCACTCTGAGACTCTCTTACAAAGCTGTATATATCAAGCATATGATAT
 GAAAGCTTCAAGTGAACCTCAGATGTTTCCAGTGGCTGGAATCTGGCAGGCTCTCAACCTGGA
 TCTCAACAGATCTACATTAATGTGTCAAGATATTTTGGATCTTGGATATCTCTCATATGACA
 TCAAGCTCTGTGGAAATATATGGAATATGAGCAAGAAATATTTGCTCTCTGTTATATATGAGCT
 AAAATCTTTTAAAGCTCTATGAGGAATATCAATATCTGTGCAAGTCCCAAAAGGCTGTGAAGAG
 AGTAAATATGATGATGATCAATATGAAGACATAGCAATCTGTGGGAAAGATCATCAAGAGGTT
 TGTATCTGAGCGAGGCTCTCCCAAGCGACGTTTAAAGCCAGCTGCCAGCCGAGCAAGCAT
 GAGAGCAAAACCCCTTGTGCCCCCGAGAGGTGTGGAAGCTCAACAGAGCCGAGCAAGACCATCT
 TGACGCGAGCATCACTCTCTTCCATTAATATATGAGCGAGAGAGGTGTGGGCTCTTCTCTGAT
 TGCTCTGATCTCTGCTGGTATATCTACATGCTGTATGAGAGGATACCTGTGAGCATATGAACAT
 CTGACAGAGCGCTCTCTCATGCGAAGCGACAGGAAAAAGAAAGACAGATGCTCTTAAAGCAAG
 CTTGCTCAGACCAACAGGAATATTTATATGATATATTAACCAACCAACAGCAAGACAGAGGA
 TGGTCTGCTATATGGAAGCGAGACCTGTGACCTTATTAACATGAGGCTCAAGAGAGTATGAGTA
 TGAACATATGTGATATAAAAGACTTATAAAGCTGGGAATAATATGCTGCTTATATTAAGCTC
 TGTGATCATCTATGAGGAAGCAGCATCCGAGCCCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT
 CAAAGATCTCTATGAGTCTCTTATGAGCTATCATCAATCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT
 ATCAACCATATGAATATTTAAATACGAATCATGAATATGAAAGCTTGAACCTCGGTTATATATA
 TATCATATGTATATAAGACCTTATATGATTCATTAATGTGCAATTTGTATTAAAGATAAAGCT
 TTTCTTCAATAGCTATAAAGAAAAA

FIGURE 226

```
>>/usr/seq/b2/seq/DNA/DnaSegs.min/seq.DNA/77301
>>subunit 1 of 1, 513 aa, 1 stop
>>MW: 58266, pI: 9.04, NX(S/T): 4
MGWVTRILGSGANVAIVPTVLTMLTMSABEGCGKCGRGKGVYCEGSKQDELPSSISAG
CLGISTRYNSIQKTKATQKFGKGLNQLTWLTLDHNHISNTIDENAFNGIRKLEKILSNISVFL
LINTFRPTVYTRINDLSYQNSHDSQEGRGKSLSLHSLSNLSIRTPVRIPOCCRNIELLT
DLGVRIRISLARVAFMGIMILFKLKHLEHQNSKMLALFPRVLSLQNVLTQNNKISVYQGM
SWTSSLSIQRLDLSGNELEAFSGSVYQCVNPTRINDLSNLTFTIGELISDMSISLANDISLA
GNIWGESNCSITSLVYNTKSGRGKRENTIIICAPREGLSDVNIADVKNVSIQCKSTPERFDLA
RALPAPRPEKLPKPKHESRPIPLPVGATGTEGPTDADNHSIFKIIAGSVAFLSVTVY
LTVVSVNSKRYVPASMKQLQQRSLMRHRKRRKQSLQKQTPSTQEFYVDVPPNITSMGLINT
GLGCTVYKNSGSECECY
```

Important features of the protein:

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-33

Transmembrane domain:

amino acids 420-442

N-glycosylation sites.

amino acids 126-129, 357-360, 496-499, 504-507

cAMP- and cGMP-dependent protein kinase phosphorylation site.

amino acids 465-468

Tyrosine kinase phosphorylation site.

amino acids 136-142

N-myristoylation sites.

amino acids 11-16, 33-38, 245-250, 332-337, 497-502, 507-512

FIGURE 227

AGTTCGAGAAAGAGAAATTAACAAGCACAACCAACCTATCCTAAGTTGACTGTCCTT
TAAATAGTCAGATCCAGACTTTTCAGTGTCACTGAGGATCTCAAGANTAGGAGTCTTG
TGTTGCGGTATTCAGTTGGTGCTCTGGACCTACCATCGAAGAAAGATGAAATGTGTGT
AAATTATTAATGACCAACCCCTAATGGCTGGTATATCGGATCCTCTGTGTGTGTGTGG
TGGAGCTCTTCTGTGTGAGGCTGTGTCTCTGCTCCAGTGTGCTGCTGAGGAGACCCGGA
ATTGATCTCACAGGCGCACCATGCGAGTTTTCCTGTGGAGACTTGGACTCTATTTATGG
GACAGAGCAGCTGTGAGTCCAACTGTGGAAATCACCTTCAAACTCAAAACCCCTGACCTAT
ATCCGTTCCTGCTCCATGTGTTGGCCCTTAGGCTCCCACTCCATATGAAGAAATTTGA
AAAACAACCTGATTTTAGGTGTGATTAATCAATTTAAAGTATTAACGACATCTGTAATTCGA
AAACATCAAAATTTAGGAATAGTTATTTTCAGTTGTGGAAATGTCCAGAGATCTATTCATATA
GTCTGAGGAGAGCAATTCGACAAAAGATGATGTTGCAAAATTTTGTGATGAGATG
TTTAAATAGTAAGTAGCAGCTTTTGAATGTGTCACTGTGTATCACTTTTATGTACAC
AACCAATTATATGCTTCTCCACTAGTATCCAAACAGGCAACAATGAGTGTGAAATGATC
TCCATACATTTTAGGACTCCACTGCAGTATACAGCACACCATTTTCTGTAACTCTTTC
CTAGCATGGGTCATTAATAATTATTAATTAATTAAACAATAGCCCAAGCCGAGATCCAACT
GTCCAGAACCAAGAACAGAAAGATAGTATTTGAATGAAGTGAAGGAGAGAGTATGAAAAA
GAAAAGTTTGGAGTTGAAAGGTAAAGATTAATGMAAGMAAGMAAGTTCATCAAGTCT
CAGCAAAAACAAGAGGTTTTATATGCCCACTGMAAGAGMAAGAAATTTGTATAGTAGAGTGA
AGAGATTTGCTGAAGTATATAGCACATATATGCCAACAGGGGAGAAAAATTTTCCC
CTTTTACAGTATGAATGTGTGCTCCATAGTCCATAGTGTCTCTGTGAAGCTTCAGGGCTTG
GCATTTATTTGCAGCATCATGTAAAGACCTTCGGCATAGGTATCTGTCCATGAGCACTGC
AGAAATAGCAATGAGACATCTTCAAGTGCATTTTGGCAGTGGCATTCAGCAAGGGGACAGA
CAAAAACATCATCACAGATGACATATGATCTTCACTGACAAATTTGTTGAACAAAACAAT
AAACATCATATAGTATCTAAAAA

FIGURE 228

></usr/seqdb2/seq/DNA/Dnaeqs.mln/ss.DNA.77303
><subunit 1 of 1, 146 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 16116, pI: 4.99, NX(S/T): 0
MSRSLFVTSALSTIGILCLPLFQLVLDLPCEEDENCVMYNDQHPNGWTIILLVVA
ALLCGAVVLCIQCLRRPRIDSHRTMAVFAVGDLDSTVTEAAVSTTVGIIHQGTQTPDLXP
VPAPCFGLSGSPPYEIVKTI

Signal peptide:
amino acids 1-29

Transmembrane domain:
amino acids 52-70

FIGURE 229

[illegible]

FIGURE 230

```
></usr/segdb2/set/DNA/DnaSegs.min/sr.DNA77646
><subunit 1 of 1, 140 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 15668, pI: 10.14, NX(S/T): 5
MEFISLRKNNQSRLILLVFLGLINMLLHTFPQPRHQSVDYLRQCLDLSKRYVALAE
ENKATVEVENGASAGYADLKRTIAVLDDLIQRLVKLENVDIVVNSAANTTNGTSGNL
VPTVTNKRINVGSGIR
```

Important features of the protein:
Signal peptide:
amino acids 1-26

FIGURE 231

CGGGGCGGGGCGGGGGTGAAGCTGCCAGAGGCGGCTGTGGCGCAGGCTTCAAGCCCCAC
 CAAAGCCGTGGCCCCCTGTGCTGTGTCTGTGCGCCGTGAATGGGGGCCAGACAAACCGGCATCT
 TCCCGGGGTGCATATGCGAGGTGGAGACTTTCGGCCCTTTTCAGACAGCTTCAGCTGCGG
 GTGGATTTGTAAGGGGCTGGGCCCCCAATATATGCGGTGCCATCCCTTGGACACAGCCCA
 CTTGAACTGTCTCCCAACCGGCTGGAGATGTGAATGAGTGGGTGTGGCGGGCCGGGCT
 ACACGACGTTGGCTGGCTGGATCTCAGCCCAACCTGCTCAACAGCAATCTCACCACTGCTC
 TTCTCCGGGCTTGGCTACCTGAGTGGCTTGAACCTCAGCCACAAATGGCTTGAAGCCCTGCG
 AGCCGAGAGCTTCACTAGCTCAACCTCTAGAGCAGTGAACCTTAGCCACAAACAGCTCCGGG
 AGGCTCAAGTGTCTGCTTACAGAGCAAGTCAGGGCGGGCACTACAGAGCCCTGCTCC
 CACACCTCATTTCAACCCCTGTGTGCGCCCAACCCAGGGCCGGCCTGCTGCGGCCACAT
 TCAAGAGCTGAAACTGGCCCTGGAAACCGGCTCATGCGGTGCCAACCTCCAGACTTGCGCC
 TGCGCTACCTGAGCTGATGGGAACCTTAAGCTGATGGTCCGGGTCTGCTGCGGGGG
 CTGGAGGGGCTTACACACTGTCTGTGGCAGCCTGACAGAGGCTCCCTGAGCTGGGCCAG
 TGCGTCCCTGAGACTACGGGCGCTGCAAGTCTGGAACCTGTGGGCAACCCCAAGCTTAAT
 GGGCAGAGAGCTGAGGTGTTCAGGCGCTGAGCTCCGCAAGGACTTGGAACCTTTCGGGCAAC
 AACTGTGCGCCCTGCTAGAGGGCGGTGCTGCTCCACTCCCGGCAATGACAGAGGCTCAGGGT
 GGGCAGAGATGTGGGATGCCGGCCCTGTGTGGCGGAGGCACTTACCCCGAGGCTGGCT
 CAGGCCCCCAAGGTGCCCTGCACTGCGTAGACAACCGGGAATCTGTGTCAGGGGCCCCAC
 ATCTGTGAACAATGTGTGGCCCAAGGCGCAATAACAGACTGTGTGCTGTGGGCTGTGAG
 GTCCCGAGTAACTTATGTCAATGTGCCAACACAGATGGGAGGCCCGCAGGCTTATGTGCA
 GCGTCAACAGAGATGTGGGCTTAGAGAGGCTTTGGAACCTGGAGCCACACTAGAGAGC
 AAAGTCAACCCCTTGTGTAGGTGTGCTCCCAACAGCATAGCAGAGGACTTCGATGGCA
 AACCAACTGGGTCCTCTCTGCTTCCCTCCCACTTATCCCGAATGGCTTCTCTCAT
 GCTGGGCGGCGCTGACCCGCAATGGGAGAGGATGGGTGGAGCCCTGCTGCAAGGACAGA
 GTTCAGGTCACTGGGCTGAGTGTGCCCTTGGCGCCATGGCCCACTCACTCAGGGGCGAATT
 TCTTTTCTAAGATAGCCCTTCTTGTGCAATGAGGCCATGAGGCCGCTTCACTCTTTTAT
 TTCCCTGAACCTTATGTGTAAAGAAATTCAAAGATCAAGTCCACTTCTCAATGTAC
 AGATGGGGAACCTGAGGCTTAGAGAGAAAGGCTAATCAAGTCTGAGGCGAGTGGC
 ATGACTGGAGCAAGGCTCTGCGCTCCGAGCCGGAGCCCAATGCACTTCTGTCTCTCTA
 ATTAAGCCCCACCTCCCGGCTGGGCTCCCTTGCTGCTCCCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTG
 GAGATGACAGCAGCAGAGCAAGCAAGGCAAGCTTCAAGTGGGACTCTGAGCCACT
 GTGCGGCAATGGCTAAGTCACTGTGCGCTTGGAGGCTGTGAAAGCTTAAAGGCAATGGAT
 CCAGCCTAAGCAGTTTCTCACTGAGGTTGGGCTCCCGAGATCCAGACTGGAACCTTACC
 CATTTCGCGCTGAGCATCTCTAGATGTGCGCCAGAGATGTGCTGAGTCTGAGGCTCA
 TCTGGCTGGGATCTCGAAGGGGCTCTGGAATCAGTCCCCCCTGGCCCTGAGCAGCAGAGC
 CTTCTTAACCTCCAGGAATGCCGTGAAGAGAACAGGTCCTGCCAGCCCATGTCTATGC
 TTTAACCCCGAGGAGCATCTAGCTTCAGCTTCGAGCCCTGAGCTTCTAGCTTCAATTTA
 TAAAGTGTGCTGCTTTTAAAGAGTGTCACTTCAACCGGCGCTCCCTAACCCTGCTGCG
 OGGGATGAGACATGTCACTTTAAAGCAGAAAGGTTGCATTTGTCACTTTGTAT
 ATTGTCTGGGCTGTGTGGGTGTGGGGAAGCTGGGCAATGTGCTCAATGGGCATC
 AGGGCTGGGCCCAAGAGACCCACAGGGGAGTGAAGCTGTGCTTCCCCCAGCTGCTAGC
 CATCATCTATCTAACGGGTCTTGAATTTAAACACTATTAAGGTTTAAAAA
 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA

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FIGURE 232

></usr/seqdb2/sst/DNA/Dnaaseq.min/ss.DNA77652
 ><subunit 1 of 1, 353 aa, 1 stop
 ><MW: 37847, pI: 6.80, NX(S/T): 2
 MPMPLILLIAYSGAQTTRPCPPGCCQCEVETFGLPDGFSLTRVDCGLQPHIMPVPIPLDTAA
 LDISNRLEMVNSVLAQPGITTLAGLDLSHNLITSIPTAFSRLRYTESLDLSHNGITLAP
 AEFSTSPISDVNLSHNLREVSATFTHSQGRALHVDLSHNLIRLVPHPTAGLPAFTI
 QSLNLAWRIRAHVPLRDLPIRYISLDONPLAVIGQAPAGLGSLTHLSIASIQRLPELAQS
 GFRELPGIQVLDLSGNPKLWAGAEVFSGLSLQELDLSGTNLVPLPZALLHLPAIQSVS
 GDVRCRLVREGTYPPRRPSSPRVPLHCVDTRESAAGPTTL

Signal peptide:
 amino acids 1-16

Transmembrane domains:
 amino acids 215-232, 287-304

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FIGURE 233

GATGGGCGACGCCAGACGTTCTGTGAGATTGGAATTTTCCCCAGTTCCTCCCTGTGGGTCTGAGG
GGACGAGAAAGGTGAGCTACGTTGGCTTTCTGGAAGGGAGGCTATATGGCTCAATTCCTCCCA
AAACAAGTTTGACATTTCCCTGAATGTCATTCTCTATCTATTGACGTGCAAGTGGCTGCT
GTTCCAGGCTTACCTGCTGAGGCTAAAGGCGGAGCCAGAGTGGGACAGAGATTAAGAGAGC
CAGGACCTGTGCCACCAACTGGCACTGAGCTCTGAACTCAGACCTGAAATCTTCTCTTCCAC
GGAGGCTTGGCAGTTTCTTACTCCTGTGCTGTGAGATTTCAGGCTTAAGATGAAGCC
TCTAGTCTGGCCTTCAAGCTTCTCTGTGCTGGCTTTATCTCTATGACTCTTCCACTGG
ACTGAGAGACACTCAATTTGGGAGCTGTGTGATGCCACAAACCTTCAGGAAATACGAAATG
GATTTCTGAGATAGGGGCGAGTGTGCAAGCCAAAGATGAAACATGACATCAGAATCTTA
AGAGGAGCTGAGTCTTTGCAAGACACAAAGCTGGCAATCGATGCTGCTCTGCGGCATTT
GCTAAGACTCTATCTGTGACAGGATATTAAACCTACAGAGCCCTGACATTTACTCTCC
GGAAGATCAGCAGCCCTGGCCAAATCTTCTTACCATCAAGAGAGAGCTCCGGGCTCTCAT
GCCACATGACAGGCAATTGTGGGGAGAGAACATGAGAAATACAGCCAGATCTGAGTCA
CTTTGAAAAGCTGMACTCAGGACAGATTGTGAAGCTTTGGGGAGAACTAGACATTTCTC
TGCAATGAGATGAGGAGACAGAAATAGGAGGAAAGTATGCTGTCTAAGAAATTTGAGAGT
CAAGAGCTCCAGTCTTCATACCTGCGAGAGAGAGCATGACCCCAACACAGATCTCTTACT
GTACTAGTCTGTGCTGGTCAAGGTATCTTATTTATGCAATTACTGTCTCTGCAATGAT
TGTCTTATGCAATCCCAATCTTAATTGAGACCATCTGTAAAGATTTTGTAAATATCTT
TCTGCTAATGAGATATATTATAGTAAATATTTATTTATTTTGTCAATTAATGATATT
ATTTTCTTCTTGACATGAACCTTTAAAAAAATTCACAGATTAATTTATTAACCTGACTAG
AGCAGGTGATGTATTTTATACAGTAATAAAAAAAACCTGTGAATTCAGAAAGAGTGGCT
AGGGGGGTATTCATTGTGATTTCAACTAGAGACATATTAATGCTGATGCTCTGTGAGA
TATTTGAAATGAAACCAATGACTACTAGAGTGGTGTGGAATTAAGTTTGTATGTGAAT
GCAATCTTACTTAATTAATTAAGCAATCCCACTAGACTCCCACTCCATTAATGTAT
CTTCAGCCAGGAACTCTACAGGCGAGATGTATTTCAAAATTAAGTTTCTTTGCAATA
CCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA

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FIGURE 234

></usr/seqdb2/seq/DNA/Dnaaseg.min/seq.DNA83500
><subunit 1 of 1, 261 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 29667, PI: 8.76, NX(S/T): 0
MRQPKTSFIDISPDMFSIYSLQVPAVPGLTQMALTFPGMGQNKQATTCATNSHDSGLRP
EIFSREAMQFILLMSPDFRPMKASLSAFSLSAFTYLMFTSTGLKTLN/AGCVIATNL
QEIRNGFSEIRGSVQAKDNDIRIIRRTESLQDTKPANRCCLRLHLRLXYLDVFNKATQTP
DHYTLRKISLSANSFLTKKDLRLSHAHMTCHGGEAMKXYSQILSHFEKLEIQAAYKALG
ELDILLQMEETE

Important features of the protein:
Signal peptide:
amino acids 1-42

cAMP- and cGMP-dependent protein kinase phosphorylation sites.
amino acids 192-195, 225-228

N-myristoylation sites.
amino acids 42-47, 46-51, 136-141

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FIGURE 235

CCGTTATCGTCTTTGCGTACTGCTGAAGTCCGCTCCCGAGAGAGAGAGAGGCTTTTGCCG
CTGACCCAGAGATGGCCCCGAGAGAGCAATTCTACTGTCCGGCTGGCGGGCTAACCGTGGC
CGAGCTAGCAACCTTTCCCTCGATCTCACAAAAACCTGACCTCCAAATGCAAGAGAGAGAG
CTCTTGCTCGGTTGGAGACGGTGCAGAGAAATGCCCCCTATPAGGGAAATGATGCCACA
GCCCTAGGGATCATTGAAGAGAAAGGCTTTCTAAAGCTTTGGCAAGAGTGACACCCGCCAT
TTACAGACACGTAGTGTATTCTGGAGGTGAAATGTCACATATGAAGATCTCCGAGAGTTG
TGTTGGCAAAAGTGAAGATGAGCATTATCCCTTTGAAATCAGTCAITGGAGGGATGATC
GCTGGTTATTTGGCCAGTTTTCAGCAATCCAACTGAGCTAGTGAAGTTGAGATGCCAAT
GGAAGGAAAAAGAACTGGAAGGAAACCATGGGATTTGGTGTACATCATGCAATTG
CAAAAATCTTAGCTGAAGAGAAATACAGGGCTTTGGGCAAGGCTGGGTACCCAAATATACA
AGAGCAGCACTGCTGAATATGGGAGATTACCACTTATGATACAGTGAACACTACTTGT
ATTGAATAACCCACTTGGAGCAATATCAATGACTCAGGTTTATCAAGTTTATGTTCTGGAC
TGTAGCTTCTATCTGGAAACACAGCCGATGTCATAAAGCAGAAATATGATCAACCA
CGAGATAAACAGAGAGGGGACTTTTGTATTAATCATGACTGACTGCTTGATTCAGGCTGT
TCAAGTGAAGGATTCATGAGCTTATATTAAGGCTTTTACCATCTTGGCTGAGATGACCC
CTTGGTCAATGGTGTCTGGCTACTTATGAAAAATCAGAGATGAGTCAGTCACTCA
TTTAA

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FIGURE 236

></usr/seqdb2/seq/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA77568
><subunit 1 of 1, 323 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 36064, PI: 9.33, NX(S/T): 1
MSVPEEEERLLPLIQHWPRASKFLISCCAAIVAEIATFPILDLTTRLOMOGEAALARIGDGA
RESAPYROMVRTALCIIEEGFLKMGVTPAIRRHVYSGGRVVTYEHLEEVFGKSEDEH
YPLMKSVIGMMAGVIGQFLANPTDLVXVQMGBGRKRLBGRPLRFRGVHHAFAKILAEGL
RGLWAGVVPNIORAAALVNWGDLTTYDTVKHYLVNTPLEDNIIMTHGSLSCGLVASILGTP
ADVIKSRIMQPRDKQGRGLLYKSTDCLIQAVGEGFMSLYKGLPSWLRMTPMGMVFWLT
YEKIREMSGVSPF

Transmembrane domains:
amino acids 25-38, 130-147, 233-248

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FIGURE 237

CGAGCGGTGGGCGCGGACGCCGCAAGGTTGTGGCGCAGAGTCTCCTTCCTCGCGCGCGC
GCTGAAGTCGCGGTGGGCTTTTGAGGAGCTGGGATACAGCATTTAATGAAAAATTATATG
TTAAGAGTAAAAATGGCAGGCTTCCTAGATAAATTTTCGTGGCCAGATGTGATATATG
ACTGGAGTAGAAGAAATGCTGTGGCATCTGTGTGCGAGGTAAATGTTTTTCACAGGC
TGGTGATATATGATGACAGCTGTGGTGTATCTTAAGCCAGAACAGTTGAACGATGCCCT
TCACAGATGTGGTATTTTCACATGGCTTCTCTATGATAAATGCTGATCCAGATGTC
AGGTGAGAGGTGATGCTATGAACGGCTGTTAGGAGAACAGGTGCTCGAGTTGGCTT
TTCAATGGTTTCAATGTGATGTTGGGTCACTAATGCTTCAGATGATCTCTTTTGGTGC
ATATGTACCCAAAATACTGATGTTATCCGGACTAGCTGCTTTTTCAAAATGCACTTA
TATTTTACACTCTGATCTACAAATTGGAGAACCGAAGCTATGGAACCTGAATCAC
TTCTTAAGTCAATTTTCCTTTGTATATTTCTGTTGTAGATAGGTTTTTATCTCAGT
ACACATGCGCAATGGAGTAGATGTACATTAAATGTTTGTCTTACATTTTATGTTTC
TGAGTTTGAATAGTTTATGAATTTCTTATTTTTCATGACAGACTGTAAATATGTA
TATAATACAGACTATATGATTTGGATATGAGATGAGATTTTATATCTGAGATTTAGAA
CTTATCTACTCCCTGAGCCAGGTTACATCATCTTGTCAATTGAAAGTAACTCACTTGT
CTCTGGCTGGGCAAGGTGCTCATGCTGTATCCAGCACTTGGAGGCCGAGGCCGG
CCGATTTGCTGAGTCAAGTGTGTGAGCCAGCTGGCCAAACATGGCGAAACCCCATCTACT
AAAAATACAAAAATTAGCCAGGCATGTGTGGGTGCTGTAAATCCAGCTACTGGAGGC
TGAGGCAAGAGAAATCGCTTGAAACCGGGGGGCAAGAGGTGCAGTGAGCTGAGTTGCCGAC
TGCACTGAGCTGGGGGAGAAAGTGAATCTCCCTTCMAAAAAAAGACCACTTCAGTATC
TCTGATTTCTGAAGATGTA CAAAAAATATAGCTTCATATATCTGAGATGAGCACTGAGCCA
TAAAGGTTTTCAGCAAGTTGTA CTTATTTGGCTTAAATGAGCTTTTGTGTAAAGA
AAAAATATTTGTTCTTATGTATGAAAGATGTA CTTTATATATGATTTTAAATGCC
AAAGACTAGTTGAAAGCTTCTTTTAAAGAAATCTCTTATATGACTTTATGTAGAA

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FIGURE 238

MAGFLDNFRMECECIIMSERRNAVASVYAGILFTGMMITIDAAVYPRPEQLNAFTTC
VPSLIAFPMINAVSNMQVRGDSYESGCLGRTGARVWLIFGPMIAFGSLIASMTILGATVTO
RTDVYPGLAVFPQVALIFPSULIYKGRTEBLMT

Important features:

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-44

Transmembrane domains:

amino acids 23-42 (type II), 60-80, 97-117, 128-148

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FIGURE 239

GTTCATGCGCAAACTTCCTCAAGAGAGGGGAGAGCCCTGCGCAGGGCAGAGCAAGCTGCCCCA
CTGAGCGGGCCCGCAACATCTCCGTCACCCCTGAGGCCCACTGCAATCTAGAGAGAGGCCGCT
GTAGAGCCCACTACCCCTCAGACCAATGAGAGGTGGGAGCTGTCAAGAGCTGGACCCAGAGGTGT
GGTCAGCTAGGTCAAGGAGCTAGCGGACACTGTCTGAGCAACCTGCGCTTCATCGAATCGAAGCAG
GGAAGTGGGAGGCTCGAGCCCTCCGGTGGAAAGCTGACCCCAAGCACCCTTCAACTGAGACAG
GAGAGAGTGTCAAGGTGTGCTTGGCTCCCTGCGCCCTCATCTTTGCCATAGTCAGAGATGSA
TGTTCATTCGAAGCTACATGAGCTTCAGCATGAAAAACATCCGTCGCGCAGCGCTGGCTGGCA
GCCCGCCCAACCAAGAGATCCAGGTTAAAAAGTACAGTGTGCTCATCAAGCCCTGCCC
AGCCAACTACTTTCGCTTTAAATCTGCAGTGGGGCCGCCAACGTCGCGCCCTACTATGT
GCTTGAAAGACCGCATGATCATGAGTCTGTGAAAAACAATGTGGCAGAGGCTTAAACATC
GCCCTGTGATGGAACCAACCGGAGCTGTCTGGGACAGAAAGGCAITTGACATGTACTCTGG
AGATGTTATGCACTTAGTGAATTCCTTAAAGAAATTCGGGGGGGTGCACCTGGTGTGGTGG
CTCTCAGACGAGTCCAGGGACCAAAATGACGATGAAGCAGAAACTCTTCTCTGACTTG
GGAGTTCCTACGCAAAAACAATGGGCTTCCGGGACAGCTGGCTTCATAGGAGCCAAAGA
CCTCAGGGGTAAAGCCCTTTGAGCAGTTCCTTAAAGAACAGCCAGACACAAACAAATAG
AGGAGTGGCCAGAGCTGTGAGATGAGAGGCTGCATGCCCCGAAGCATTTTAAGGTGGC
TGTGGCTCTTCTCAGCCAGGGGCTGAGAAAGCTCTGCTGACTTAAGAGTCAAGAGCCG
GCAAGGGCTGAGAGAGAGAGCAGGGGGTGTGCTGGAAGGTGTCTGCAAGGTCTCTGCACGC
TGTGTGGGCCCTCTCTCTCTGGAACAGAACCCCTCCACAGCAATCTTACCCGGAAGAC
AGCCTCAGAGGGTCCCTTCTGSAACCAAGCTGTCTGTGAGAGAGATGGGGTCTCTTCTGAGGG
ACTGTGAGAGGCTGTCTCTGAGAGAGAGCAAACTGCCAGACTTGAGCCCAATTAAATTTA
TTTTTGCTGGTTTGAATAAAAAAAAAAAAAA

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FIGURE 240

</usr/seqdb2/seq/DNA/DnaSeqs.min/bs.DNA59814
<subunit: 1 of 1, 224 aa, 1 stop
<MW: 24963, pI: 9.64, NX(S/T): 1
MRVSGVLRLLALIFALVTMMFIRSYMSFSKTIIRLPRWLASPTKEIQVKKYXGGLIKPCP
LNYPAFKICSGALNVVGPFTMCFEDRMIMSPVKNVVGGLNIALVNGTTGAVLGQKAFMYSC
DVNHLVFKLEIPGALVLVASVDDPGTKNDESRKLFSDLGSSVAKQLGFRDSWVFIGAD
LRGSPFEQFLKNSPDTNKYEKFEELLEMEGCMPPKP

Important features:

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-15

ATP/GTP-binding site motif A (P-loop).

amino acids 184-191

N-glycosylation site.

amino acids 107-110

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FIGURE 241

GAAGCTGCGACAGAGCAAGTATTAAGACAGAGGGGCAAGAGGACAGCAAGATTGTGCTGGGGAGT
CCAGAAAGCCAGATATACCTTACTGAAACACCGAATCCCCGTGAAGGCCACAGACAGACAGACAG
GCAAGAGAGACAGATATTAATCTACTGAAACAGCCAGATGCGCTGCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTC
TCACTGCTCCCTCCCTCTCTCTCTGACCTGTCATAGTCCCTAGTCCCTCAAAATTTCCCAATGCC
CTGACACCCCTTCTGTGGACACTAGTATTTGTTCTTCGGCCCTCTCTCTGSAAGTATTTGGATCC
TGCTGACAGATGGGGGTCAACCTGGAAGTATAGAGGCCACATGCTGACGACATTTGGCCCA
GCCCTTTACCTGAGTGTGGAAACATGCCAGTGCCTGCCATCGATATTAGACAGACAGTGT
GACATTTGACCCCGTAATTTCCCTGCTCTGACACCACCCACAGATATAGACAGCTGGGACCGAGC
CTTTCGACCCGACCAACATGAGCCACAGAGTCAACCTCTCTGCTCTGACCTCTGATTTCTG
GGTGAAGCTTCCCGGAAATATGATGATGCCAGCTCAACCTGAGGTGAGAAAGATCT
CCAGAGGGGGGTCAAGAACACAGATATCAAGTGAAGCCATTTGCAGAGCTCGAAGTATGAC
ATTATGACCTGTATTTCTATGACAGCTTGAAGTAGGCTGCTGAGAGGCTCAAGGGCTGGGCT
GTCTGTGGGCACTCTAAATTGAGGTGGTAGAGCTAAGATATAGCTTATGACAACTTCTGAG
TCACTTATCAATGATCAGGCAATAAAGATCAAGAAAGCTCAGTGCCTCCCTTCACTAGAG
AGCTGCTCCCAAGACGCTGGGGGAGTACTTTCGGCTACATGGCTGGCTCAACAATCCCTCT
TGCTACACAGAGTGTCTCTGACAGTGTTTTATATAGAAAGGTCAGATTTCAATGGAACAGCT
GAAAAAGCTCAGGGGACATGTTGTTCTTCAAGAAAGAGGCCCTCTAACTCTGTGATAGAGA
ACTACGAGAGCCCTTCAAGCCTCTCACTCAAGGCGACAGTGTTCCTTCACTCAACAGAGAG
TCTCTGATATCAACAGGTGAATGCTGATGTAGTGTAGAGATCTTGTGTGGCTGTCTG
CCTTCTCTGGGCTGTATTTCTATTGTCTAAGAAAGATTTGGAACAGAGAGCTGGAACACGAA
AGAGTGTGGCTTTCACTCTCAGACAGACAGCACTGAGGCAATTAATTCCTTCTCAGATACCA
TGAGTGTGGATGATCTCCCTTCAATGTCCTATAGGAAGCCTCTAAATGGGGTGTAGATCTG
GCAGAGAAACACTGTAGAGATATAGACAGAGATGTCCTTCCCTGAGACATCTTTAGAGAG
GAATGACCCCAAGCTGTCAATTCAGGAAGAACTGACAGAGCTTCAAGCCCTCAACACATGTA
GGAGAGATATAGGAATGCGCTGTGTGTTATACAGAGAACAACTGTGTTTAGTTGAGAGG
GAATGTGGGATATACCCCAAGTCTGTACCCCTCACTTTATGGCCCTTCCCTAGATAT
TAGCGAGGAGATCTCTCTTAGGATTAAGATAGTGTGCTGTGAAGTGTATTTTGTGATCAATAT
AATTGCAAAATTAAAGTTTCTGACTTT

FIGURE 242

```
></usr/seqdb2/seq/DNA/DnaSeqs_min/ss.DNA62812
>>subunit 1 of 1, 337 aa, 1 stop
><EMM: 37668, PI: 6.27, MX(S/T): 1
MLFALLLEVIYIIMLADGGCQHHYVQSPRIGQDHMPASVYFEGCGNNAPSFILQDTDSVTFPDLPL
ALDPHGVDQGETEDLDHNNGHTVQLSLPSTLYLGSLPRKVAQAQLHMGQKSGPSSHQ
INSATFAELAHIIHYXSDSDYSLSEAPARPGGLAVGLILEVETKNIAYENILSHLAEVBN
EDQKTSVPNPRLRELLPKQLGQFYFNGSLITLPPCYQSVLMTYVYRSLQSMHQEQLQGTGL
FSTSEPSKLLVONRYRALDPLQRMVAFSFTQAGSSYTTGEMLSLGVIIWGLCILLIAYVF
IAKRIKKRLRNKRSVTFISACATTEA
```

Important features of the protein:

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-15

Transmembrane domain:

amino acids 291-310

N-glycosylation site.

amino acids 213-216

Eukaryotic-type carbonic anhydrases proteins

amino acids 197-245, 104-140, 22-69

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FIGURE 243

AATTTTCACGAGTAAACTTGGAAACCACTGGAACCTGAGTATTGTACATTTTGCCCTC
GTGACCCCAAGSTAGCAATCTGAAACATGAGAGTAGACATTTCTACTGTTTGTCTCTAGG
ATCACTGGGVCATTACCAAGCTCAAACTGCTTTGGGACTCCCTCCCAAAAACCTGGCTC
CGGATCAGGGAACTACCAACCAACAGGAGTCAAAATCAGGTCCTTTCCTTTAAGTCTG
ATACCATTAACAGAGTGTGACACTGGGGCAGATCTGCAATCTGTAAATCTCTGCGAGG
AATGACACTGTTACCCAGACCACCAATTGACCTGGGAGGTTGAAATGTAACAGCAAC
TGCACCCAATGTGTACCAATTTTGTCAACAACTTGAAGCCCAAGGCACTATCCTAAGC
TCAGAGGAATGCGCAAAATCTTCAGGAGCTCATCATTCATTCCTGTTCCTGGAGGCAT
CCTGCCACCAAGTCAGCGAGGGGCTAAATCCAGATGTCCAGATGGAGACCTTCAGCAGGAG
GAGCAGGTGTAATCTCTGCCAACCCAGGGAAACCCAGAGGCGGCTCCCACTCCCACTGCG
ACAGATGAGGACTTGGCAGTGACCAACCCCTGCAGGCATCCAAAGGAGCAGACATGCCATGCA
GGAGGCCACCAAGATCAGCAATGGAAATTCAGTAAAGCTTTCAATTTTCACTAAG
CTGCCCTGAAATTTGGTGAATACATGTGAATCTTATCATTTGATTAATATGGAATAGATTGA
GACACATTTGATAGTCTTGAAGAAATTAATCTTAATTACCTGAATAATCTTGAATTT
TCAGAAATATGTCTTAATGTAGAAATCCCACTTTAATAAACATAATTCATGATTAAT
CTGTCTTGAATATTAATTAATGCTGCTGATGATGATTAATAATTAATTTGAAA
ACTGAAA
AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA

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FIGURE 244

MRSTILLFCLLGSTRSLPQLKPAIGLPPTKLAIPDOGTLPMQDQSNQVFPSSLILPLTQM
LTLGPDHLNLNPAAGMTPGTQTHPLILGALNVQOOLHPVLPPIFYTLGAQGTILSSEB
LPQIFSLIILHSLPESGILPESQAGNPDYODGSLPAGGACVNFATGCTPAGRLPTPSG
TDDEFVATTPAGIQNSTHAIEATTESANGIQ

Signal peptide:
amino acids 1-16

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FIGURE 245

GGAGAGAGCCGCGGGGTGAAGGCGCATGTGATGACGCTTCGCGGCGCTTCGAGCGCGCG
GAGCCAGACGCTGACCAAGTTCCTCTCCCTGCGTCTTCCTCCGCTCCAGCTCCGCGTGCCTG
GCAAGCCGAGCCAGTGCAGACCCCAACGCCCCCGCGCTTCGCCGCAAGGCTCCGCGGCTCC
TGCCTCTCTGCTGCTGAGCTGCGCGCGCTGAGCGCTCTTGAGATCCCAAGGGGAG
CAAAAGGCGAGCTCCGCGAGAGGAGTGTGACCTGTATATATGATGTGCTTACAGG
GCCAGAGAGAGTGCCTGCTGAGACGCGAGCCCTGGGGCCAAATGTATATTCGCGGTACACCTG
GGATCCAGAGTGGGATGATTCAAAGAGAAAGGGGAGATGTCTGAGGGAAAGCTTTCAG
GAGTCTTGACACCCCACTACAGCAGTGTTCATGAGATTGATGATTAATGACATGATCT
TGGGAAATTCGCGAGTGTACATTTACAAAGATGCGTTCAAATAGTGTCTAGAGATTGT
TCAGTGGCTCACTTCGCTAAATGCAAAATGCAATGCTGTGACGCTTGATATTTCACATTC
AATGAGCTGAATGTTCAAGACCTTCCTCCATGAACTATAATTATTTGAGCAAGAGAG
CCCTGAATGGAATTCACAAATTAATTAATTCATGCACTTCCTCTGTGAAAGACCTTGTGAG
GAATTTGCTGAGATTAGTGAATGCTATCTGGGTGGCACTTGTTCAGATTAACCAAAA
GGAGATGCTTCTACTGAGTGAATTCAGTTTCCTGCAATATTTGAAGAACTACCAAAATTA
AATGCTTAATTTTCATTGCTACTCTTTTATTAATGCTTGAATGCTTCACTTAAT
GACATTTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAAT
CCAAAGTGTGATTGACATGTTTAAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAAT
GGTTCAATATTTTATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAAT
TAATTTGAAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAAT
TAAAGCTACCAATCTTTGTACAAATTTGTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAAT
AAAAATTAATTCACAA

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FIGURE 246

></usr/seqdb2/seq/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/bs.DNA76393
><subunit 1 of 1, 243 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 26266, pI: 8.43, NX(S/T): 1
MRPQPAAPQRLRGLILLILLQLPAPSSASEIPKQKQALRQREYVDLYNGMCIQBPAGV
PGRDQSPQANVIPPOTPIPPORDGFKEXGECLAEFFESWTPNPKQCSMSLNYGIDLQKIA
ECTFTKMSALRVLFSGLRLKRNACCCRWYFTFNGAECGSLPIEAIIYLDQSPEN
STINIHRTSSVEGLCEGIGAGLVDAIWWGTCSDPYKGDASTGMNSVSRILLIELPK

Signal peptide:
amino acids 1-30

Transmembrane domain:
amino acids 195-217

2491270

FIGURE 247A

PRO XXXXXXXXXXXX (Length = 15 amino acids)
Comparison Protein XXXXXXXYYY (Length = 12 amino acids)
% amino acid sequence identity =

(the number of identically matching amino acid residues between the two polypeptide sequences as determined by ALIGN-2) divided by (the total number of amino acid residues of the PRO polypeptide) =

5 divided by 15 = 33.3%

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FIGURE 247B

PRO XXXXXXXXXX (Length = 10 amino acids)
Comparison Protein XXXXXXXYYYZZYZ (Length = 15 amino acids)
% amino acid sequence identity =

(the number of identically matching amino acid residues between the two polypeptide sequences as determined by ALIGN-2) divided by (the total number of amino acid residues of the PRO polypeptide) =

5 divided by 10 = 50%

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FIGURE 247C

PRO-DNA NNNNNNNNNNNNNN (Length = 14 nucleotides)
Comparison DNA NNNNNNLLLLLLLL (Length = 16 nucleotides)

% nucleic acid sequence identity =

(the number of identically matching nucleotides between the two nucleic acid sequences as determined by ALIGN-2) divided by (the total number of nucleotides of the PRO-DNA nucleic acid sequence) =

6 divided by 14 = 42.9%

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FIGURE 247D

PRO-DNA NNNNNNNNNNNN (Length = 12 nucleotides)
Comparison DNA NNNNLLVV (Length = 9 nucleotides)

% nucleic acid sequence identity =

(the number of identically matching nucleotides between the two nucleic acid sequences as determined by ALIGN-2) divided by (the total number of nucleotides of the PRO-DNA nucleic acid sequence) =

4 divided by 12 = 33.3%

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FIGURE 248E

...DW

```

for (yy = seq[1], yy = 1; yy <= len1; yy++) {
    mis = col[yy-1];
    if (den)
        mis += (conf*pr* A[&den[yy-A]]? DMAT : DMIS;
    else
        mis += _del("px-A", "py-A");

    /* update penalty for del in x seq:
     * favor new del over ongoing del
     * ignore MAXGAP if weighting confgaps
     */
    if (confgaps || n[del[yy] < MAXGAP] {
        if (col[yy] - ins0 >= del[yy]) {
            del[yy] = col[yy] - (ins0 + ins1);
            n[del[yy]] = 1;
        }
        else {
            del[yy] -= ins1;
            n[del[yy]]++;
        }
    }
    else {
        if (col[yy] - (ins0 + ins1) >= del[yy]) {
            del[yy] = col[yy] - (ins0 + ins1);
            n[del[yy]] = 1;
        }
        else
            n[del[yy]]++;
    }

    /* update penalty for del in y seq:
     * favor new del over ongoing del
     */
    if (confgaps || n[del[yy] < MAXGAP] {
        if (col[yy-1] - ins0 >= delx) {
            delx = col[yy-1] - (ins0 + ins1);
            n[delx] = 1;
        }
        else {
            delx -= ins1;
            n[delx]++;
        }
    }
    else {
        if (col[yy-1] - (ins0 + ins1) >= delx) {
            delx = col[yy-1] - (ins0 + ins1);
            n[delx] = 1;
        }
        else
            n[delx]++;
    }

    /* pick the maximum score; we're favoring
     * mis over any del and delx over dely
     */
}

```

FIGURE 248F

...DW

```

id = xx - yy + len1 - 1;
if (mis >= delx && mis >= del[yy])
    col[yy] = mis;
else if (delx >= del[yy]) {
    col[yy] = delx;
    if (del[id,ip,0]) && (ins && (n[del] >= MAXGAP
        && xx > del[id,ip,x[j]+MX] || mis > del[id,scure+DMSO]) {
        del[id, jump]++;
        if (++i) >= MAXGAP {
            writeemp[id];
            if = del[id, jump = 0;
            del[id, offset = offset;
            offset += sizeof(struct jmp) + sizeof(offset);
        }
    }
    else {
        col[yy] = del[yy];
        if = del[id, jump;
        if (del[id,ip,0]) && (ins && (n[del] >= MAXGAP
            && xx > del[id,ip,x[j]+MX] || mis > del[id,scure+DMSO)) {
            del[id, jump]++;
            if (++i) >= MAXGAP {
                writeemp[id];
                if = del[id, jump = 0;
                del[id, offset = offset;
                offset += sizeof(struct jmp) + sizeof(offset);
            }
        }
        del[id,ip,0] = n[delx];
        del[id,ip,x[j]] = xx;
        del[id,scure = del[yy];
        if (xx == len0 && yy < len1) {
            /* last col
             */
            if (confgaps)
                col[yy] -= ins0 + ins1 * (len1 - yy);
            if (col[yy] > smax) {
                smax = col[yy];
                dmax = id;
            }
        }
        if (confgaps && xx < len0)
            col[yy-1] -= ins0 + ins1 * (len0 - xx);
        if (col[yy-1] > smax) {
            smax = col[yy-1];
            dmax = id;
        }
        temp = col[0]; col[0] = col[1]; col[1] = temp;
        (void) free((char *)n[del]);
        (void) free((char *)del[yy]);
        (void) free((char *)scure);
        (void) free((char *)scure);
        (void) free((char *)scure);
    }
}

```

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FIGURE 248K

```

(void) puts("\n", fo);
for (i = 0; i < 2; i++) {
    if ("out0" && ("out0" != "" || ("out0" != ""))) {
        if (i == 0)
            num0();
        if (i == 0 && "out0")
            start();
        putline(0);
        if (i == 0 && "out0")
            printfx, start);
        if (i == 1)
            num0();
    }
}

/*
 * put out a number line: dumpblock0
 */
static
dumpblock0
{
    int i; /* index in out[] holding seq line */
    char alias[P_LINE];
    register int i, j;
    register char *pn, *px, *py;

    for (pn = alias, i = 0; i < lmax+P_SPC; i++, pn++)
        *pn = ' ';
    for (i = ncl[0], py = out[i]; py++ < pn++) {
        if (*py == ' ' || *py == '\n')
            *pn = ' ';
        else {
            if (%10 == 0 || (i == 1 && ncl[i] != 1)) {
                j = (i < 0)? 1: i;
                for (px = pn; j /= 10, px--)
                    *px = j%10 + '0';
                if (i < 0)
                    *px = '-';
            }
            else
                *pn = ' ';
            i++;
        }
    }
    *pn = '\0';
    ncl[i] = i;
    for (pn = alias; *pn; pn++)
        (void) puts("pn", fo);
    (void) puts("\n", fo);
}

/*
 * put out a line (name, [num], seq, [num]): dumpblock0
 */
static
putline(int i);
int i;

```

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FIGURE 248L

```

...dumpblock

int i;
register char *pn;

for (pn = alias[i], i = 0; *pn && *pn != '\n'; pn++, i++)
    (void) puts("pn", fo);
for (i < lmax+P_SPC; i++)
    (void) puts(" ", fo);

/* these count from i:
 * ncl is current element (from i)
 * ncl is number at start of current line
 */
for (px = out[i]; *px; px++)
    (void) puts("px&07E", fo);
(void) puts("\n", fo);
}

/*
 * put a line of stars (seqs always in out[0], out[1]): dumpblock0
 */
static
start0
{
    int i;
    register char *p0, *p1, cx, *px;

    if ("out0" || ("out0" == "" && "out0" == ""))
        "out0" || ("out0" == "" && "out0" == "")
        return;
    px = start;
    for (i = lmax+P_SPC; i--;)
        *px++ = ' ';
    for (p0 = out[0], p1 = out[1]; *p0 && *p1; p0++, p1++) {
        if (isalpha(*p0) && isalpha(*p1)) {
            if (strcmp(p0, A) && strcmp(p1, A)) {
                cx = " ";
                cx++;
            }
            else if (strcmp(p0, A) && strcmp(p1, A) > 0)
                cx = " ";
            else
                cx = " ";
            *px++ = cx;
        }
        *px++ = '\n';
    }
    *px = '\0';
}

...putline

```

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FIGURE 248M

```
/*
 * strip path or prefix from pn, return len: pn, 0;len0
 */
static
stripname(pn)
char *pn: /* file name (may be path) */
register char *px, *py:
    py = 0;
    for (px = pn; px++;
        if (*px == '/')
            py = px + 1;
    if (py)
        (void) strcpy(pn, py);
    return(stripname(pn));
}
```

FIGURE 248N

```
/*
 * cleanup -- cleanup any tmp file
 * pseqeq() -- read in seq, set dta, len, marklen
 * z, called() -- called() with error checkin
 * readjumps() -- get the good jumps, from tmp file if necessary
 * writejumps() -- write a filtered array of jumps to a tmp file: nwo
 */
#include "tmp.h"
char *aname = "tmp/bomgXXXXXX"; /* tmp file for jumps */
FILE *fp;
but cleanup(): /* cleanup tmp file */
    long seek0;
/*
 * remove any tmp file if we blow
 */
cleanup()
    but i;
    if (f)
        (void) unlink(aname);
    exit(0);
}

/*
 * read, returns ptr to seq, set dta, len, marklen
 * skip lines starting with ':', '<', or '>'
 * seq in upper or lower case
 */
char *
getseq(file, len)
char *file: /* file name */
but *len: /* seq len */
{
    char lineq(1024), *pseq;
    register char *px, *py;
    but
    FILE *fp;
        if ((fp = fopen(file, "r")) == 0) {
            fprintf(stderr, "%s: can't read %s\n", prog, file);
            exit(1);
        }
        item = name = 0;
        while (fgetc(line, 1024, fp)) {
            if (*line == ':' || *line == '<' || *line == '>')
                continue;
            for (px = line; *px != '\n'; px++)
                if (isupper(*px) || islower(*px))
                    item++;
        }
        if ((pseq = malloc((ungetpos(item)+6))) == 0) {
            fprintf(stderr, "%s: malloc() failed to get %d bytes for %s\n", prog, item+6, file);
            exit(1);
        }
        pseq[0] = pseq[1] = pseq[2] = pseq[3] = '\0';
}
```

FIGURE 248Q

```

...getseq

    py = pseq + 4;
    len = len;
    rewind(fp);

    while (fgetc(line, 1024, fp)) {
        if ('t'line == ' ' || 'line == ' <' || 'line == ' >')
            continue;
        for (px = line; *px != '\n'; px++) {
            if (isupper(*px))
                *py++ += *px;
            else if (islower(*px))
                *py++ += toupper(*px);
            if (index("ATGCU",*(py-1)))
                range++;
        }
        *py++ += '\0';
        *py = '\0';
        (void) fclose(fp);
        data = range > (len/3);
        return(px+4);
    }

}

/*
 * char
 * g_calloc(mrg, nx, sz)
 * char *mrg; // program, calling routine */
int nx, sz; // number and size of elements */
char *pc, *calloc();

if (gpc = calloc(sizeof(mrg), (sizeof(sz))) == 0) {
    if (mrg) {
        fprintf(stderr, "%s: g_calloc failed %s (n=%d, sz=%d)\n", prog, mrg, nx, sz);
        exit(1);
    }
}

return(px);
}

/*
 * get find jumps from dx[] or temp file, set ppi[], reset dmax, min()
 */
readjumps()
{
    int i;
    int fd = -1;
    int sz, fo, fi;
    register i, j, x;

    if (fo) {
        (void) fclose(fd);
        if ((fd = open(program, O_RDONLY, 0)) < 0) {
            fprintf(stderr, "%s: can't open fd %s\n", prog, jname);
            cleanup(1);
        }
        for (i = fo = fi = 0, dmax = dmax, x = fi; i++ < fi) {
            while (i) {
                for (j = at(dmax, jump, j) >= 0 && at(dmax, jp, x[i]) >= x[i, j-1)

```

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FIGURE 248P

```

...readjumps

    if (i < 0 && at(dmax, offset && fi) {
        (void) fseek(fd, dmax, offset, 0);
        (void) read(fd, (char *)&at(dmax, jp, sizeof(int)),
        (void) read(fd, (char *)&at(dmax, offset, sizeof(int)),
        at(dmax, jump = MAXMIP-1);
    }
    else
        break;

}

if (i >= JMPS) {
    fprintf(stderr, "%s: too many gaps in alignment\n", prog);
    cleanup(1);
}

if (i >= 0) {
    sz = at(dmax, jp, at[i]);
    xx = at(dmax, jp, x[i]);
    dmax += sz;
    if (sz < 0) {
        ppi[i, at[i]] = -sz; // gap in second seq */
        xx += sz;
        /* fd = xx - yy + lenl - 1
        */
        ppi[i, x[i]] = xx - dmax + lenl - 1;
        gapy++;
        negpy -= sz;
        /* ignore MAXGAP when doing endgaps */
        sz = (-sz < MAXGAP || endgaps) ? -sz : MAXGAP;
        ii++;
    }
    else if (sz > 0) { // gap in first seq */
        ppi[i, at[i]] = sz;
        ppi[i, x[i]] = xx;
        gapx++;
        negpx += sz;
        /* ignore MAXGAP when doing endgaps */
        sz = (sz < MAXGAP || endgaps) ? sz : MAXGAP;
        fo++;
    }
}
else
    break;

}

/* reverse the order of jumps */
for (i = 0, fo--; i < fo; i++) {
    i = ppi[fo, at[i]]; ppi[fo, at[i]] = i;
    i = ppi[fo, x[i]]; ppi[fo, x[i]] = ppi[fo, at[i]];
}

for (i = 0, fi--; i < fi; i++) {
    i = ppi[fi, at[i]]; ppi[fi, at[i]] = ppi[fi, x[i]];
    i = ppi[fi, x[i]]; ppi[fi, x[i]] = ppi[fi, at[i]];
}

if (fd >= 0)
    (void) close(fd);
if (fo) {
    (void) unlink(program);
    fo = 0;
    offset = 0;
}
}
}

```

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(CO) 60/106,502	3 November 1998 (03.11.1998)	US	(CO) 60/108,806	17 November 1998 (17.11.1998)	US
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(CO) 60/106,519	3 November 1998 (03.11.1998)	US	(CO) 60/108,867	17 November 1998 (17.11.1998)	US
(CO) 60/106,522	3 November 1998 (03.11.1998)	US	(CO) 60/108,925	17 November 1998 (17.11.1998)	US
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